

THE
GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE,
AND
HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

FROM JULY TO DECEMBER, 1832.

VOLUME CII.

(BEING THE TWENTY-FIFTH OF A NEW SERIES.)

PART THE SECOND.

PRODESSE & DELECTARE.



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By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

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P R E F A C E.



IN closing our Volume for the year 1832, it is impossible not to take cognizance of the great political change which has been effected during that period. In the conducting of our Miscellany we have always endeavoured to stand aloof from violent party feeling, and to judge of public measures solely by their probable effects, and the motives of their promoters. Well knowing that a governing power must be lodged somewhere, we have felt assured of the immutable axiom, that, for the benefit of all, it should be based in justice, and executed with vigour. This is the life principle of every permanent government, and especially essential to a constitutional Monarchy. Where indeed can power be more confidentially entrusted than to a restricted Monarchy, in alliance with a tolerant and apostolically constituted Church, which has so long and successfully withstood the absurd and unscriptural pretensions of Popery, and the fastidious and insinuating scruples of schism, with no other weapons than the sword of the spirit and the word of truth? It will at once be allowed that such a Church must compose a portion of that impregnable foundation against which it is predicted that "the gates of hell shall not prevail," and a close connection with her must strengthen the secular government. The monarchy by these means becomes a sort of theocracy, and the experience of manifold mercies manifested to us as a nation, in the stupendous and unparalleled contest with the hydra of revolution and the ambition of Napoleon, must have fully demonstrated to every thinking mind, that we, like the Israelites of old, have had our cloud to guide us by day, and our pillar of fire by night. It follows, therefore, by the plainest reasonable deduction, that to preserve the alliance of the Crown of Great Britain with the Protestant Reformed Church, to uphold the dignity, respectability, and mildly-asserted ascendancy of that Church, is to ensure for our welfare the favour of its Almighty founder; while the converse of this position would be to make expediency our idol, and to set the immediate protection of Providence at nought. Our future Legislators will, we trust, well consider these fundamental principles of government; if disregarded, anarchy, unstable democracy, and dismemberment of the Empire, must be the infallible result.

On the subject of amendment in our Parliamentary Representation, that great master of our national jurisprudence, Judge Blackstone, has the following pertinent remark:—"There is hardly (with us) a free agent to be found but what is entitled to vote in some place or other of the kingdom. Nor is comparative wealth or property entirely disregarded in elections; for, though the richest man has only one vote in one place, yet, if his property be at all diffused, he has probably a right to vote at more places than one, and therefore has many Representatives. This is the spirit of our Constitution; not that I assert it is in fact quite so perfect as I have endeavoured to describe it; for, if any altera-

tion might be wished or suggested in the present frame of Parliaments, it should be in favour of a more complete representation of the people." It will remain therefore to be proved by the working, as it is termed, of the Reform Bill, whether this more complete representation has been effected; whether patriot talent, unendowed with the less noble qualification of wealth, has an equal chance as formerly of admission to the Senate; and more especially, as in all great changes the brute mob contribute an active and powerful share of agency, whether care has been taken that they shall be excluded from such an influence on the institutions of the country as may tend to affect their dignity and permanence.

In all the restless eagerness for change which the noisy heralds of the march of intellect have endeavoured to arouse, by pandering to the passions and imposing on the credulity of the people, a strong conservative spirit has been demonstrated in favour of our ancient architectural structures devoted to ecclesiastical or other purposes; as if the Public entertained something of a prospective prudence derived from former experience of times of persecution and state convulsion; as if they recollected the havoc of works of art which attended even a salutary reformation of Religion, the desecrating impieties which were enacted during a period of fanaticism and democracy; as if they foresaw a day when the just balance of the three ancient constitutional elements, if now vacillating, would be regained, and the old structure would arise, like some recently renovated Gothic fane, more beautiful and symmetrical for the efforts to repair it, more firmly seated for the wanton endeavours of its enemies to undermine and subvert it.

In the general although somewhat artificial cry for innovation, we have not ourselves escaped, nor indeed expected to escape, without attack. Because we have refused to depart from our steady course, and to pander to that taste which seeks rather for momentary amusement than solid instruction, we have been designated as dull; "sleepless ourselves to make our readers sleep!" Pass but a few short years, and we shrewdly suspect that we shall be able to turn the point of the jest on our opponents, and that old Sylvanus Urban will be taken from the shelf, and consulted for just and unbiassed views of "the age and body of the time, its form and pressure," when the ephemeral gentry who now carry their heads so high will have sunk into one long oblivious undisturbed repose. To conclude—we shall not deviate one jot from the principles and objects we have defined for our line of action, well contented with the approbation of the truly patriotic, the just, and the good, those rocks of eternal adamant, against which the surges of party spirit spend their fury in vain.

December 31, 1832.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

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Even. Mail—English Chron.
8 Weekly Pa.... 9 Sat. & Sun.
Dublin 14—Edinburgh 12
Liverpool 9—Manchester 7
Exeter 6—Bath. Bristol. Slief-
field, York, 4 — Brighton,
Canterbury, Leeds, Hull,
Leicester, Nottingham. Plym.
Stamf. 3—Birming. Bolton,
Bury, Cambridge, Carlisle,
Chelmsf., Cheltenham, Chester,
Coven., Derby, Durh., Ipsw.,
Kendal, Maidst., Newcastle,



Norwich, Oxf., Portsm., Pres-
ton, Sherb., Shrewsb., South-
ampton, Truro, Worcester 2—
Aylesbury, Bangor, Barnst.
Berwick, Backb., Bridgew.
Carmar., Colch., Chesterf.
Devizes, Dorch., Doncaster
Falmouth, Glouc., Halifax
Henley, Hereford, Lancas-
ter, Leamington, Lewes, Line
Lichf. Macclesf. Newark
Newc. on-Tyne, Northamp.
Reading, Rochest., Salish
Shields, Staff., Stockp., Sun-
derl., Taunt., Swans., Wakef.
Warwick, Whiteh., Winches.
Windsor, Wolverha., 1 each
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CARVINGS in HORNSEY CHURCH.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

Printed by J. B. NICHOLS and SON, CICERO'S HEAD, 25, Parliament Street, Westminster;
where all Letters to the Editor are requested to be sent, POST-PAID.

MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

MR. URBAN,—I should feel obliged to any of your Correspondents to inform me, through the medium of your Magazine, the particulars of the wreck of the Hunter Cutter, off the Hasbro' Sands (Norfolk Coast), and whether the officers and crew of that vessel were all lost, or, as has been generally reported, were prevented by smugglers on the coast from effecting a landing, and consequently drowned; also whether Captain Manby's Life Boat had been invented previously to the loss of the Hunter? for in a poem now in my hand on the wreck of the Hunter, by the niece of the Lieutenant (Ostler), I find these words:

"And the Life-boat, alas! had not yet come to light."

"Had that noble invention then fearlessly sailed,
They might have been sav'd from the perilous sea.
A husband—a father had not been bewailed,
And a sister been still from insanity free."

I should also be glad to know the particulars of the late Captain William Ostler who was unfortunately missing from his ship at the Cape of Good Hope a few years since; for in a poem on *that* melancholy event, I find these ambiguous lines, written by a nephew deeply interested in the severe affliction of the Captain's widow:

"But was there triumph o'er his *manus*;
Or, was there paltry hope of gains
By any of the ———'s crew?
Let such wretches then be told
That Heaven's probation shall unfold
All to their cursed dark soul's view!"

The circumstances of the Life-boat mentioned above, and the horrid insinuation in the poem on the death of Captain William Ostler will, I hope, justify in some measure my claiming your indulgence to the insertion of this letter. CLIO.

In A. J. K.'s notices of Crosby Place, in our last Number, a passage, p. 505, is rendered illegible by an accidental derangement of the type, which passage should run thus: "of which the Hall, the immediate subject of this notice, affords so beautiful an example, and a most noble entrance-porch or oriel. Here we may be allowed to remark, as so much has been ingeniously said by a late antiquary," &c. Also at p. 506, paragraph 4, for Sir John Crosby was no *patent feudatory* of the Crown, read *potent feudatory*.

H. P. inquires "on whom the Baronetcy in the family of Philipps has devolved by the death of its late possessor, Sir Rowland Henry Philipps Laugharne." H. P. is requested to inform us of the date of Sir Rowland's death. In the last edition of Debre'tt's Baronetage it is stated that "Rowland Philipps, who took the name of Laugharne, was great-grandfather of Rowland Henry Philipps Laugharne, esq. in whom (if living) this title appears to be vested [having devolved to him on the death of Lord Milford in 1823]; but the Editor is not aware

that he has hitherto assumed, or proved his right to it."

Mr. JAMES LOGAN inquires if any correspondent can inform him whether a law of Edward the Confessor, reported in Sammes' "Brittania Ant. Illust." in favour of the Armoricans be considered as still in force? This curious enactment was induced by national relationship. "Britones vero Armoricum venerunt in isto regno, suscepit debent, et in regno protegit sicut probi cives. De corpore hujus exierunt quondam de sanguine Britonum hujus."

Of the chambered cannon called *petterers*, (noticed in part i. p. 451) there are two other figures in the 5th volume of Archaeologia, pl. xii.; one representing a piece which was dragged out of the Goodwin Sands in 1775, and the other copied from a Spanish work on artillery, by Diego Veano. Mr. King, who wrote the description, endeavours to assign their age to the fourteenth instead of the sixteenth century, notwithstanding several reasons to the contrary which may be detected in the course of his arguments, besides others which are obvious. The form of the crown, which surmounts the arms of Portugal, (impressed on the Goodwin Sands cannon), assimilates to that of King Henry VII. engraved in the Gentleman's Magazine vol. ci. pt. ii. p. 120. The device of the armillary sphere, which is also impressed, originated at the same era. The variations in the arms, of a fleur-de-lis and rose, are perhaps nothing more than the arbitrary insertions of the founders, whose heraldry as seen on old bells, &c. was frequently very free. It is possible, however, that they constitute the mark of cadency of some junior branch of the royal house of Portugal. Mr. King was not aware that these cannon were formed for the purpose of discharging stones.

SENECTUS observes, "Among the good old customs which have fallen into disuse, that of inscribing texts from Scripture in or upon our public buildings, seems one that is worthy of revival. In old village churches such inscriptions are still to be met with, but I believe few modern religious edifices have any thing beyond the Ten Commandments, Lord's Prayer, and Creed. But it is in other buildings also that an appropriate sentence might be of great importance—if, for example, in all our Courts of Justice, the words "*Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbour*" were painted so conspicuously as to meet the eye of every witness when he stood up to take the oath, would not the force of the command thus appropriately introduced have a beneficial effect? It might in some cases check intended perjury, and in all would inspire that reverence for sacred things which none but reprobates can totally lay aside."

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

JULY, 1832.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

HISTORICAL VIEW OF PESTILENTIAL DISEASES.

AT the present alarming crisis, when the whole empire is exposed to the pestiferous influence of a new and unaccountable disease, which is daily on the increase, and which threatens every portion of the community with devastation and death, the following historical view of the various pestilential visitations, collected from various authentic sources, will possess deep and impressive interest. With respect to diseases on the Continent, we do not profess to do more than allude to the most prominent cases.

To commence with our own country,—we do not discover the record of any pestilence prior to the year A.D. 448, when it appears that an epidemic disease, after having ravaged the continent of Europe, visited Great Britain. “It availed itself,” as Grafton informs us, “of a remarkable season of prosperity, there being in the realme so great plentie of corne and fruite, that the lyke thereof had not been seene in many yeres passed,” — “followed therewithal,” as Speed adds, “with such riot and excesse, that the people’s sinnes grew to a plentiful harvest, running at randome, in the wide way of all wickednesse; when, lo! (he quotes from Gylidas) a pestilent contagion fell heavily upon this foolish people, which in short space of time destroyed such multitudes of them, that the living were not able to bury the dead.”

A.D. 542. In Gibbon, vol. vii. p. 419, we have an excellent summary of a pestilential disorder which made great havoc in Europe, Asia, and Africa, and lasted for many years. We may judge of its malignance from the asserted fact that in Constantinople 10,000 persons died daily, that many cities of the East were left vacant, and that in several districts of Italy the harvest and the vintage withered on the ground. It is remarkable that the medical feeling was anti-contagious, though

experience warranted no such conclusion; the symptoms nearly resembled those of the common plague, beginning with delirium. The ill-fated victim sunk as if under the stroke of an invisible spectre, under a succession of swellings and tumours of a black colour, which, if they continued without suppuration till the fifth day were usually fatal, accompanied as they were with vomiting of blood and mortification of the bowels.

A.D. 664. On the authority of Bede (lib. iii. c. 27.), we again find the plague, how introduced he does not say, extending itself from the southern parts of the island towards the north, and then turning westward into Wales, which so alarmed the natives, that considerable numbers emigrated to Bretagne, accompanied by Cadwalædyr, the son of Cadwallon.

In 772 mention is made of a disorder that carried off in England 34,000; and in Scotland of another, whereof died, in 954, about 40,000 persons. As this last appears on somewhat doubtful authority, we suspect it is confounded with an extraordinary “sickness” mentioned by Speed in A.D. 982. “It was,” says he, “a sickness till then unknown in England, being a strong burning fever and bloody flux;” this, however, by the historians of the time, was received as sent for the offences of some few, and whollie imputed to “the king and his raisers,” by Dunstan, who was well skilled in giving natural events preternatural complexions, and than whom no man better knew how to assume and assert, that Heaven was at hand to second his purposes on earth.

A.D. 1086. Fire and pestilence combined to depopulate London and the land. For in the former, says Baker, in his Chronicles, “so great a fire happened, that from the west gate to the east gate it consumed houses

and churches all the way, and amongst the rest the church of St. Paul, the most grievous fire that ever happened in this citie. Also the same year, by reason of distemperature of weather, thunderings and lightnings by which many men perished, there ensued a famine, and afterwards a miserable mortality of men and cattle, and what is very strange, hens, peacocks, geese, and ducks, bred in and accustomed to houses, forsook their wonted hives, and turned wild."

A.D. 1093. Matthew Paris, without particularising, merely remarks that there was a pestiferous mortality amongst men and animals. Grafton and Holinshed are however more explicit. Their accounts are nearly similar. We give that of the latter, as perhaps the most expressive and concise of the two: "This yeare England and Normandie were sore vexed with mortalitie both of men and beasts, inso-much that tillage of the ground was laid aside in manie places, by reason whereof there folowed great dearth and famine. Manie grizely and hideous sights were seenc also in England, as hosts of men fighting in the aire, flashes of fier, stars falling from heaven, and such like wonders."

1247. On doubtful authority, without particulars, is recorded as one marked by pestilence.

1279—1316. Baker mentions a sickness prevailing in 1279, to which we allude more for the strange extremities to which men were reduced by the cause, rather than the malady, which naturally enough might be expected to ensue. "So great a dearth befel the land that horses and dogs were eaten, and thieves in prison pluckt in pieces those that were newly brought in amongst them, and eat them up half alive, which continuing three years, brought in the end such a pestilence, that the living scarcely sufficed to bury the dead." But for other attending circumstances, it might have been supposed that this was confounded with a similar event recorded by Speed in 1316, when the same atrocities were repeated. He says, "The Peeres assembled at a Parleament in London, where no great matter was concluded, for famine and pestilence increased. The famine was grown so terrible that horses, dogges, yea men and children, were stolen for food, and (which is

horrible to think) the thieves newly brought into the gaoles were torne in pieces and eaten presently half alive, by such as had been longer there. The bloody flux or dissenteric, caused through raw and corrupt humours, engendered by evil meat and dyet, raged every where, and together with other maladies, brought such multitudes of the poorer sort to their end, that the living could scarce suffice to bury the dead." It seems, indeed, to have been attended with a prodigious mortality, when considering the comparatively small population of London, according to Grafton (*Chron.* p. 386), beside the bodies that were buried in sundrie churches and church-yards, there were also buried in the Charter-house church-yard 50,000 persons and above. —Daniel again, in his *Collections* (p. 209) speaks of it as exceeding any that ever before had been known, attended with famine; as a remedy for which the political economists in parliament propounded a system, the merits and consequences of which afford an excellent lesson to some more modern, though not much wiser advocates for maximum and minimum prices in our own days. "A parliament was called at London upon the beginning of this dearth, to abate the prices of victuals, which suddenly grew to be excessive; and therefore it was ordained that an oxe fatted with grasse should be sold for 15*s.*, fatted with corn for 20*s.*, the best cow for 12*s.*, a fat hog of two yeares old for 3*s.* 4*d.*, a fat sheep shorn 1*s.* 2*d.*, with the fleece 1*s.* 8*d.*, a fat goose for 2*d.*, a fat capon 2*d.*, a fat hen 1*d.*, four pidgeons a penny; whosoever sold above, should forfeit their ware to the king." These were in fact the prices of similar articles in the 11th yeare of Edw. III.'s reign, called the year of plenty, by Baker, in his *Chronicles*, p. 131. "Here," observes the author, "seem then to have been no calves, lambs, goslings, chickens, young pigs, to be sold; such dainties were not in use." Now for the consequences of this sagacious law: "All kind of victuals grow more scarce than before, so that in addition to a murren, which also prevailed, provisions could not be had for the king's house, nor means for other great men to maintain their tables (such a just punishment had excess and riot inflicted thereon in those

days), insomuch as men put away their servants in great numbers, who having been daintily fed, and now not able to work, scorning to beg, fell to robbery and spoil."

1348. This was the memorable year of pestilence, celebrated as the origin of Boccaccio's *Decameron*. So many authors of high note have made it a subject of remark, that it is difficult to select. But, however interesting are the numerous particulars relating to its progress in foreign countries, we shall pass them over, and confine our inquiry to a few English historians;* merely stating, that it began in the Levant, in about 1346, from whence Italian traders brought it to Sicily, Pisa, and Genoa. In 1348 it passed the Alps, and spread over France and Spain, and in the following year it reached Britain, and in 1350 laid waste Germany, and other northern States, lasting generally about five months in each country. Its mortality may be estimated by the number of deaths, viz. in Germany about 90,000; in Saragosa, in the month of October, about 100 per day, insomuch, observes Manana,† that the hearts of men became so hardened by the prevalence of death, that none mourned for the departed and corrupted bodies which were cast forth into the streets without respect or commiseration. In Florence more than three out of five were swept away. That this world hath nothing permanent to build upon (say the English historians) was found and felt in this eventful year, when it rained from Midsummer till Christmas, and so terrible a plague ran through the world, that the earth was filled with graves and the air with cries, which was seconded with murren of cattle and death of all things. According to Baker, it began in London‡ about Allhallowtide in 1348, and continued till the year 1357; where it was observed (we quote the author's words, without having the slightest inclination to vouch for the truth) that those who were born after the beginning of

the mortality had but twenty-eight teeth, where before they had two-and-thirty! In England it so wasted the people, that scarce the tenth person of all sorts was left alive. There died in London, some say in Norwich, between the first of January and the first of July, 57,374 persons. In Yarmouth, within a year, 7052. Before which time, the parsonage there was worth 700 marks a year,* and afterwards was scarce worth forty pounds a year. It is worthy of observation, that this plague is said to have differed altogether from any plague before known, and it has been a matter of question by some of the leading medical authorities in London, whether the cholera is not in fact a return of this epidemic.

1361. The recollection of this last visitation seems to have been strongly impressed, for Baker speaks of this of 1361, as if its predecessor were still uppermost in thought. "Now again," he says, "was the joy and glory that England received by her gettings, seasoned with the sownness of another mortality, called the Second Pestilence, whereof died many noble men."

It is worthy of remark, that in reporting casualties, almost all these old writers seem particularly partial to the giving round numbers of 50,000. Thus Stowe speaks of 50,000 bodies buried in one church-yard, which Sir Walter Manny had bought for the use of the poor; and again that in Norwich alone there died above 50,000; a number not very short of the increased population in 1831, viz. 61,110; a mortality which must therefore be considered a gross exaggeration, and in truth a very unnecessary aggravation of a disorder which Knyghton, Walsingham, and other writers of repute, say nearly depopulated the whole nation.

1379. Baker speaks of a great mortality which prevailed in this year in the north of England chiefly, almost desolating the country; and also of another, followed by a famine, in 1391, but we can find no particulars.

1406. Hall, in his *Chronicles*, merely states the fact without details. "In this summer the pestilential plague so infected the citie of London, and the countrie round about, that the King durst not repaire thither," but, as

* The reader who wishes for further information will find ample details in Ginguené's *Hist. Lit. d'Italie*, vol. iii. p. 90. *Mem. pour la vie de Petrarque*, vol. ii. p. 442. *Hist. of Florence*, par Matteo Villani.

† Manana, *Hist. Espagna*, vol. iv. 184.

‡ Other writers state in Dorsetshire.

* About 470*l.* per ann.

we learn from Stowe's Annals, retired to Leeds Castle, in Kent. It carried off, according to Walsingham, above 30,000 people.

1407. On doubtful authority we insert the occurrence of a plague this year which killed 30,000 people in London.

1430. A partial, and apparently trifling, contagious malady is alluded to as one of the events of this year by Grafton and Baker.

1477. We may include 1478 and 1480 as mere continuations of the plague which commenced in 1477, and was followed up, according to Baker, by another, which began in the latter end of September 1480, and continued till the beginning of November twelve-month ensuing, in which space of time innumerable people died. Holinshed is more particular. "By reason of great heat and distemperance of aire, happened so fierce and quicke a pestilence, that 15 yeares warre past consumed not the third part of the people, that onlie foure months miserablie and pitifullie dispatched to their graues. And surely it soundeth to reason that the pestilence should fetch awaie so manie thousands, as in judgment by proportion of fiftene yeares warre one maie gather, and manie more too; for every man knoweth that in warres, time, place, persons, and means are limited; time of warre begun and ended; place circumscribed; persons imbattled, and weapons also, whereby the fight is tried; so that all these haue their limitations, beyond which they haue no extent. But the pestilence being a generall infection of the aire, an element ordained to mainteine life, though it have a limitation in respect of the totall compasse of the world, yet whole climats may be poysoned; and it were not absurd to say that all and every part of the aire maie be pestilentlie corrupted, and so consequently not limited; wherefore full well it may be said of the pestilence (procuring so great a depopulation) as one saith of surfetting:—"Ense cadunt multi, perimit sed crapula plures.""

1483. In this year we first hear of a disease by name, which afterwards became too well known. From the best information we collect that it was not propagated by any contagious infection, but arose from the general disposition of the air, and of the human

body. In less than twenty-four hours the patient commonly died or recovered; but, after raging with great fury a short time, it suddenly abated. In London, two Mayors successively, and six aldermen, within eight days died; and for this sickness, says Baker,* "no physick afforded any cure; till at last this remedy was found. If a man were taken with the sweat in the day time, that then he should presently lie down in his cloaths, and so lie still the whole four and twenty hours: if he were taken in the night, then he should not rise out of his bed for the space of four and twenty hours, not provoking sweat, nor yet eating or drinking at all, at least but very moderately. In this sickness there was one good circumstance, that, though it were violent, yet it lasted not long; for, beginning about the one and twentieth of September, it cleared up before the end of October." It began at first upon the King's army landing at Milford Haven, and soon found its way to London. It visited England again five times, and always in the summer. The only cure, observes Dr. Freind, in his History of Physick,† was to carry on the perspiration for a considerable time, and by all means to avoid sleep. It is stated that Englishmen residing in foreign countries were seized with it at the same time, while foreigners residing in England escaped. So extraordinary a partiality may well be doubted, notwithstanding the high authority of Dr. Freind.

1500. In London‡ there are said to have died this year about 30,000 people: the King and Queen sought refuge in Calais in May, and remained there a month. Such is the only record we have found of this pestilence.

1507. To what extent the disorder alluded to in this year prevailed, we cannot say, having only a report of its existence in Cheshire, where (see King's Vale Royal, and Harl. Misc. No. 2125.) in Chester 91 householders are said to have died of it, of whom it is most remarkable, if true, that five only were women.

1509. Whether the infection was carried by the Court, or other's who fled to Calais in consequence of the last-mentioned plague, is uncertain; but

* Chron. 237.

† Vol. II. p. 335.

‡ Speed, 987.

Hall* says: "This yere also was a greate pestilence in the toune of Calais, and muche people died, in so much that the Kyng, at the request of his counsaill, considering the weakness of the toune, sent thither Sir John Pechie, with 300 men, to tarry there; who continued there until suche time that the plague was ceased, and new soul-diours admitted to suche rouses as then were vacant, and then returned to Englande."

1518. In this, the ninth year of Henry VIII.'s reign, Baker† tells of a sweating sickness, whereof infinite multitudes, in many parts of England, died, especially in London; which was so violent that in three, and sometimes two hours, it took away men's lives; and spared neither rich nor poor; for in the King's Court, the Lord Clinton, the Lord Gray of Wilton, and many knights, gentlemen, and officers, died of it. It began in July, and continued to the midst of December; and it deserves to be mentioned, as a corroboration of its extraordinary and peculiar attachment to the English, spoken of above, that Rapin particularly alludes to it as the "*Sudor Anglicanus*," for the very same reason, which is repeated as an admitted fact in a subsequent account of its similar attacks in 1522.

1522. A local fever, rather than a regular plague, occurred this year, according to Hall,‡ at Cambridge, during the assizes, "when the Justices and all the gentlemen, bailiffs and other, resorting thither, took suche an infection, whether it were of the savor of the prisoners, or of the filthe of the house, that many gentlemen, knights, and many other honest yomen, thereof died, and almost all which were there present, were sore sicke, and narrowly escaped with their lives." It was, however, probably more general in its attack, since we find the usual attendant famine present in the same year, when, according to the same chronicle, together with pestilence was "*derthe of corne, for whete was sold in the cite of London for 20s. a quarter, and in other places for 1*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* per quarter.*"

1528. The sweating sickness appeared again this year: the mortality was so great in London that Baker§ says the Terms were adjourned, and

Henry VIII. kept his Christmas at Eltham, with a small number, and was therefore called the Still Christmas. The only remedy is thus alluded to in an anonymous|| biographical memoir of Sir Thomas More. The sickness of his daughter by this disorder is thus mentioned. "The phisitions, and all other, despaired of her health. The disease was then unknown and dangerous. The only remedie they could find out by experience was to be kept from sleeping. It was in the time of the great sweat. All meanes were sought to keep her awake, but it would not be, so there was no hope of her recovery. Her father, who most entirely loved her, sought remedie at God's hands: so went to the chappell in his new building, and there upon his knees, with tears most devoutlie besought the Divine Majestie, that it would like his goodness, unto whom nothing was impossible, if it were his blessed will, at his mediation to vouchsafe gratuslie to hear his humble petition for his daughter. It came then presentlie into his mind, that a glister would be the alone remedie to help her sleeping, which waking she would not have suffered; and therewith she was thoroughly waked. The phisitions misliked this counsaile, yet it pleased God, for her father's fervent prayer, as we may verilie thinke, to restore her to perfect health. Yet God's markes (an evident token of present death) plainly appeared upon her; whereby it is plain that this help was more than natural."

1549. All we know is that Lincoln was, according to Camden, visited with plague this year.

1552. In this, the 5th year of Edward the VI.'s reign, the sweating sickness broke out in Shrewsbury, and then, extending to the northern parts of the kingdom, finally established itself in great severity in London; so as the first week, there died 800 persons, and was so violent that it took men away in four and twenty hours, sometimes in twelve, sometimes in less. This disease, he adds, and probably from him the above-mentioned peculiarity is derived, was proper to the English nation, for it followed the English wheresoever they were in foreign parts, but seized upon none of

* Chron. 512.

† Chron. 297.

‡ Chron. 632.

§ Chron. 274.

|| Wordsworth, *Eccles. Biog.* v. II. p. 143.

any other country. It was most likely with reference to this that the following singularly striking account was written, in 1556, by an unknown author. "Many that were mery at dyner were buried in the evening: some that went at night to slepe lustie, were founde in bedde dead in the morning: some that went not farre from their owne house, never returned. Then, as long as the ferventnesse of the plague lasted, there was crying 'Peccavi, peccavi, peccavi; I have sinned, I have sinned, I have sinned; mercie, goode Lorde, mercie, mercie, mercie!'" The ministers of God's worde were sought for in everie corner; they could not reste; they might not slepe. Ye must come to my Lorde.—Ye must come to my Lady.—My maistres prayeth you to come straight unto him.—My maistres must needs speke with you.—Come if ye love God.—And if ye love their salvation tarye not.—For Goddes sake, Master Minister (saye the sicke folkes) tell us what we shall doo to avoide Godd's wrothe. Take these bagges. Paye so muche to suche a man, for I deceived him. Geve him so muche, for I gat it of him by usurie. I made a craftie bargain with suche a one; restore him so muche; and desire him to forgive me. I have taken bribes from suche a one, I pray you geve him so much more again. I have spoken evil of suche a man, God forgeve it me. Dyvide this bagge among the poore. Carrie this to the hospital. Pray for me for Goddes sake. Good Lorde, forgeve me, I have dissembled with thee. I pretended to love thy worde with my lippes, but I thought it not with my hart. But now I see thou knowest the secretest secretes, and wilt not leave evil unpunished. Have mercie on me, and forgive me good Lord, I beseeche thee from the bottome of my harte.—This was the dissimulation of the people for thre or four daies, whiles the excusion was. But after, when the rage was somewhat swayed, then return they to their vomite, worse than ever thei were. Then, that they had before caused to be restored, and given in almose, they seke to recover by more evil-favoured chevisaunces. But God is not bynde, nither is his hande shortened."

1563. A virulent disorder, whether originating with the English garrison in Havre, or imparted by their assail-

ants, is uncertain, was this year introduced into England on the return of Lord Warwick with his reduced troops, after the capitulation of that town; during the siege of which, the chroniclers assure us, the contagion slew many more than either did famine or sword; the precise number in London being, according to Stowe, 20,136.

1574. The following respecting 1574 is extracted from Holinshed: "This yere the Mayor kept no feast at Guildhall, although great provision had beene made for that purpose, but dined at his own house with his brethren the aldermen: this was done by the especial appointment of the Queen's council, to avoid infection of the plague. The sixt of November, in the morning, there happened two great tides at London, in the river Thames; the first by course, the other within one houre following, which overflowed the marshes, with manie vaults and cellars neare adjoining. The 14th of November, being Sundaie about midnight following, diverse strange impressions of fire and smoke were seene in the aire to procede forth of a blacke cloud in the north toward the south, which so continued till the next morning, that it was daie light. The next day following, the heavens from all parts did seem to burn marvellous raginglie, and over our heads the flames from the horizon round about rising did meet, and there double, and roll one in another, as if it had been in a cleare fornace. The 18th day, at night, blew verie stormie and tempestuous winds out of the south, as hath not beene known the like out of that quarter, especially after midnight, till next morning that it was daie light." During the whole of this pestilence the elements seem to have been sadly disjointed and unruly, as the following from Holinshed will sufficiently shew: "The 24th daie of February, being the feast of St. Matthe, on which daie the fair was kept at Tewkesburie, a strange thing happened there. For after a flood, which was not great, but such as thereby the medows ncere adjoining were covered with water, in the afternoon there came down the river Seyern great numbers of flies and beetles, such as in summer evenings use to strike men in the face, in great heaps, a foot thick above the water, so that to credible men's judgement there were seene



THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY LANE.

within a paire of butts length of those flies above 100 quarters. The mills thereabouts were dammed up with them for the space of foure daies after, and then were censed by digging them out with shovels: from whence they came is yet unknown, but the daie was cold, and a hard frost. The 26th of February, betweene 4 and 6 of the clocke in the afternoon, great earthquakes happened in the cities of York, Worcester, Gloucester, Bristow, Hereford, and in the countries about, which caused the people to run out of their houses, for fear they should have fallen on their heads. In Tewkesburie, Breton, and other places, the dishes fell from the cupboards, and the books in men's studies from the shelves. In Norton chappell, the people being on their knees at evening prayer, the ground mooving, caused them to run awaie in greate feare that the dead bodies would have risen, or the chappell have fallen. Part of Ruthen castle fell down, with certain brick chimneys in gentlemen's houses. The bell in the shire hall at Denbigh was also caused to toll twice by shaking of the hall."

(To be concluded in our next.)

MR. URBAN,

April 18.

IT is highly creditable to the present age that a large and commodious Building has been provided, in order to afford adequate and suitable accommodation for the meetings of the various Religious, Charitable, and Scientific Institutions of the Metropolis. The want of such a Building was long and severely felt, before any decided and efficient measures were adopted for remedying the evil. At length, a Society was established for the purpose; which, after encountering many difficulties, has succeeded in its object; the accomplishment of which may justly be deemed a circumstance for congratulation, as being calculated to produce a religious, moral, and beneficial effect upon the character of the public mind.

The Building called Exeter Hall contains one of the largest and most magnificent Rooms in Europe, together with several Committee-rooms, and other appropriate offices. It was completed in the spring of last year, and opened on the 29th of March, 1831; (see an account of the meeting in our last volume, part i. p. 362). The amount already subscribed by Shares (of 50*l.*) and Dona-

GENT. MAG. July, 1832.

tions, is nearly 24,000*l.*, and the further sum of not more than 7,000*l.* is required to meet the entire expense which has been incurred. The income of the first year, although the Offices have been hitherto but partially occupied, has produced the sum of 1,500*l.*; which, after defraying the ground-rent and other expences, has enabled them to declare a dividend of 3 per cent on the amount subscribed in Shares.

The great Room is 90 feet broad, 138 in length, and 48 in height, and is lighted by 18 large windows. The ceiling is tastefully comparted into alternate sunken squares and parallelograms, ornamented in their centres with raised rosettes. At the eastern end, to the right of the principal entrance, at an elevation of about five feet, is a platform for the orators and principal persons, consisting of five broad steps, regularly rising above each other by a graduated scale of two inches, and sweeping in a semicircle from the south to the north side of the apartment. Immediately behind this are two galleries for the accommodation of ladies. From the base of the platform the floor stretches on a level about 50 feet to the west; from which point 27 steps, each two feet in breadth by two inches in height, rise in graduated succession to the western extremity of the hall. About 3,000 persons can, without the slightest inconvenience, assemble in this capacious room.

The approach to the hall is through the entrance represented in the accompanying engraving, (*Plate I.*) which is the only portion of the exterior possessing a decorated character. The elevation consists of a porch or portico formed of two columns, and the like number of antæ in pairs, each pair being raised on a stylobate of bold proportions. The caps of the antæ are designed in unison with the capitals of the columns, and are composed from Grecian examples of great beauty. The entablature consists of an architrave of two faces, a frieze, and dentil cornice, and is crowned with an enriched cymatium. Above this rises an attic, the pilasters corresponding with the main supporters. In the centre is a long panel inscribed

IIANAΘHNAION

The attic is crowned with a blocking course, and above it rises an acroterium, which is necessary to conceal the roofs of the adjacent houses;

otherwise it would have very much the air of an excrescence. Within the portico a low flight of steps leads to the principal entrance, which occupies the central of three divisions, formed by four antæ attached to the wall in the rear of the columns. The antæ are surmounted by an entablature dividing the wall in height into two stories; the upper has no opening, but on a long panel near the summit is inscribed EXETER HALL. When the folding doors are thrown open, as seen in the engraving, a bold and lofty staircase is seen leading to the great hall; and beneath the first landing is an entrance to the rooms and offices on the ground floor, which are formed beneath the principal apartment.

The architect was Mr. J. P. Sandy Deering, the joint architect with Mr. Wilkins, of the London University.

Exeter Hall is managed by a board of thirty gentlemen, of whom Sir Thomas Baring, Bart. M.P. is President, and Lord Barham, Lord Gambier, the Rt. Hon. Sir G. H. Rose, M.P., Sir R. H. Inglis, Bart. M.P., and Sir C. S. Hunter, Bart., are Vice-Presidents.

E. J. C.

Mr. URBAN, *New Kent Road,*
July 18.

YOUR correspondent T. D. F. has attacked a single paragraph of my communication to the *Archæologia*, vol. xxiv. p. 192, on the assumption that it was directed against an article which he says was penned by him, and which I find in the form of a review of Mr. Brayley's *Londiniana* in your Volume for 1829, part i. page 515.

Although your correspondent, in the termination of his letter, declines further notice of the subject, I cannot let it pass without correcting his misapprehension that I had his plan in view when I made the observation that the finding of sepulchral remains within the area of the city militated against the opinion of those antiquaries who considered London at an early period of its history to be a regularly fortified place laid out agreeably to the usual mode of Roman castrametation.

The truth is, Mr. Urban, that, instead of having your correspondent's hypothesis in view, I chanced never to have observed its existence, until I was directed to a perusal of his communication by his observations on the paragraph which he considers as pointed against it.

Your correspondent's own opinion, in fact, meets mine more than half way, when he says, that London was originally no more than an old Celtic town, afterwards converted into a Roman station. I should, indeed, myself think, that with a marsh on the north, Wallbrook on the east, and the Fleet River on the west, a position was formed not unlikely to be occupied at a very remote era as a place of strength, while the fine tide river, which formed the southern boundary, must have rendered it also one of commerce.

The early Roman settlers probably erected at Llyn Dun (the hill-town on the lake) two forts, one on the high ground, perhaps at Tower Royal, near St. Paul's, adjacent to the river, the other on the present site of the Tower of London.

If a regular form had obtained in laying out London, would not its walls have followed that form, when erected by the Romans about the time of Constantine or Theodosius, as the walls erected at Caerwent and other places decidedly of Roman construction, instead of presenting the extremely irregular outline which their course now does on the map of London?

What evident necessity is there for straining the economy of all ancient towns into a conformity with a Roman camp?

Very slight deductions can perhaps be drawn from the direction of the streets in modern London, to make out the ichnography of the ancient. The direction relatively to the cardinal points of every Roman road, now subterranean, which has been discovered, is of the greatest importance to settling these matters. For instance, the old gravel bank or raised way, lying five feet under the surface of Eastcheap, which the labourers lately cut through in forming the bridge approaches, took a north-easterly direction from London stone, which was, I believe, the point whence most of the ancient ways from Londinium diverged. Look at the map of London, you will find this north-easterly line from London stone sometimes taken up, and sometimes lost in the direction of the modern streets and lanes, until it makes its exit at Aldgate. Maitland informs us, that the old Watling-street was discovered at Holborn-bridge, pointing towards Newgate, that is, running from north-west to south-east. What, then,

will become of the way, *via sagularis*, in the plan in your vol. xcix. which is made to run in a right line from the Old Change, and terminate at the Tower. I believe it must be given up; but I can inform your correspondent, according to the statement of the labourers employed in forming sewers, &c. in the city of London, that in Upper Thames-street, twenty feet below the modern level, there is really an ancient paved causeway. I received a similar statement from some labourers lately engaged in an excavation in Watling-street; twenty feet below the surface is a causeway paved with flints, and laid in chalk. It is worthy of observation, that there was no *pavement* on the gravel causeway discovered in Eastcheap, although it evidently converged into the Watling-street.

If I have erred in presuming to doubt of the Roman form of ancient London, without any idea of controverting your reviewer, I have erred with authorities whom he would not have thought unworthy of replying to.

Maitland says, there was no such place as London as a place of strength in the time of Claudius; he adds, moreover, that it was highly improbable there was a Roman station at Southwark at an early period, as it must have been overflowed every spring-tide; that the Londinium of Tacitus was no post of strength is evident from the Britons destroying all places void of defence; if Camelodunum, a veteran colony, was not fortified, much less can it be expected that London, an emporium, was.*

London was most certainly so far abandoned by Suetonius that it was not covered and protected by him in a military view. Your correspondent, therefore, regards his own construction, and disregards my obvious meaning, when he says London was not abandoned by Suetonius. What, not abandoned! when he marched through it, and left it to the vengeance of its foes!

“At Suetonius mira constantia medios inter hostes Londinium perrexit, cognomento quidem coloniae, non insigne, sed copia negotiatorum et comestatu maxime celebre. Ibi ambiguus an illam sedem bello diligeret, circumspecta infrequentia militis, satisque magnis documentis temeritatem Petilii coercitam, unius oppidi damno servare universa statuit.

Neque fletu et lacrymis auxilium ejus orantium flexus est, quin daret *projectionis* signum et comitantes in partem agminis acciperet. Si quos imbellis sexus aut fessa aetas vel loci dulcedo attinuerat ab hoste oppressi sunt. Eadem clades municipio Verulamio fuit,” &c.†

I would not have quoted this striking passage so well known to many of your readers, but to vindicate myself from the imputation of a misstatement which T. D. F. fastens upon me, for saying, *Suetonius abandoned London*.

Whatever may be remarked by Sigonius about potters' stamps, the authority of no modern critic can be weighed against tangible evidence. From the wall which aligned with the north-east side of the ancient causeway in Eastcheap, I myself saw taken some stamped paterae of the red ware much discoloured by fire, some coins of Claudius, and some of the rudest fashioned bricks which I had ever beheld: they appeared to be clumsy imitations of the Roman mould. The paterae were impressed with stamps, of a different character in the letter and label to those on other specimens. See fac similes of them under the head potters' marks, in my communication to the *Archæologia*, vol. xxiv. p. 201, the first and third in the list.

I now imitate your correspondent, and close further discussion of this subject, my object being explanation, not controversy; and I am fully aware I might stand little chance in a contest with one of the acknowledged antiquarian acquirements and learning of T. D. F., qualifications which I duly appreciate.

To use, however, one of his own adjectives, the plot of Roman London still remains, I conceive, very *nubigenous*. What, indeed, are gratuitous conjectures in matters of remote antiquity, but the ingenious libertinism of polished minds, a sort of authoritative guesses, maintained the more strongly, because if they cannot be supported on real evidence they cannot be refuted on the same grounds.

Yours, &c.

A. J. KEMPE.

MR. URBAN,

May 11.

THE body of Hornsey Church being about to be taken down for the purpose of enlargement, the following

† Tacit. Ann. Lib. xiv. Edit. Elzevir. p. 362.

* Maitland, p. 11, et passim.

notices of the building may probably be acceptable to your readers.

The parish church of Hornsey is dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, and appears to have been built about the year 1500,* a date with which the architecture well agrees. The irregular appearance of the building, however, would seem to indicate a greater degree of antiquity. The walls are composed of stones of various forms and dimensions, intermixed with brick, and worked up in rubble, presenting a rude and ragged surface, and which would certainly lead to the belief that the main building was of an earlier date; but here tradition comes in aid of History. It is said that the materials of the Church were brought from the ruins of a castellated mansion belonging to the Bishops of London, situate in the parish,† and which explanation will satisfactorily account for the ancient and rude appearance of the walls of the Church. Of this mansion some trace is said to exist at the present time, and perhaps some one of your Correspondents who may be more intimately acquainted with the locality than I am, can favour your readers with a notice of it.

A south-west view of the Church has been already engraved in the *Gentleman's Magazine*;‡ but the notice which accompanies it entering but slightly into detail, I purpose to supply the deficiency, and at the same time the means of preserving a recollection of one of the last of the village Churches in the neighbourhood of the metropolis.

The plan approaches to a parallelogram, a form very unusual in ancient Churches; it is divided by a range of piers into a nave and south aisle of nearly equal dimensions, and at the extremity of the former a square tower; the whole being comprehended within the four walls of the plan; the only projections are a porch on the south side, and a semi-octangular staircase

turret, which formerly led to the rood-loft. I am inclined to think that the regularity of the plan is the effect of modern arrangement, and from a circumstance to be noticed in the end, that a chapel was situated on the north side. The division between nave and chancel is only indicated by the staircase, and a slight variation in the internal architecture.

The west front is nearly covered with ivy, and in consequence, the two shields engraved in your volume for 1811,* are hidden from observation; and since the view of the Church there given was taken, the windows are materially altered. In that and other views of the Church which I have seen, the windows appear to have been pointed, with mullions; they are now altered into arches formed of a small segment of a circle, and have no mullions; these are the principal alterations which the Church has undergone in modern times. The tower at some distant period has been lowered to the extent of one story; and on ascending the leads, it will be seen that the lower part of a window, consisting of the sill and base of the mullions and a portion of the jambs, remains on the parapet at the south and west sides; and the existence of an additional story is further indicated by the stairs in the north-west angle of the tower being continued higher than the present doorway to the leads; the windows were probably repetitions of those in the story immediately below the present parapet. The tower appears to have settled towards the Church.

The north side of the Church has three windows and two buttresses, and near the west end is a low pointed doorway; the east end has two windows with gables above them, answering to the nave and aisles; all the windows being uniform, as before described. The interior shows the architecture of the sixteenth century. The

* *Lysons's Environs of London*, vol. iii. p. 52.

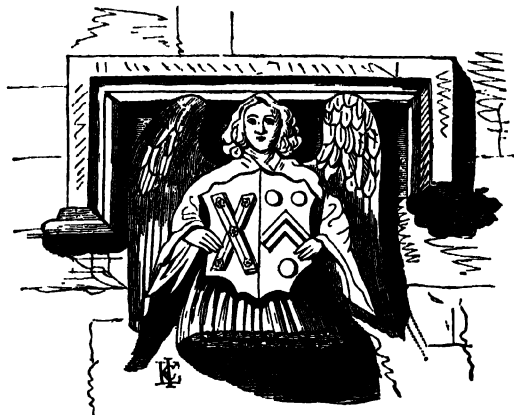
† *Gent. Mag.* vol. lxxx. pt. ii. p. 17.

‡ *Ibid.*

* These arms (which are erroneously blended together in the description there given) are: 1. An episcopal crosier, surmounted by a pall, bearing five crosses fitchee, for the Archbishopric of York; impaling, A pale fusilly, for Savage; 2. Two swords in saltire, for the Bishopric of London; impaling, A fess between a goat's head in chief [incorrectly a mullet in the engraving], and three escallops in base, for Warham [see the colours in *Willelement's Roll of Peers*, A.D. 1515]. Savage was translated to York in 1500, and Warham succeeded in London. *Lysons* says, "the sculptor has by mistake impaled Savage's coat with the arms of the see of Canterbury;" but he forgot that York anciently bore the pall as well as Canterbury. The ancient and modern arms of York are impaled together in some of Cardinal Wolsey's tapestry in Hampton Court Palace.

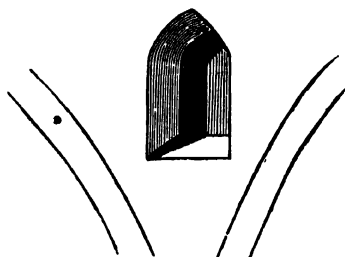
tower opens to the Church by an arch more acutely pointed than the others in the building; having a handsome moulded architrave springing from two corbels, representing angels bearing plain shields.

The tower is built of brick, faced externally with stone. On the ground-floor is a fire-place with a low pointed arch. In the belfry are six bells.



Lysons has overlooked these arms; and I am not aware to what families they belong; but I look to some of your heraldic readers for information on this point. The lower part of the arch, between the tower and Church, is filled with a screen having terminal ballusters in the style of Charles the First's reign.

The nave is divided from the aisle by six arches; the two easternmost being in the chancel, are higher in the crowns than the others. The archivolts are bold, the arches obtusely pointed; piers octagonal, with moulded caps and bases. In the spandrils of the arches in the nave, are niches, the use of which I cannot explain, unless they were destined for pieces of sculpture (similar to the corbels before described) which were either never placed in them, or have been removed. One of these niches is shown.



The south side of the tower opened into an adjacent apartment by a similar arch to that dividing it from the Church, which is now walled up; the corbels are similar, and are partly concealed in the wall. On the west wall of this room, which is used as a vestry, is the piece of sculpture here represented.

The third pillar from the west differs from the rest. At about three parts of its height the octagon plan is canted into a square, and the capital is of the same form, although the mouldings are the same as the other caps.

The entrance to the rood-loft staircase still remains on the south side of the aisle; it has an obtuse arch, and near it is a low arched recess, which I should judge formerly contained a tomb. The ceiling of the nave is coved in the form of an acute arch, and has been panelled, the arched ribs remaining, although the ceiling has been plastered. The arms of the see of Canterbury (or more properly York), and the inscription mentioned in your former article, remain in the east window.

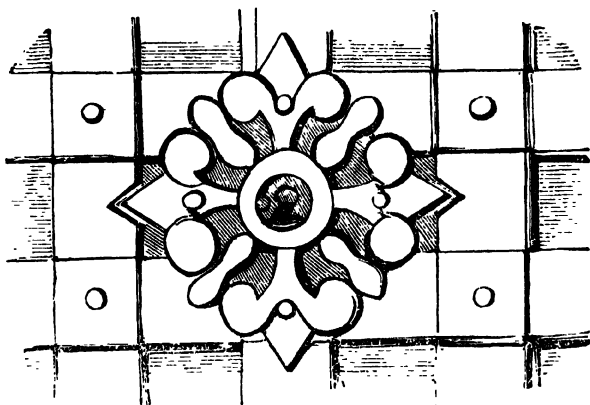
The flank wall at the eastern extremity of the north aisle, has been built in brick-work of a more modern character than the tower, or any other part of the Church; and, although externally it presents no difference in appearance from the rest of the aisle, being faced with the same material, *viz.* the rude stone of which the Church is built, I am inclined to think that at some former period a Chapel was attached to this portion, which falling into decay, was taken down, and its

place filled up with a brick wall, faced with the old materials in an uniform style with the other parts. In consequence it has escaped observation, and would have done so now but for the stripping off the plaster internally.

The font is ancient; it consists of an octagon basin with quatrefoils on each face, enclosing shields and roses, alternating with each other. The pedestal, of the same form, has columns

attached to the angles, and each face is carved with a trefoil-headed niche; the mouldings and enrichments are in good taste, and although the font is damaged, I have little doubt it will be repaired and carefully preserved, and with the monuments set up in the new Church.

This cut represents the lock of an iron chest of great antiquity, preserved in the vestry.



The tower it is intended to preserve, if practicable; but the body of the Church, including the chancel, will be entirely rebuilt, together with burial vaults, which are not only necessary for the deposit of the dead, but from the dampness which would ever arise in the Church, owing to the bed of clay in which it is built, are essential for the health of the living. The architect of the new Church will be G. Smith, Esq. of Mercers' Hall, and the pointed style has properly been adopted.

I understand that divine service will not be suspended in the parish, a meeting-house having been engaged for the temporary performance of the service, a circumstance highly creditable to the Vicar.

Although Hornsey Church was a

very humble specimen of our ancient parish Churches, yet, inasmuch as it preserved in a tolerably perfect state its pristine character, and more especially as it was almost the last village Church in the immediate neighbourhood of the metropolis, I cannot help regretting that a necessity existed for destroying it. If an enlargement only was required, I should rather have seen the additional accommodation afforded by a chapel of ease, and the old Church preserved as a specimen of the style of building in which our rustic neighbours in old times offered up their simple prayers.

Should any thing worth notice occur during the demolition of the building, I will forward you a notice. For the present I subscribe myself,

Yours, &c.

E. J. C.

Mr. URBAN, *Oxford, July 9.*

I CONGRATULATE the admirers of our Saxon Antiquities, that the *land-books* of former days are about to be revived by Parliamentary authority. The *Boundaries' Bill* will form a singular commentary on the obscure but interesting *landgemæras*, which are so frequently introduced into our ancient charters; and of which Sir R. C.

Hoare, with his accustomed and laudable zeal, has produced some valuable specimens in his *Chartulary of Wilton Abbey*.* Our "*British Euclid*," however, as Sir C. Wetherell facetiously denominated Lieutenant Drummond, has permitted many inaccuracies to creep into the descriptions of the

* *Registrum Wiltunense*, folio, 1827.

GEN. M.
July-Aug. 1832

respective boundaries of towns and cities. For example :

“*Winchester.* From *St. Winnal's Church*, in a straight line to the cottage on the New Alresford-road, which is north-west of the white house on *St. Giles's Hill*; thence in a straight line to the turnpike gate at *Bar-End*; thence in a straight line to the point at which the Gosport road joins the Southampton road; thence in a straight line to the point at which an angle is made in the northern bank of the lane leading from *St. Cross* to *Compton Down*, perpendicularly above the deep hollow in the said lane; thence in a straight line to the Cock-lane turnpike gate; thence in a straight line to the *Three Horse Shoes* public-house on the *Week road*; thence in a straight line to the house on the *Andover road*, which is immediately north-west of the point at which the boundary of the City of Winchester crosses the same road; thence in a straight line to the south-eastern corner of the *Fir Plantation* on the western side of the *Basingstoke road*; thence in a straight line to *St. Winnal's Church.*”

Now, Mr. Urban, as I do not profess to know all the Saints that ever existed, I am anxious to enquire among your numerous Correspondents, some of whom I believe are well acquainted with our Saxon Calendars and Menologies, who this *Saint Winnal* was? I have a Rheims almanac, which I purchased at the *foire* of *St. Remi* in 1815, and I have a French pocket-book with a Calendar prefixed for 1828; but in neither of these documents, though there is the consolation of a Saint for every day in the year, do I find the name of *Saint WINNAL*! If it be true, as a great Law-Commentator has declared, that Parliament is omnipotent, there can be no doubt that it has the power of adding a new Saint to the Calendar, whether such Saint ever existed or not; a power, which is shrewdly suspected to have been exercised in this case, though the papal process of canonization has been dispensed with; such process in fact being superseded by the more summary conclusions of modern supremacy, in the same manner as the day which follows the Sabbath has been canonized in the metropolis and its vicinity by the sovereignty of the people, the only supremacy which is now acknowledged to be legitimate; nay, the veritable end, and instrument, and organ of Government. But, to return to *SAINT WINNAL*—how delighted would your antiquarian friends be, to

read the life and miracles, and legendary adventures of such a Saint; the patron Saint of modern Reformers, whose motto is “Win all!” In sober seriousness, what could induce the blind guides of Lieutenant Drummond to impose this *Saint* upon him.

The little village of *Winal*, or *Winnal*, in all its sequestered and suburban simplicity, though perhaps well known to our Celto-Britannic, Celto-Belgic, Celto-Roman, and Celto-Saxon ancestors, before there was a Saint in the Calendar, has no claim to the high title which is here conferred upon its Church. In truth, I have not been able to discover the Saint to whom the Church was dedicated; but I recollect something of the Chapel of *St. Martin* at *Winnal*. Some Antiquaries have indulged in a notion, founded on the plausible appearance of history and tradition in their favour, that the name of the place is derived from *Bishop-Wina—quasi—“The Hall of Wina.”* As well might they derive Winchester from the same source. We have every reason to believe, that *Winnal*, as well as *Winchester*, existed before *Wina*, or any other Bishop, assumed the mitre and crosier, and that to talk of *Saint Winnal* is as barbarous and absurd as to talk of *Saint Winchester*, *Saint Andover*, *Saint Gosport*, or *Saint Southampton*.

So much for this modern discovery of a new Saint for the Church of *Winnal*. The Saint of the *VINEYARD*! For this is the real meaning of the word; and it is an additional proof of the early introduction of vines into some of the eastern and southern parts of our island. Let us examine this subject. In the time of the Conqueror's survey we find they were cultivated in *Essex*, *Middlesex*, *Hertfordshire*, *Norfolk*, *Suffolk*, *Kent*, *Hampshire*, *Dorsetshire*, *Wiltshire*, *Somersetshire*, *Berkshire*, *Gloucestershire*, and *Worcestershire*; but not farther north, apparently, than *Cambridgeshire*. In Welsh the word is commonly written *gwinllan*, with a guttural prefix; which is softened and converted by the usual process into “*Wynall*,” and it is remarkable that there is a separate estate in the parish of *Chinner*, in *Oxfordshire*, with this same appellation, which is separately noted in *Domesday*, and which then comprehended three hides of land.

This being situated on the edge of the warm and fertile vale of Aylesbury, was used at an early period as a vineyard. That vines were cultivated here to some extent before the Norman invasion, there is every reason to believe. Many however were then recently planted, and had scarcely begun to bear. Hence they are distinguished as *portantes* or *non portantes*; good bearers, or not come into bearing; productive or unproductive. From the frequent mention, moreover, of "*vineæ nova*," and *novella*"—"vineæ noviter," and "*nuperrime plantatæ*," I am disposed to think that, though the Romans perhaps may be considered as the first planters of vineyards among us, yet that they had not been uninterruptedly cultivated after their departure from the island, till the conquest of it by the Normans. Indeed, the quantity of wine produced annually from the most favourable vintage in England, does not appear to have been such as to render the cultivation of the vine for this purpose an object of general attention; though in the Domesday survey, *eleven arpens* (*acres* or *furlongs*), of vineyard are ascribed to a manor in Essex, of two hides and a half. But it is added, that only one of the eleven was productive. In one instance the writer has noticed the quantity of wine produced, which is a material point. Six *arpens* are said to produce 160 gallons, "if the vineyard turns out well," *si bene procedit*. Kelham translates *xx modios* "twenty gallons," whereas the *modius*, which was indiscriminately used for dry or liquid measure, contained eight gallons, according to the royal standard preserved at Winchester, and therefore called Winchester measure. The whole manor (Raleigh in Essex) was valued at ten pounds in the time of King Edward, and it was worth as much then "*propter vinum*." This was one of the manors of Sweyne the younger, the son of the great Danish chieftain.—I have been led beyond the limits I had proposed to myself, and certainly too far from the boundaries of the city of Winchester, which first suggested this communication; but I shall be much gratified if some of your learned Correspondents will favour us with more extended information on many of the topics to which I have directed their attention.

Yours, &c.

MARGIN.

MR. URBAN,

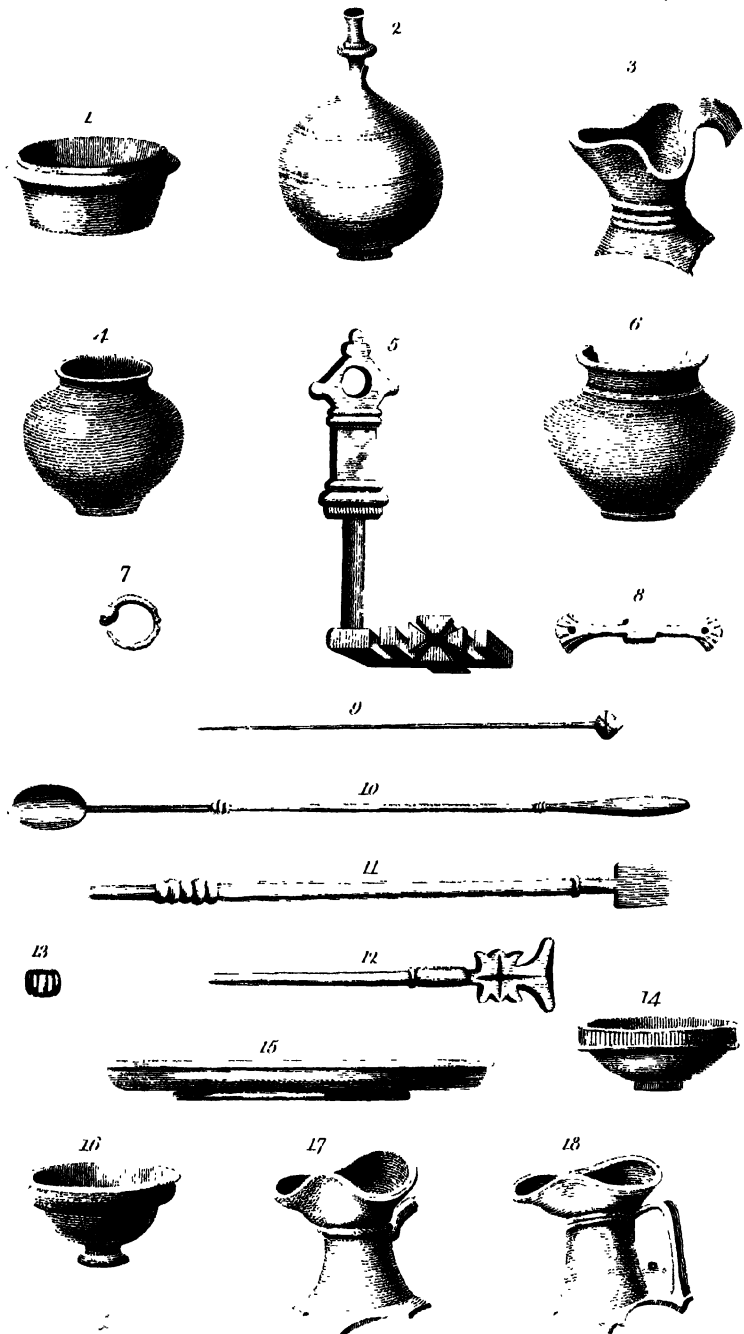
Whetham House,
Wilts, July 14.

MR. BOWLES, whose late ingenious observations upon the striking antiquities of this county, cannot be too highly appreciated, concurs with other writers in considering STONEHENGE to have been a Druidical temple, dedicated to the Sun.

Gibbon, who quotes Herodian, lib. v. informs us that the Sun was worshipped at Emesa, "under the form of a BLACK conical stone." And where was Emesa? A city in *Phœnicia*! the country, by whose early navigators it is universally allowed Druidical knowledge was first introduced and promulgated amongst the aboriginal Britons. Now refer to King, who without the least consciousness of the importance (according to my view) of this point in his account of Stonehenge, published in the year 1799, writes as follows: "In the front of this last (one of the trilithons), at the distance of about twelve feet, was placed on the very ground, and partly sunk into it, A GREAT BLACK STONE;" and further on "it is of a quite different and harder kind than the rest, as being designed to resist the effects of fire." But it is evident that the cause here assigned, why this stone should differ in species from the rest, is erroneous; for Dr. Smith, another writer on Stonehenge, tried a fragment of it in a crucible; it soon changed to an ash colour, and in a stronger heat was reduced to powder.

This extraordinary stone, then, totally distinct from all its fellows, and placed in the most sacred situation; viz. the upper end of the adytum of the temple, I conceive originally to have been set on end, and to have presented a symbol or simulacrum similar to that under which the Sun was worshipped in the distant country, from whence, before the light of Revelation had dawned on Britain's shore, our rude forefathers derived their dim and only conceptions of Religion. Be this however as it may, whether the correctness of my idea be allowed, or otherwise, I think what I have stated will be considered a remarkable coincidence, and any clue which may lead us to further acquaintance with the origin and designation of this stupendous monument, is not unworthy the attention of the antiquarian public.

J. S. M.



ROMAN REMAINS FOUND IN BATHWICK,

Mr. URBAN,

June 15.

ACCORDING to promise (see May Magazine, p. 400), I now send you sketches (*Plate II.*) of the most interesting of the articles named in my account of the Roman remains recently found in Southwark. Indeed, I consider it to be a duty incumbent on all those who are in the habit of referring to your pages for information, to communicate in return any well-authenticated accounts of discoveries that may add to the stock of your valuable records.

No. 1 is a small earthen vessel of a stone colour, very hard in its texture, the diameter $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches. There is a similar-shaped vessel in the British Museum, formed of a metallic substance, and suspended by three chains after the manner of a censer.

2. A globular-shaped vessel, the substance of which is of a pale stone-coloured earth, but the exterior dark brown. The height of this vessel is 7 inches, and it is remarkable for its slight make, the substance being barely the eighth of an inch in thickness: there appears to have been a small handle attached to the neck.

3. A fragment of a vase. Colour dark brown.

4. A small vase of slate-coloured earthenware, diameter at the widest part $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

5. A copper key in a very fine state of preservation. Were it not for the decided Roman character of the lower part of this key, the form of the upper part would lead to the supposition, that it was of the middle or Gothic age; but the best guide to forming a correct opinion, is the depth at which it was found, and the accompanying deposits. It was found on the Roman level, and among Roman remains. It is about 3 inches in length; that part of the key containing the wards is placed horizontally to the shaft.

6. A vase similar to No. 4. I have fragments of several others differing a little in shape, the outlines of some peculiarly beautiful; these I suppose to be sepulchral.

7. A ring probably of copper or brass, being much corroded: this was found among coins in a heap of ashes.

8. A fibula of copper or brass, perforated with a small hole at each end.

9. A brass pin, the head ornamented.

10. A very curious instrument of

brass, beautifully finished. Similar ones have been found in lachrymatories, but this could not have been used for fluids, as that portion of it resembling a spoon is hollow only one way, that is, in the form a bent card would assume.

11. An instrument of brass, probably a stylus.

12. Is also a brass instrument.

13. A Roman bead or amulet, of a blue colour; scored on the surface.

14. A beautiful little vessel of the Samian pottery, imperfect.

15. A patera stamped with the potter's mark of . IABIO . * the diameter is $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

16. A cup of Samian ware, potter's mark of . MOI .

17 and 18. Fragments of vases, found in constructing a sewer opposite the gates of St. Thomas's Hospital; these are of a pale stone colour. With them was found a beautiful fragment of a bowl-shaped Samian vessel, highly enriched with the most splendid ornament.

With the exception of the two last named, these remains were all found on or near the site of the tavern, at the north-east angle of St. Saviour's Church.

The fragments of Samian pottery are generally highly enriched, and it is worthy of a passing remark, that on one of the pieces found on the site of the *tavern*, is a figure of *Bacchus*, bearing in his right hand a bunch of grapes, and on his head a basket of fruit: the figure, which is well drawn, is under a Roman arch, and would form a suitable device for any sculpture or decoration for the building which is now in progress.

Yours, &c. WILLIAM TAYLOR.

Mr. URBAN, *Paris, June 25.*

THE probability of letters having been known to the antediluvians, has been so ably argued by your correspondent Mr. Oliver,† that I feel some hesitation in attempting to renew discussion on that interesting subject; and though it is not my intention to controvert his assertions, I cannot in-

* This cannot be the reading. The Roman potter's marks are often very imperfectly impressed. OFFICINA LABIONIS is probably intended by the abbreviation. Mr. Taylor will find his in an L.—Ed.

† Vol. C. part ii. pp. 9 and 116.

roduce the subject of this article, without alluding to his deep research. My present object is to offer some ideas upon a passage in Josephus, declaring Seth to have inscribed the particulars of his astronomical discoveries on columns, of which, adds the Jewish historian, "one still remains in the Syriad."

There is reason to suppose that Josephus was influenced by a desire to maintain the high antiquity of his nation, and was thus induced to bring forward, as a corroboration of the Mosaic history, a testimony which, if not entirely unfounded, is at best of very equivocal authority. This subject has been deemed worthy of examination by many critics; but, whatever reasons may be adduced for supposing the knowledge of letters anterior to the Deluge, none have been discovered for investing this obscure tradition with any degree of confidence. A learned Genoese of the seventeenth century pronounces it a fable: *Forse non sono men favolose, le colonne di Giuseppe, che quelle d'Alcide.**

Most probably the notion of Seth having erected a column, was brought to Jerusalem by some of the companions of Jeremiah and Baruch, who were conducted by Johanan into Egypt.† During their stay in that country, they became acquainted with the Egyptian traditions, founded on the writings of Hermes, Thot, or Mercury I. who, according to Manetho, had left inscriptions in the sacred character on columns in the Syriad; which inscriptions were at a later period transcribed in common characters by his successor and homonyme, Mercury II.

To establish the entity and identity of the first Thot, would be a task of some importance, as he is said by Sanchoniatho to be the son of Misor, Mesroes, or Mizraim, grandson of Noah; while oriental writers consider him the same as Enoch.‡ M. Delaborde mentions three Hermes; the first of whom was antediluvian, and the last lived about two centuries before Moses.§

* Mascardi, dell' art' Historica, p. 12.

† Jeremiah, ch. 43.

‡ For the authorities see Mr. Oliver's communications, vol. C. part 2.

§ Hist. de 80 Peuples d'Antiquité, 4to, Paris, 1788.

Writers of different nations seem agreed in the opinion that letters were known before the Deluge, as they nearly agree in the method by which the antediluvian records were preserved. The Chaldean Sisuthros was instructed by Chronos, or Saturn, before the flood, to bury his accounts securely in the temple of the Sun at Seppara. Plato relates that Thot wrote his discoveries on 42 pillars, deposited in caves near Diospolis; and Manetho differs from him only by placing those columns in the Syriad. Ammianus Marcellinus who flourished while Manetho's history was still extant, after describing the pyramids of Egypt, writes: "There are besides caves, and long subterranean passages; men versed in the ancient religious rites, made these retreats to preserve the memory of the ceremonies from being lost upon earth by the Deluge, which they knew was not very remote: they engraved on the walls of these vaults what they called hieroglyphic character."||

Thus Manetho concurs with the Greek philosopher, respecting the person who erected the columns; with Josephus, with regard to the place; and with the Chaldean account, as to the purpose of their erection. But where was this land of *Syriad*? which has been very improperly rendered Syria, by some translators. Joseph Scaliger, in his notes upon Eusebius, declares he cannot ascertain where it is situated: *nobis ignota est, quærant studiosi.*

Huet, Bishop of Avranches,¶ supposes that the columns of Josephus were astronomical tables of the ancient Chaldeans; but admits that he had been at a loss to decide upon the situation of the Syriad, until he heard of the idea suggested by Isaac Vossius.* The name of that country is variously written in the different editions of Josephus, *Συριαδα*, *Συριαδα*, and *Σηριαδ*. In the Latin version of Epiphanius we find *in terra Siriada*; and Mr. Bernard has put in a note upon this part, *in Siriade tellure*. The Jesuit Bonfrerius, who also published an edition of Josephus, pretends that it is the Seirath mentioned in Judges,

|| Amm. Marcel. lib. 22, c. 15.

¶ Ob. 26 Jan. 1720, æt. 91.

* Huet, Dissertation sur le Paradis terrestre.

chap. iii. ver. 26, whither Ehud fled after killing Eglon. The word rendered *quarries* in the English Bible, is thus given in other versions: in the Septuagint, *τα γλυπτα*; Vulgate, *locum idolorum*; Luther's, *den Gotzen*; of the French translators, Marten of Utrecht and Osterwald of Neuchâtel agree with the English by giving the word *carrières*, while De Sacy and Genoude follow the Vulgate. In the Latin marginal translation of the Chaldee, we meet with *transiit statuas, et salvatus est ad Seghir*; the Syriac gives the Hebrew word *פסיל* (*pesilim*), as a proper name, and the Arabic changes it into *Palestinam*.

I learn from a person connected with the German Synagogue of this city, that *pesilim* is the plural of *pesel*, a word used in the second commandment, to designate an idol. Moses Mendelssohn, in his Commentary on Judges, has translated it *Steinhausen*, which, meaning literally a heap or number of stones, would apply to the Druidical places of worship, and probably to the groves of Baal.

The LXX have, however, translated *pesel* in Exodus, by *εἰδωλον*, which is definite; while the meaning given to *pesilim* in Judges is vague: for *γλυπτα* may be rendered *sculptilia*, which is equally applicable to an inscription; and from the latitude allowed by this translation, Calmet, Vossius, Marsham, de Valois, and Huet, are of opinion that the Seirath mentioned in the book of Judges is the same as the Syriad of Josephus.*

But as the testimony of the Jewish historian appears based rather upon Egyptian tradition, the situation of the Syriad ought perhaps to be ascertained by an etymology derived from that country. If the person who engraved the supposed records was an Egyptian, the place where they would be deposited would be near the Nile, sometimes called *Sihor*, and *Siris*; in Lybia there was a town named *Seres*; and a river called *Ser* falls into the Red Sea.† Besides which, the dog-

star *Sirius* being a great object of veneration among the Egyptians, the place of deposit may have been in a temple so dedicated.

Mr. Simon, after a laborious investigation, concludes by supposing that the Jews and Egyptians, in their desire to prove their superior antiquity over each other, have invented some accounts, and falsified others. The Egyptian priests fabricated statements respecting their shepherd kings, which the Hellenist Jews applied to the early Hebrews.

But in attributing to Seth the honour of erecting the column in question, the Jews could not pretend to any other descent than that through Noah, which was common to the Egyptians, as well as themselves, unless the deluge be considered only partial; an inquiry upon which I cannot venture. W. S. B.

THE ENDEAVOURER.—No. III.

Mnemon of Constantinople.

— “Si brachia forte remisit,
Atque illum in præceps prono rapit alveus
amni.” VIRGIL.

AT the time when Libanius, the sophist of Antioch, taught wisdom and eloquence to the youth of Asia and of Europe, his school was attended by Mnemon of Constantinople, a young man of honourable family and splendid fortune, endowed with versatile talent and exact judgment, devoted to philosophy and contemplation, and eager for the honours of learning and wit.

His genius and ambition, during his early years of study, were fully equalled by his diligence and perseverance. He rose early and retired late. He made excursions into every department of learning; and read, on every subject, not only the common authors, but the more rare. He suffered no difficulty to escape him unexamined, and neglected no means by which his researches might be furthered. He laboured his compositions with care, and was ever ready to subject them to the hand of criticism. He thus became admired and esteemed; he was beloved by his tutor as a pupil who would one day do him honour, and revered by his fellow students as a superior being. He was consulted by the young for direction, and

* *Memoire sur la langue Phenicienne*, par le Marquis de Fortin.

† Simon, *Bibliothèque Critique*, vol. III. I have borrowed largely from this work; which was first published under the assumed name of *Sainjore*, as the freedom of Mr. Simon's remarks gave offence to the French clergy.

invited to sit in the assemblies of the sages.

He had as yet been thrown into little society but that of academics like himself. His mind had been wholly occupied with learned pursuits, with the delight of wandering through the regions of knowledge, and the ambition of adding his name to those of the authors whom he read, and of sharing with them the applauses of posterity. But at length, when he had almost ranged the circle of human science, and it became necessary for him to quit the seminary of Antioch, he began to look abroad upon the world, and to consider whether the path of life which he was now pursuing was the most pleasing that he could choose, and whether those engaged in other occupations might not be happier than himself. For the turbulence of civil affairs he had little inclination, and he was exempt from the necessity of devoting himself to the toils of a profession. "But what is the life," said he, "of the gay portion of the world?—of those whose business is pleasure? At least it will be but wise to make trial of their course of life, and to learn what enjoyment is to be found at the tables of luxury, and in the society of the other sex, pleasures which so large a part of mankind pursue with such constant avidity, and which poets celebrate with such animated praises. If I should now consign myself to letters and solitude, I shall remain ignorant of all that the gay and the sprightly deem the great end of existence; I shall pass the bloom of youth, the season when pleasure is best enjoyed, in obscurity and torpidity. Why should I not taste the gratifications, as well as the toils of life? I know what charms are to be found in the seats of the muses; I will now make trial of those offered by other deities. A life of what is called pleasure, however decried by gloomy philosophers, must have some attractions in it even for the wise, or such numbers could not be found attached to it. The years appointed to man allow him sufficient time for gaining knowledge and reputation, without depriving himself of the gratification of his senses. I will allot at least some portion of my youth to pleasure; and, after I shall have tried every source of delight, I shall still have opportunity to apply to study

and contemplation. When I shall have ranged the round of gaiety, I will retire from its paths, resume the pursuits which I now quit, and devote myself to the composition of works by which my name may be transmitted to posterity. When my passions have been gratified and are grown cool, I shall be better fitted for the steady research, and calm reflection. When I shall have learned more of the world, I shall be better qualified to instruct it, and to gain to myself the reputation of wisdom. I shall die in the midst of friendship and admiration, and shall leave an honourable name to the celebration of future ages."

Having thus fixed his resolution, he immediately departed to Constantinople, and altered his way of life. He threw off the gravity of the academic, and adopted the careless demeanour of the voluptuary. His ample fortune procured him abundant means of gratification; and his fertile genius invented innumerable schemes of pleasure, in which his rank and affability easily procured him sharers. He indulged his companions and himself with every delight that wealth can purchase, or fancy can invent. His table was covered with all the delicacies of luxury; his ears were lulled with the most exquisite strains of harmony; he breathed amidst the most fragrant perfumes, and reposed upon couches of the most costly workmanship. He frequented every assembly of which pleasure was the object; he sought only to be gay, and associated with none but those whose desires were the same as his own.

Such was his mode of life, till, on the approach of his fortieth birthday, he began to think it time to carry into execution his resolution of retirement, a resolution which he had never suffered to fall from his remembrance, and which he had even wished to perform sooner, but had delayed from day to day, because he thought that enough of life was still left for its accomplishment. But when he concluded seriously on retreating, he found it far from easy to do what he desired. He found it difficult to detach himself from a life of luxury, to which he had now become accustomed, and to consign himself to study with that diligence which his scheme demanded. He hesitated and delayed; he formed determinations and aban-

doned them ; he fixed days, and transgressed them. He thus lingered for five years longer, ashamed of his irresolution, yet unable to shake it off ; but at last, on some disgust at the treachery of an associate, he tore himself from his companions, and withdrew to his closet.

His days were now to be spent in intellectual employment. He shut himself, the following morning, in his library, and spread his volumes before him. He contemplated subjects of composition, he examined his papers for schemes which he had formed in his youth, and determined how every day should be improved. But when he tried to exert his powers, he found that they were no longer the same as they were formerly. He felt that he was weakened by dissipation. He could not now labour with the same ardour that had animated him at an earlier period of life. He had lost his vigour of thought, and his habits of perseverance. His endeavours were faint and desultory ; he took up a volume and threw it aside ; he planned works, commenced, and abandoned them. His days were wasted in idle resolutions of industry, and in futile attempts to accomplish them. He grew dissatisfied and disgusted, unwilling to relinquish his scheme, yet hopeless of being able to execute it.

He resolved to seek temporary relief from disquietude among the companions of his youth, but with these he found but little consolation. He saw the many, on whose abilities he once looked with contempt, had risen, by steady industry, to rank and esteem, and were wholly careless about his friendship. He found that his opinions were far from being received with that regard which had once awaited them, and that those who, when he was known as a student, had listened to him with respect, now ventured to doubt of his competency to decide on subjects on which he had once been deemed infallible, and to suggest whether it were possible for knowledge to be retained, and talents to continue undiminished, in a life of levity and dissipation.

He next sought the company of his old instructors, and of other scholars coeval with them. But he experienced from these no such reception as he had found in his early days. Some regarded him as one whose abilities and

attainments had formerly been exaggerated ; others thought that he would quit learning with the same precipitation with which he had recently quitted pleasure, or would waste his life between the one and the other. His own indolence unfitted him for any vigorous attempt to refute such suspicions ; he struggled to rouse himself for a time, but at last, finding all endeavours to dispel his lethargy ineffectual, fled for relief from remorse to his old companions in gaiety, consumed the remains of life in languid dissipation, and died unhonoured and unlamented.



MR. URBAN,

CONSIDERING the great attention which has been paid to classical biography, since the revival of letters in modern times, it is singular that such a man as SEXTUS JULIUS FRONTINUS, one of the greatest ornaments of the Vespaſian era, should be comparatively unknown.

I am quite aware of the carelessness of fame evinced by this eminent person, also of the *ubi est non potest diu celari* of Lord Chesterfield, and also of the edict of the leviathan of his age, Dr. Johnson, against those who neglect their own opportunities of acquiring fame. Not all of these, however, satisfy me that the conqueror and civilizer of South Wales has been treated with attention equal to that which has been accorded to very many of his inferiors, particularly in Britain. For, without immediate reference to the latter point, if we except poesy, what Roman author beside has treated so many subjects of utility and honour to his country ? War was in his age the great essential to the commonweal, with short intervals of peace. Of war, therefore, he principally treated in the first instance, and in such a manner that his writings have reached our times with approbation, and are indeed, as well as his other works, essential to History. The reader of taste may also be gratified to find that his first Essay was on the tactics used in the times of Homer. In the pacific intervals mentioned, we find him treating generally of rural concerns (*de re agraria*), then of boundaries, roads, &c., and from these emerging into the grandeurs of Rome, the aqueducts of the city ; ultimately extending his

views, which indeed could hardly be bounded, to the colonies of Italy; among these, if his diffidence did not prevent him, might naturally have been expected some notice of our "northernmost" Britain, of the præfects of which Ausonius subsequently proposed the history; but, as all human hopes delayed, are generally defeated, he lived not to finish this, which must have been, at least to us, the most important of his literary works.

His military services will be better explained in the thread of a few biographical notices.

This truly great man of eighteen centuries since, was born in Sicily, about the close of the eighth century of the Roman æra, and the thirty-second year after the birth of Christ. These facts we gather, according to the usual modes of computation, in uncertainty, the first from the surname of *Siculus* attached to one of his treatises, the second from the period of his first consulate. On the same ground his birth must have been respectable if not noble, from the offices to which he was deemed competent; while his habits and writings evinced that he had shared all the advantages of the admirable education of his time.

The first mention of Frontinus in history, as far as is known, is when he was approaching his fortieth year, and had already arrived at public dignity. Tacitus says,¹ that "on the commencement of January A. U. C. 823 (A. D. 70), Julius Frontinus, then *Prætor* of the city, assembled the Senate for the transaction of public business, and then resigned his office, to which Domitian immediately succeeded," being by this means, perhaps, enabled to "fill the office of *Prætor* with the consular dignity,"² in the absence of both Consuls. This may be conceived as a courtesy of Frontinus towards the young prince, impatient to attain the power which he afterwards so weakly abused.

Four years after, Frontinus became

Consul Extraordinary, or substitute (*Suffectus*);³ perhaps honorarily,⁴ as necessary on his promotion to the command of a province which was rarely governed by any below the Consular dignity. No other colleague is named with Domitian, who enjoyed the same honour that year, and Ælian describes him of that rank when he wrote his art of war.⁵ Frontinus must now, according to Cicero, have reached the forty-second year of his age.

In the same or following year, he was appointed to succeed Cerealis in the government of Britain. Cerealis had, according to Tacitus, "struck a terror in this country by promptly invading the most populous states, and conquering or wasting the Brigantes," possessing the present northern counties. The most important part of the British force, however, determined not to submit, retired to the country of the *Ordovices* and *Silures*, North and South Wales.

Tacitus thus describes this event:

"Cerealis would doubtless have overwhelmed the fame of another successor. Julius Frontinus, that great man, maintained the full glory of Cerealis at every opportunity, and subdued the warlike people of the *Silures*, in whom he had to surmount not only a determined courage, but also the disadvantages of their country."⁶

This is the part of his career which excites my wonder that it should have received only an incidental notice from our historians, while the memory of Agricola has been so much the subject of eulogy, from his better fortune in a biographer; although this very writer is obliged thus frequently to mention Frontinus, and to confess that his successor was indebted for his knowledge, in more than one respect, to the experience of others.

The scene of his operations, and their memorials, one of which has perpetuated his name,⁷ furnish all that can be obtained concerning him in Britain. An intelligent historian of Monmouthshire,⁸ seems to have traced the ground inch by inch, and to have

¹ Hist. lib. iv. c. 32.

² Suet. in Vit. Dom. c. 1.

³ The period of the Consular power was a complete year; but Julius Cæsar introduced a custom of substituting Consuls at any time for a month or more, called *Suffecti*; those admitted in January (*Ordinarii*) however denominated the year. Dion. l. 43. Sueton. in Julio, c. 76, &c.

⁴ Liv. l. viii. c. 26, &c.

⁵ De Instruend. Acieb. Præfat.

⁶ Tacit. in Vit. Agric.

⁷ This has never been doubted, although very minor matters have been subject of dispute.

⁸ Williams, § ii. 38, &c.

followed the army of Frontinus with a military eye. He describes the Roman General as making "a feint on the point called Aust (*Trojectus Augustæ*), and drawing the Silures into the forest of Dean, near the conflux of the Wye and the Severn, while his transports moved diagonally, and disembarked near the Charlston Rock, one of the landing places of the present New Passage. Half a mile from this rock remains of a fortress or square camp may be found, of which a considerable part has been washed away by the Severn; and here probably commenced the JULIA STRATA, vestiges of a Roman causeway having been discovered at the neighbouring village of Creek in the road to Caerwent. At the distance of five miles from Chepstow, and three from Sudbrook, in nearly a western direction, the road made on the *Via Julia* crosses a considerable station or camp longitudinally, and at right angles. The camp holds a little village called Caerwent. The choice of Caerwent as a camp by the Roman General, was judicious either for the attack of Caer-Osc, the capital of Siluria, or to cover it, when in his possession. The camp was formed on an eminence greatly elevated, with a small river at its base, commanding views of great extent, and the principal communications of the country. The foundations of the Roman wall are discernible at this time (1796).⁹ To reduce the Silures, the Romans formed two chains of garrisons, one of these drawn through Glamorgan, near the shores of Ptolemy's Æstuary of Sabrina, the other on the banks of the Usk, the first link of which was Burrium (Usk), of which there are no remains."

Having greatly subjugated the Silures, Frontinus seems to have immediately set about establishing a frontier against the mountaineer Ordovices, and hence subsequently to have created the seat of a province equal in magnificence to any other Roman station.

Caerwent or Venta (*Venta Silurum*), is described by Camden¹⁰ as the capital of the Silures, which continued

in his time, (1586,) to exhibit its ruined walls and bulwarks, and to disclose tessellated pavements and Roman coins. The sea had also recently despoiled a Roman fortification near Portskewith. It was, says he, inclosed by a triple ditch and three ramparts, as high as an ordinary house, and cast in form of a bow, the string whereof is the sea cliff; it seems to have been the port and landing place for *Venta Silurum*, from the Severn sea. Abergavenny, the ancient Gobannium, was strongly fortified; and twelve miles distant, at the conflux of the Birthin and the Usk, stood the second station in this direction, mentioned by Antoninus as *Burrium*, presenting a very strong post called by Giraldus *Castrum Osca*, the Castle of Usk.

Frontinus, however, seems to have fixed his head quarters at Isia, on the other side of the river, from which his position took its name as that of *Legio Secunda*, from a faithful as well as warlike legion of troops called by Claudius out of Germany into Britain, under the command of Vespasian, and which Camden states "was here at last placed in garrison by Julius Frontinus;" it is twelve miles from Burrium. The British name is still retained on its site—*Caer Leon ar Uske* (the City of the Legion on Uske). This distinguished Legion was also dignified by the appellatives *Augusta*, and *Britannia Secunda*.

On this nomenclature Williams, already quoted, says, *Britannia Secunda* had fifteen important stations in Siluria, which soon became considerable towns, of which Caerleon was the capital, with all the Roman attributes belonging to it. Horsley, Harris, and Gough, confirm these accounts; the latter says, "the foundations of the wall are easily traced on every side, and describe a parallelogram of 450 yards by 350, the longest sides pointing east and west; great part of the Saxon walls, especially to the south, have Roman bricks interspersed;" and that the Julia Strata points to Caerleon "not in a straight line, like the Roman roads in England, but following the nature of the soil; not distinguished by a ridge or causeway, but by the camps on or near it." Camden quotes the following lines of Ne-

⁹ So they still continued in 1813, though the land was ploughed around them, as I was informed by a distinguished antiquary (Mr. Kempe, F.A.S.) then on a tour in the west of England.

¹⁰ *Britannia*, title *Silures*.

"Intrat et auget aquas Sabrini fluminis Osca
Præceps, testis erit JULIA STRATA mihi."

Camden also mentions a tablet dug up in 1602, of a veteran who had restored the temple of Diana erected by Haterius; "the statue of the goddess short trussed, bearing a quiver imperfect as well as the altar;" the inscription

T. F. L. POSTHUMVS VARVS
V. C. LEG. TEMPL. DIANÆ
RESTITVIT.

Security and utility being obtained, Frontinus seems to have commenced, and to have entirely fulfilled the milder duties of a Roman General, which evidently was quite accordant with his character. Of the remains of the station when perfectly civilized, we have in addition the testimony of Giraldus Cambrensis,¹¹ who described it from the ruins as "a perfect city excellently well built by the Romans with brick walls (*cortilibus muris*)¹². Here may be seen (1186, &c.) many marks of the ancient nobility and dignity which it possessed: mighty palaces with golden pinnacles, resembling the proud stateliness of the Romans; for it had been founded by Roman princes, and beautified with excellent buildings. There you may behold a gigantic tower, exquisite baths, the remains of temples and theatres, whose ornamented walls are partly yet standing. One may find in every place, as well within the wall as without, houses underground, *water pipes and vaults within the earth*, and, what one will consider most admirable, every where *hot houses* curiously formed, *breathing forth heat very closely at certain narrow tunnels in the sides*."¹³

Williams, before quoted, adds "a Roman bagnio or sudatory was opened in 1755, on the west bank of the river, below the bridge, and *lead* pipes for the conveyance of water from the northern hill were discovered.

On a hill half a mile from the town, also (1796), are some remains of a Roman camp, with double ramparts, probably the summer quarters (*æstiva*) of the second legion. And just without the south-west wall of Caerleon is still to be seen a Roman amphitheatre of the castrensian kind, six yards deep, called by a general vulgar error Arthur's Round-table.

Some evidence of the activity in science of Frontinus, in this period of his command, is afforded from the way which bears his name (*Julia Strata*) being in one part most probably adapted to the protection of the city from the sudden floods of the Severn, on the influx of the Usk and other causes; as described by Necham, in the already quoted lines, which may be thus translated:

"Swift Osca, plunging in Sabrina's stream,
Swells high the wave, as shows the *Julius-street*."

And that he did not confine himself to this locality, would appear from his being named generally by Camden on the Roman roads in Britain. In all respects it is evident that Frontinus must have exemplified the character so briefly accorded to him by Tacitus, of a "great man," since his successor Agricola found the government in such perfect state as enabled him to proceed at once against the Ordovices, and prosecute also with success his northern expeditions.

It may fairly then, I think, be conceived, that, having so prepared the way for Agricola, and possessing the scientific knowledge which he elsewhere displayed, and Agricola having been acknowledged by his justly favouring biographer to be "indebted to the experience of others," the description of Tacitus of the Roman rule in Britain, under his father-in-law, should be applied in a certain degree at least to the influence of Frontinus.

The account of Tacitus is an exemplary, and instructive precept for all governors of provinces or colonies: "Arms avail little," says he, "to settle newly conquered states, if injuries and wrongs be permitted; he (Agricola) therefore commenced with establishing strict justice about his own person, making no appointments from recommendation, but as they were consistent with justice: he was exact in his inspection into all things, but not always vigorous in his exactions. He divided more equally the tributes, and the charge and burden of the supply of corn, distributing granaries throughout the kingdom, and *establishing roads* from the principal camps to the distant stations; nor in the discipline of his army did he fail to encourage propriety of conduct in the private soldiery, while he repressed loose

¹¹ Itinerarium Cambriæ.

¹² The moderns say lime and grit stone.

¹³ This is not unworthy of observation.

and dissolute stragglers. His camps he designed himself; the firths he sounded, and the thickets he tried the first in his own person. Nor did he suffer the enemy to rest till they were completely quelled, when he immediately forbore from any further injury, conciliating them by every means, so that states the most violent submitted themselves, and receiving garrisons remained in quiet. Then were they induced and assisted to build temples, houses, and places of public resort; and their emulation was excited by encouragement proportioned to their exertions. The youth of the principal families were instructed in the liberal sciences, and found more apt than those of Gaul, and more ready in acquiring the Roman language. Even the attire of the conquerors soon came into use, and at length their galleries, baths, exquisite banquets, and all the luxuries of Rome; and, what is still more, the natives became induced to enlist themselves under the Roman banners in cohorts (corps) distinguished by their name, in such numbers as to form at length a considerable part of the strength of the Roman armies;¹⁴ and this not only in their own country, but in France, Spain, Germany, Armenia, and Egypt.¹⁵

The locality in which Frontinus had spread the Roman influence continued to be distinguished in after times. Camden mentions from Elsebiensis "a rare author," that a little before the assumption of the Saxons, there was here a school of two hundred philosophers, skilful in astronomy and all other arts. And when Catholicism had assumed the place and emulated the attractions of Ethnic grandeur, Caerleon became the second of the three archiepiscopal sees into which England was then divided, and so long remained.¹⁶

¹⁴ In Vit. Agric.—Annales, &c.

¹⁵ Of the high consideration in which the Britons and their useful arts were held at Rome, there are many proofs. Antoninus exempted them from disgraceful punishments, and granted several the *jus Latii*, Roman rights.

¹⁶ *St. Julian's*, a residence of the celebrated Lord Herbert of Cherbury, was, it is believed, within the circumference of the Roman station.

Of the great man who originated this scene of splendour in Britain, and which yet contains a wide field for the antiquary, surely some anxiety may be indulged to briefly follow him through the remainder of his brilliant and interesting career.

In the summer of 831 (A.D. 78), Frontinus being relieved by Agricola, returned to Rome. He was not of a character likely to seek a triumph, but he had the negative honour of being without accusation, even notwithstanding his command extended beyond the triennial period of proconsular power, at a time when corruption and the love of oratory rendered it hardly possible even for his more prominent successor to escape.

Rome was, however, occupied in a delightful triumph; it was one of beneficence, that for the celebrated siege of Jerusalem by Titus, the favourite son of Vespasian, the friend and patron of Frontinus. This Emperor died in the following year. The benevolent reign of Titus existed little more than two years; and his brother Domitian, notwithstanding he possessed dissimulation in an equal degree to all his other vices, soon evinced his implacable enmity towards those whom he either feared, hated, or was compelled to esteem.

This would altogether account naturally for Frontinus being no further employed at the moment as a General; but as regards his honour, it is unnecessary, as there is evidence of his having been appointed to an office of the highest importance and influence in the state, that of member of the Sacred College of Augurs, to which the younger Pliny and others so long aspired in vain.

During the leisure of this period, he composed his *Treatise on the Art of War*, for he describes it as partly resulting from his own experience, which then could only relate to his service in Britain. He also says that this was the first attempt to reduce the art of war to a science, and there is no reason to doubt him, since, from this treatise, the reports of his British command, with the memoirs of Cato the censor, of Celsus, Trajan, and Adrian, all now lost, Vegetius formed his *Treatise of Military Affairs* (*de re Militari*).

Domitian quickly threw off the mask

which he had used on his accession to the throne by an expulsion of the philosophers, on which followed a decline of literature. His court, from which Agricola was afterwards cautioned to retire, notwithstanding the semblance of imperial favour, and the mild Nerva was banished to Sarnetum, became no scene for Frontinus, who withdrew to retirement.

Here, from a perusal of the Greek as well as the Latin authors, it appears that in 837 (A. D. 84) the year in which Domitian returned from Germany, he completed his military addenda with a Greek name, *Strategematicon* (Στρατηγηματικων); for he mentions Domitian five times, and gives him the title of Germanicus, which he had received from the army, and was confirmed by the Senate; while no mention is made of the subsequent Dacian war, when Domitian appeared in person. It is supposed by commentators that he dedicated this work originally to Trajan, then in "a private station."

The scene of his retirement exhibits Frontinus in a new and amiable character: his taste chose for it the then ancient Anxur, whose ruins still mark its site, near the modern Terracina; it was a villa in the vicinity of Baiæ, to which, like Seneca, he had no objection to be near, though he would not involve himself in its exquisite luxuries.

That taste has been confirmed by many Roman poets; but the poet of human nature, Martial, is more to the present purpose.*—the unhappy Martial, who knew how to trace every character of the mind from the elegant ambition of Pliny to the grovelling sensuality of Sabellus or Elephantis; "whose lays (as he says) even Britain sang, though his purse felt it not;"† who, besides beautifully describing the scene, has shown that he was entertained here, and had cause to affectionately remember the conqueror of South Wales.‡

"*Anxuris æquorei placidos FRONTINE,*" &c.

"O my Frontinus, when with sweet delight
On the cool shore, near Baiæ's gentle seats,
I lay, retir'd in Anxur's soft retreats,
With thee what bliss to court the learned
muse!

Proud Rome shall every joy like these refuse;

No day of charming indolence to boast,
In barren toil my lavished life is lost;
O, my FRONTINUS, though from thee I part,
By every fane I swear thou hast my heart!"

This is no place for supporting the abased character of Martial; besides, the accomplished Pliny has done that already in such a manner as would console a man of talent borne down by distress and calumny, if he could hope to obtain even such small patronage in life, such kind eulogy after death.

Though in retirement, another talent of Frontinus was not without its due exercise; it was that which acquired a knowledge of jurisprudence (a further proof of his liberal education), to the utmost acceptance of the Romans; and it was exercised in a time of great danger—the capricious tyranny of Domitian. The curious case is in Pliny, Epist. l. v. c. 1, ix. 13. He also appears to have employed himself when in the country, on his treatise *de Re Agraria*, a subject from its innoxiousness comporting with the temper of the times. It was dedicated to his military contemporary Celsus as his first fruits on that subject; and confessed, what probably his leisure taught him, that his studies in war had superseded those of composition.

Domitian, however, at length fell by the hands of his own creatures, A. U. C. 849 (A.D. 96), and the mild Nerva, who was elected in Gaul, was shortly after recognized at Rome. The reign of justice succeeded that of terror; and Frontinus was appointed Curator of the Aqueducts, a charge which, as he observes in his work on the subject, had always been confided to the first persons, as the aqueducts were the clearest token of the grandeur of the empire.* In the following year the Emperor made him his colleague in the Consulate, which Martial seems to have celebrated in honour of his patron by a jovial invitation to Lupus to partake of a full flagon of wine without dregs:

"De Nomentana vinum sine fæce lægea,
Quæ, bis FRONTINO Consule, plena fuit." †

Nerva having restored the plunder of Domitian, and given a large sum of money to be laid out in lands for the support of decayed families, and his

* Mart. l. x. ep. 51.

† Ep. 11.

‡ Ep. 58, &c.

* De Aqued. art. 67.

† Lib. 10, Ep. 48.

friend Corellius, with the celebrated Claudius Pollio, being employed in purchasing and dividing them, probably gave birth to the treatise *de Limitibus*. Of this work two MSS. bear the names Julii Frontini Siculi, and are among the authorities of the learned for the birth-place of Frontinus.

The short reign of Nerva, which was, however, long enough to obtain for him the title of Friend of Mankind (so much good may be performed in a short time), concluded at the commencement of 851 (A.D. 98), and "the admirable Trajan" entered upon the functions of government in a manner for which history has sufficiently honoured him. He had not reigned much above a year, when Italy became alarmed by the inroads of the Dacians, a warlike people of Transylvania, Moldavia, and Wallachia, under Decembalis, a king whom no treaties could bind to peace, no misfortunes subdue. Trajan promptly put himself at the head of a numerous and well-appointed army, and called Frontinus to a chief command, according to Vegetius, from his being considered the greatest tactician of the age, and greatly esteemed by the Emperor for his writings on the art of war. The campaign was severe, but rapid and successful. There is reason to believe that Frontinus was attached to the personal staff of the Emperor, and that the history of their services was intermingled. Having penetrated to the capital, and driven the enemy to their mountains, after the manner of the Silurian campaign, Trajan granted peace with humanity, and both in a few months returned to Rome.

On the commencement of 853 (A.D. 100), Trajan appointed Frontinus as his own colleague, Consul in ordinary; which, completing his third consulate, raised him, according to Pliny, to the highest rank of a subject. But it appears also that he had been named to this office in the field, which confers splendour on his services there.

Elevated in rank, and occupied in employments as he was, Frontinus appears to have returned impatiently to his studies; for in the same year appeared his treatise *De Aquæductibus Urbis Romæ*, which he had begun on his appointment as Curator by Nerva. In this work he is considered by the learned as evincing great skill in the application of mathemati-

cal principles to water; and the modern Rafael Fabretti, in his treatise *De Aquis et Aquæductibus Veteris Romæ*, claims as its chief merit the power of usefully illustrating the work of Frontinus. In this work it is pleasant to find him taking this honourable opportunity of evincing gratitude to his friends, with discriminative justice; for, after duly pronouncing the praise of Nerva, from whom he received the appointment, he takes every proper occasion to speak of Trajan, but of Domitian nothing; he does not even indicate his Consulships; he consigns him, no longer dangerous, to a deserved oblivion.

In whatever office he was employed, Frontinus seems, like Lord Bacon, to have considered himself a debtor to his profession; no object of his employment did he leave unexplored; nor was there any which he examined without useful illustration. Indeed, it was the same with regard to the objects that surrounded him in his very retirement, as is evinced in his Treatise of Rural Affairs. His mind could not be inactive, and its activity was always directed to usefulness.

His corporeal as well as mental activity was, however, again called upon in the year of Rome 854 (A.D. 101),—it was to attend the Emperor against the Dacians, who, making an ill use of the clemency of Trajan, had recovered themselves sufficiently not only to appear in arms, but to commit outrages in the Roman territory. They were now entirely subjugated; and Dacia, where Liberty was said to have made her last stand, became a Roman province.

Frontinus then returned to enjoy the result of his labours in that dignified retirement which was suitable to his age and character. He had been actively employed in the military service of his country, at an age much beyond that at which the laws permitted even senators to retire; and exercised the highest offices both civil and military with the greatest distinction and success.

Still, however, the love of letters, and of being useful to his country, prevailed, and he was found occupied in a treatise on the colonies of Italy (*de Coloniis Italiæ*), which he did not finish; for in the 859th year of the Roman æra, A.D. 106, and the 74th of his age, he died, as he had lived,

full of noble sentiments,—forbidding his friends to erect any memorial to him. “The expense of a monument,” said he, “is superfluous; our memory will endure if our actions deserve it;” * thus even in his death instructing posterity!

Consonantly with this character, and contrary to the Roman custom, we have on record no other eulogium on the deceased than the incidental mentions of Pliny: the first arising from his succession to Frontinus in the sacred office; the other in a parallel concerning his testamentary direction and that of Virginus Rufus, who refused the imperial dignity, after a great victory in Gaul, yet desired to have little more inscribed on his tomb than “*Non sibi, sed Patriæ*,” which, by the way, was never done! After describing the dignity of the office to which he succeeded, Pliny says, “What recommends this dignity to me still more is that I have the honour to

succeed so illustrious a person as Julius Frontinus.” As to the latter, combining them, he says, in one instance, “I loved them both;” in the other, “they were both animated by the same ardent passion for glory.”

Is not this a man, so great in his own country, *so great in Britain*,—who in that and all stations, as far as our scanty materials have shown, conquered to civilize, and employed his very leisure for utility,—is not he worthy of more notice than he has received? The French have consulted the learned commentators in some researches about sixty years ago, to which the present notes have to acknowledge some obligations; but ought we not to do much more, if only as regards the City of the Second Legion, whether *Caer Leon* or *Uske*, or *Newport*? and to whom can we look but to the Correspondents of *Sylvanus Urban*, for legitimate inquiry and illustration?

Yours, &c.

R. B. S.

* Pliny, *Epist.* l. ix. 19.

HISTORICAL RESEARCHES CONCERNING THE BANK CHARTER, AND THE INTRODUCTION OF PAPER CURRENCY.

THE legal difficulties opposed to the introduction of Paper Currency are thus stated in the preamble of the Act passed in the year 1704 for the removal of them. “Whereas it hath been held that notes in writing signed by the party who makes the same, whereby such party promises to pay unto any other person, or his order, any sum of money therein-mentioned, are not assignable or indorsable over within the custom of merchants to any other person; and that any person to whom the sum of money in such notes is payable cannot maintain an action by the custom of merchants upon such note against the person who first made and signed the same, and that any person to whom such notes should be assigned, indorsed, or made payable, could not within the said custom of merchants maintain any action upon note against the person who first drew and signed the same.”

Whether the illegality of transferring notes and bills originated in any Act of Parliament expressly made for that purpose, or solely in the common law interpretation of the Acts against Champerty, I have not ascertained. By two Acts of Richard II. in 1379 and 1381, the licensing bills of exchange

drawn on foreign countries was made a royal prerogative, to guard against the exportation of coin. In 1406 Hen. IV. granted leave to Philip de Albertis, a Lombard residing in London, to give a bill of exchange to the Bishop of Bath and Wells, to remit to Rome for the first fruits of the See of Lincoln. In 1414 Henry V. granted to Henry Johan, or his deputy, the sole privilege of taking money in exchange of persons going abroad, for which money he or his deputy was to deliver bills of exchange payable in foreign parts, and that none other persons, merchants excepted, for the sole purpose of their commerce, shall make or give bills of exchange.

It appears that Parliament gave to the Bank a species of monopoly at its first establishment by making its notes transferable in exception to the rule of common law recited above, which, however, was not strictly enforced, since goldsmiths' notes did pass from one tradesman to another long before they were made legal by the Act of 1704. Inland bills of exchange were made legal in 1697; this had been found necessary to enable the Bank to discomfit them. Payments by transfer must have taken place occasionally during the time the merchants kept

their money at the Mint, which was a most convenient place for a national bank; but the seizure of 200,000*l.* by Charles I. in 1638, put an end to this practice; soon afterwards the merchants began to lodge their money with the Goldsmiths, and this gave rise to the trade of banking.

A politician may amuse himself with speculating on the causes which thwarted the attempts to establish a national bank during the suspension of royal authority; the notion that banks were republican institutions, dangerous to a monarchy, contributed afterwards to retard their introduction in this country, and it may be owing to similar apprehensions that attempts to establish them, independent of the Government, have been discountenanced in England up to the present time. It is unlikely that jealousy prevented Cromwell from conceding his patronage when it was solicited; but it is doubtful whether the nature of his government was calculated to remove the distrust of public depositaries occasioned by the seizure at the Mint in 1638. The projectors of this period fixed on land as the most eligible permanent security, as most capable of deriving benefit as well as conferring support, and as the best means of inducing our titled and untitled aristocracy to promote their schemes. Their favourite model, the bank of St. George at Genoa, for more than two centuries the most prosperous that ever existed, was a Land Bank, inasmuch as its original capital was invested in mortgages of real property; therefore a short sketch of its history may be properly introduced when we are reviewing the abortive attempts of Dr. Chamberlayne to create a Land Bank before the Bank of England was firmly established.

The bank of Amsterdam, established at the beginning of that century, was intended solely to save the trouble of counting specie, and prevent disputes about it, not to economise the use of it by enabling it to effect a greater number of payments; on the contrary, if a second transfer was made of any payments on the same day, a charge was made of a half per cent. These transfers, on the books of this Bank, were considered as payments in bullion, because the stock, called Bank Money, was originally created on deposits of bullion, and the money of the country was received only at its value

as bullion; but as neither bullion, nor the specie deposited as bullion, could be drawn out by the holders of bank money, or more properly, bank credit, unless they were also holders of the *recepissen*, or pledge tickets given to the original depositors; and as these *recepissen* became forfeited, if the charge upon them was not regularly paid up, in course of time the Bank had the entire control over a considerable part of the bullion and specie; and being exempt from any liability to produce it, was able to substitute for it pledges of another nature, therefore it received in pawn the Brazil diamonds sent for sale by the Portuguese government, and it made advances to the East India Company to be redeemed by the sale of its spices, the payments for which were made at the Bank. Being exempt from making payment in specie, the situation of the Bank of Amsterdam was similar to that of the Bank of England during the restriction; and wanting no income, except to defray the expenses of management, it was able to make advances upon merchandise for short periods at 1 per cent. interest; but its power of doing so was limited by the necessity of sustaining its credit, which it did in the manner described by Adam Smith. By this steadiness of price the usefulness of Bank Money was maintained, in such a manner that up to the period of the French invasion bills drawn from Spain upon Hamburg were made payable at the bank of Amsterdam. Bills payable at this bank constituted the principal circulating medium for the international commerce of Europe; and to supply their place after the capture of Amsterdam in 1795, required ten or twenty times the amount of the treasure which had been deposited there; this, in the most flourishing times, did not exceed 2½ million sterling, according to the information I received from Mr. Louis Hovy, who had been one of the Commissioners of the Bank in 1786.

The transfer and circulation of foreign bills of exchange appears to have become legal in England by the custom of merchants, without the intervention of Parliament; the distinctions made between the validity of foreign bills and inland bills, between inland bills and promissory notes, between promissory notes for large sums and those for smaller ones, are mere

quibbles. If it is dangerous to permit the use of any one denomination, it may be shewn on nearly the same grounds that all are equally dangerous; they all encourage speculation, give occasion to fraud and imposture, and they all increase the quantity of circulating medium; but those who profit most by this right of transferring bills in its first gradations, are desirous of limiting the right for the purpose of restraining the competition of those who obtain credit by means of the lower denomination. Opulent tradesmen in the present day are as hostile to the small note currency as they are tenacious of the right of using bills of exchange. We have seen in the instance quoted by Sir Walter Raleigh, the use that was made of promissory notes in the Hans Towns more than two centuries ago; to this he objected as usurious, but a high rate of discount was necessary as a compensation for the risk with which the transaction was attended; that a stranger, a foreign adventurer, should have been able to get a bill discounted in Elbing at eighteen months date upon any terms, is a matter of astonishment.

In the year 1651 the present method of making payments by the indorsement of bills was recommended by Master W. Potter; and it is remarkable that the chief object of his proposal of having a central bank, or place of payment, has been accomplished by the banker's changing-house. He also proposed branch banks, for the convenience of making payments between London and other places by transfer. In his preface, referring to a former publication, he said, "When I first undertook to publish a treatise called the 'Key of Wealth,' I had little hopes of fruit during my life, other than the comfort of sowing that seed which might spring up to the advantage of some succeeding generation; but seeing that what I had proposed is generally re- spected [approved] by those who have perused the same, it gives me some ground to expect better things." To give currency to bills, he proposed a clause in the Act to be passed for the purpose, "that such bills shall be payable before any debts whatsoever, as if a man had confessed a judgment of his whole estate for the payment thereof;" it was intended that land should form the permanent security of

the Bank, and that it should "furnish landed men with bank credit current at two per cent." Within a few years after the Restoration, the plan of a Land Bank was brought forwards by Dr. Chamberlayn, the king's physician, who printed his first proposal in 1665. In the same year the advantage of transferring bills occupied the pen of Sir Josiah Child, who published his "Discourses on Trade" in 1668. No mention was made in them of any plan for a bank. The hopelessness of an attempt of this kind during the reign of a dissipated and rapacious monarch, was rendered fully manifest by the violation of his engagements with the bankers in 1670. On the commencement of a more auspicious æra with the Revolution of 1688, the scheme of Dr. Chamberlayn and the "Discourses" of Sir Josiah Child were again brought before the public. The editions of the latter printed at this time, have been erroneously represented as the earliest. We have had before us Mr. Locke's view of the subject printed in the year 1690, and have seen that he considered the quantity of money kept lying idle as a principal cause of the scarcity of it among manufacturers and agriculturists, which he particularly described. He also perceived that it was partly occasioned by our foreign expenditure, which affected the course of exchange, and offered an inducement to melt down coin for exportation; and he subsequently recommended, as a preventative, a renewal of the seigniorage, which he had strenuously opposed. Sir Josiah Child, who, writing under royal auspices, did not choose to make any mention of his republican predecessors, had perceived that if Potter's plan with regard to notes and bills were adopted, money might be made more abundant by the same means which Mr. Locke represented as one of the causes of its lying idle and becoming scarce, the multiplication of transactions occasioned by commodities passing through divers hands. The philosopher acknowledged the advantage of the method recommended by the merchant, if it could be rendered safe, easy, and convenient. The establishment of the Bank of England did not immediately and entirely prove that his objections were groundless, but rather seemed, for a

short time, to make them appear insuperable. The difficulties it had to encounter caused two important conditions to be engrafted on its charter:—First, to induce men of property to become shareholders, they were exempted from personal responsibility; and, secondly, to enable it to advance money to the public at a cheaper rate, exclusive privileges were granted to it. Public advantage is the sole plea for granting exclusive privileges in a free country; and as at present the renewal of the Bank Charter is under discussion, we ought to enquire whether this monopoly is beneficial to the public, and necessary under existing circumstances. We have seen that at the time the Bank was established, money had become very scarce, and was lent by bankers only for short periods at high interest; of course they were hostile to any interference with their profits. The Bank did immediately reduce the rate of interest; but those who had predicted the failure of the paper currency scheme, met at first with some success in their attempts to verify their predictions; and the long career of prosperity which followed its triumph over this opposition has not been able to silence the misrepresentation of theorists, which will always meet with support from those who are anxious to maintain a high rate of interest.

Sir Josiah Child showed in the clearest manner how a low rate of interest tends to enrich a nation; but Mr. Ricardo has taught us that a high rate of interest is an evident sign of prosperity. Was it prosperity that enabled the Bank to raise its rate of discount at the close of 1825? To the Bank itself a high rate of interest was advantageous, as high premiums are to insurance-offices; but in general the directors have attended to the welfare of the public quite as much as to that of the shareholders. This, however, is no reason for continuing the exclusive privileges. The usury laws are a check to excessive abuse of the Bank monopoly; but it is proposed to repeal them, on the ground that they are ineffectual. If the rate of interest ought to be regulated as the premiums of insurance are, by competition, there ought to be the same freedom of competition in the banking business that there is in every kind of insurances. Strictly speaking, Bank notes are not

money; they do not interfere with the prerogative of the sovereign, or form an appendage to it; they only insure the payment of money; and though by answering the purpose of money they render a smaller quantity of it requisite to trade, they do not necessarily make it fall below its proper value. This has been shown in the first letter, and will become more evident in the course of our inquiry.

As long as bank notes are only optional substitutes for specie, their circulation depends on confidence that the coin for which they are substituted will be forthcoming if wanted; and to prevent it from being wanted it is necessary the securities upon which they are issued should create a constant and adequate demand for the notes. But although the demand created for the notes of the Bank of England by the government taxes, and good mercantile bills, against which they are issued, exceeds their amount, it is desirable that means should exist of discharging the greater part of them in specie; therefore it is unreasonable and unjust to confine the means of paying them to gold alone.

From operations in the funds, or from other causes, the greater part of them may pass into the hands of persons who do not want to use them in payment of debts or taxes, or in purchases of any kind, and who may choose to demand specie, either from mistrust, or for the purpose of depressing the value of every other kind of property. Attempts of this kind are sometimes made, and the exportation of specie is generally the signal for them. This was the cause of the embarrassments experienced by the Bank soon after its establishment, which have been made a subject of comparison with the difficulties of 1796. In the year 1696 the Bank was compelled to postpone the payment of its notes, and they fell to a discount of 20 per cent. The scarcity of specie was attributed by its friends to the preparations for the new coinage; but imprudent issues of paper currency have been assigned as a reason for the scarcity of specie in 1696, as they were by Lord Liverpool for that of 1796.

In both cases the exportation of specie was occasioned by war undertaken for the purpose of expelling the French from the Netherlands, which

are justly considered as the safeguard of England. The drain of specie for the campaign in Flanders, which led to a successful termination of the war by the recapture of Namur, had raised the price of silver bullion to 6*s.* 5*d.* per ounce, and the guinea became current at 30*s.* which was nearly equal to 24*s.* 2*d.* in silver at 5*s.* 2*d.* per ounce.

The high price of bullion was attributed to the degraded state of our silver coin, which, according to a prevalent opinion, supported by the authority of Mr. Locke, could not possess a greater value than an equal weight of silver bullion: his words on this occasion were quoted in the letter of the Earl of Liverpool, and formed a principal argument for the Bullion Committee and Mr. Huskisson, to prove the depreciation of the currency during the restriction: "An ounce of silver in pence, groats, crown pieces, stivers, in ducatoons, or in bullion, is, and always eternally will be, of equal value to any other ounce of silver, under what denomination soever." Lord Liverpool added, "Of this there can be no doubt." Now, this principle was afterwards contradicted and refuted by Mr. Locke in the following queries: "Whether bullion be any thing but silver whose workmanship has no value? Whether that workmanship which can be had for nothing has, or can have, any value? Whether, while money in our mint is coined for the owners without cost to them, our coin ever can have any value above standard bullion? Whether the only cure for the wanton though criminal melting down our coin, be not that the owners pay one half of 16*d.* which is paid for the coinage of silver? *Whether by this means standard silver coin will not be worth more than standard silver bullion, and so preserve it from melting?*" By this proposal Mr. Locke meant that the Mint should pay 61*s.* 3*d.* for the pound of silver, instead of 62*s.* This would have raised the cost price of our coin, which is the proper regulator of its value, according to the maxim laid down in the last query of Mr. Locke. His recommendation of the niggardly charge for the coinage was an admission of the principle, which he fully and directly acknowledged on another occasion, that you might increase the value of coin by the workmanship, and that it might possess a greater

value than bullion; but the value of bullion is liable to be raised by circumstances which do not raise the value of coin until after they have become of equal value, and consequently coin, when subject to a seigniorage, is more steady in its value than bullion. Mr. Locke observed, that when you spend more abroad than you can pay for with your merchandize, you must export bullion to pay the balance, and this he called parting with our riches. The country was placed in this predicament by the war with France, and as there was a deficiency of bullion, it became necessary to export our coin, or to melt it down for that purpose, which would not be done until the demand for bullion had made it of greater value than an equal weight of coin. Thus, upon principles acknowledged by Mr. Locke, at whose recommendation the measure was adopted, we may pronounce the reformation of the coin in 1696 to have been ill-timed; it failed completely as a financial measure, adding more than two millions and a half to the expense of the year. The degraded state of the coin, while it was current, had the same effect as a high seigniorage; it checked, though it could not entirely prevent, the exportation of specie. Our new coin left us much faster than its predecessor would have done; and in June, 1697, the notes of the Bank fell again to a discount of 15 per cent. Fortunately the finances of our Gallic opponent were in a worse state; therefore the war languished, and in September peace was concluded at Ryswyck. The exportation of silver in the form of coin or bullion could only be prevented by loans of Dutch money, to the extent that our expenditure on the continent exceeded the amount of our sales of merchandize. The sums for which we became indebted to the Dutch by their investments in our funds during the wars of King William and his successor, could not have been raised for immediate service by taxation, without exhausting the country of its specie, and leaving us no other resource than a forced paper currency, or a general adoption of the method of barter described by Mr. Locke as partially existing. While the degraded state of our coin prevented it from being melted down and exported until bullion had reached a high price, the exportation of our

merchandize was more profitable, and therefore we must have been better able to purchase bullion with it on the continent, instead of borrowing of the Dutch. The rise in the price of bullion was occasioned by a greater rise in the price of the foreign money; it was sent to purchase, and consequently the sales of our merchandize in foreign money must have yielded a larger amount in our own money. The rise of bullion and of foreign money raised the cost price of foreign merchandize to us, but did not raise the cost price of our own commodities; for, although the value of our money was lowered abroad, it was not altered at home.

Mr. Montague, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, complained that the expenses of the campaign were increased by the high price of foreign money; and, to effect a saving of perhaps half a million, he incurred an expense of nearly three millions—a pretty specimen of political economy.

The high price of foreign money during the restriction arose, in a great measure, from the disturbed state of Europe, and the capture of Amsterdam and Hamburg, which deprived us of the use of their banks. Mr. Huskisson was as wise as Mr. Montague, in complaining that it increased the amount of our foreign expenditure, but it operated as a bounty on the exportation of our manufactures, which created a large balance in our favour during the winding-up of accounts. It is evident that the misrepresentation of Mr. Huskisson, and the false views of the Earl of Liverpool, must have added several millions to our national expenditure, by injuring our credit. Within a year after the cessation of hostilities, the price of foreign money had fallen below what is represented as its par value by every writer on exchanges, and bullion returned so rapidly, that in June 1816 the Bank might have resumed its payments in specie, without any diminution of the paper currency, if Lord Liverpool had allowed the regulations of our metallic currency to be precisely the same as they were from the close of the American war to the commencement of the Bank restriction. His father admitted, in the letter I have quoted, that during this period our silver coin was a legal tender in all payments, without regard to its weight;

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its degraded state did not prevent bullion from falling to the mint price, although it was generally kept somewhat higher by the exportation to India. In June 1816, Lord Liverpool, in introducing his insidious Coinage Act, stated that silver bullion had fallen below 5*s.* 2*d.* per ounce, consequently the true pound sterling, of twenty silver shillings, had risen above its standard value in silver bullion; but to make it appear that his father's views were correct, and those of Mr. Pitt erroneous, Lord Liverpool chose to alter the meaning of the pound sterling, and passed an Act by which the old pound sterling was no longer a legal tender in mercantile payments, and a twenty-shilling gold coin was substituted for it, without, however, receiving the name of pound sterling.

By this alteration of our standard measure of value, he was enabled to represent our paper currency as excessive, and requiring a considerable diminution, in order to produce a reduction of five per cent. in the price of gold. In uniformity with every precedent, and particularly with that of 1717, he ought to have raised the mint price of gold five per cent., and issued the sovereign at twenty-one shillings, which would have placed it on a par with the gold florin coined at Amsterdam in 1816.

At present, an alteration in the mint price of gold would not be rendered necessary by fixing the mint price of silver at the old rate, 5*s.* 2*d.* per ounce, and making our present silver coin a legal tender in all payments; because we should not want one third of the gold we possess at present, and there is no foreign demand sufficient to raise it in our market above the price we choose to affix to it. The value of gold depending very much on the necessity of using it as money, it is proportionally liable to be affected by the use or disuse of paper currency, which is not the case with silver. The fact, which Lord Liverpool mentioned as the cause of the greater steadiness of price,—the little use made of gold as a commodity—makes it the more liable to a great increase of value, while it is the sole legal tender.

If a sudden suspension of confidence should throw our paper currency out of circulation, where could we obtain

gold enough to supply its place? That which is used as a commodity is, for the most part, consumed and irrecoverable; the gilding of our furniture cannot be melted down at the mint like silver utensils. It is said, and it appears to be true, as far as certainty can be attained on the subject, that, instead of increasing in equal proportion with population and general wealth, the produce of the gold mines is not equal to the consumption in gilding, and the wear in other uses. Calculations have been made of the diminution in the quantity of gold, for the purpose of explaining the depression of commodities. On the other hand, expectations have been formed that the mines of Mexico would supply us with silver enough to pay off the national debt; if this were possible, what valid objection could any one oppose to such a fortunate consummation?

If there be any meaning in words, the pound sterling always meant a specific quantity of silver, until Lord Liverpool chose to alter its meaning. A great part of the silver, which, in consequence of our use of paper as its representative, we have been able to send out to India, has, as Dr. Whately lately observed, been hoarded in that country, and is at present returning to us. It might have been the means of raising the Three per Cent. Annuities to par, if the use of it in paying off the national debt had not been prohibited.

We have depressed the energies of the country until we have been forced to abandon the Sinking Fund; and have fallen into a state of impotency, that compels us to shrink back among the second class of potentates, instead of towering at the head of the first. We have sacrificed the trophies of Waterloo, for no other purpose than to prove that the first Earl of Liverpool was an oracle of wisdom, and that all the sayings of Mr. Pitt were like the brayings of Balaam's ass.

It is impossible to come to a fair settlement with the Bank, on the subject of its Charter, without first making silver a legal tender in all payments, as it was at the time when the debts to the Bank were contracted; and the justice of making our present silver coin a legal tender in all payments, is vindicated by the arguments for Mr.

Locke's recommendation of a seigniorage, and Adam Smith's proposal that the seigniorage should be 8 per cent.
YLLoss.

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MR. URBAN,

THE following extract from Harl. MS. No. 433, fo. 53 b, details the nature of the establishment kept for the noble sport of hawking, in the reign of Richard the Third, and gives the items of expense incident to it. To show the high estimation in which hawks were then held, it will be sufficient to remark, that while only 1s. 2d. a week was allowed for the board of a man, 9d. a day or 5s. 3d. a week was apportioned for the "mete" of each of the eighteen noble birds destined to contribute to the amusement of the Sovereign.

"To John Grey, [Lord Grey of] of Wyltone,* the maister of the King's hawkes, and the keping of a place called the *Mewes* nere Charingcrosse in Midd. for the terme of his life, with the fee of C marcs for himselfe, and the wages of xxli. for a gentilman sergeant in the said office; and the wages of viij marcs for ij yomen in the same office, and for the borde of the same yomen ijs. viiij. every weke, and the wages of xij/i. for vj gromes in the said office, and for theire borde every weke viijs. and the wages of iiij marcs for ij pages in the same office, and for theire borde every weke ijs. iiij. and x marcs for theire lyverie ij times a yere; and for xvij hawks every of them 9d. by day for theire mete; and for iiij hounds iiijd. by the day to be had and perceived of the revenues of the Lordships of Chesham and Whitchurch, in the countie of Buckingham, and of the Castel and Manoire of Bakingham, of the manoire and lordship of Agmondesham, for terme of his life."

The term *Mew* or *Mews* from the French *mue*, a cage for hawks, was a very proper appellation for the place at Charing Cross, where this aviary once existed; but when its designation was altered, and it became a receptacle for the "royal stud," nothing could be more improper than the retention of the name. And from this absurdity arose another still more glaring, now in common use, that of calling every collection of stables a "*Mews*," as the Bedford *Mews*, &c.

Yours, &c.

FALCO.

* A descendant of Henry Grey, who was created Lord Grey of Wilton, co. Heref. by K. Ric. II. in 1377.

Mr. URBAN,

Hawkchurch,
June 25.

In consequence of the letter concerning the Rood-loft in Winsham church, of which your excellent correspondent, Mr Davison, gave an interesting account in p. 310, I lately visited the place, and was much gratified. The Rood-loft, it is generally supposed, was placed between the Church and chancel, intimating that all who entered the latter, must pass under the cross. This is not universally allowed; and a learned au-

thor, who lived soon after the Reformation, acknowledges himself uncertain of the situation of the Rood-loft. However, in most churches, in which there are any remains at all of it, they are traced at the arch which separates the church and chancel; and this seems to be the most probable idea, since at the altar the most sacred parts of the service were performed, and it is likely that the cross or rood would be placed in a situation to which the eyes of the congregation were so often directed.

Yours, &c. JAMES RUDGE.

CLASSICAL LITERATURE.

ON THE RADICALS OF THE GREEK LANGUAGE.

Mr. URBAN,

June 18.

Your learned correspondent, J. T. of R. S. Y., seems to doubt the theory started by Lord Monboddo, respecting the *duad* radicals of the Greek language; and to deny the assertion, made by Valckenaer and Ruhnken, neither of whom were likely to be deceived, that Hemsterhuis took his doctrine of the *triad* radicals of the Greek from a similar theory, supported by Schultens, relating to the triad radicals of the Hebrew.

Now, without entering minutely on the evidence produced by J. T. in disproof of this pretended similarity between the Greek and Hebrew *triad* radicals, I will merely state that, in attempting to trace the language of Greece to its real source, I had arrived at the same conclusion as Monboddo and Hemsterhuis came to, although I had never read a line of, or seen an extract from, the works of the former, and knew of the latter only through the medium of Valckenaer's "Scholæ in N. T." published after his death by his pupil Wassenbergh.

That Monboddo was right in supposing the radicals of the Greek to be *duads*, is evident from the fact that such *duads* do really exist in words that cannot be other than radicals. Thus we have,

AΩ. *I breathe.* Hence the Deity was said to be A and Ω.

EΩ. *I go or, I am.* Hence the Deity was said to be I am.

ΙΩ. *I cry out from pain.* Hence the story of ΙΩ *crying out from pain* in the Prometheus.

ΟΩ. *I cry out from joy.* Hence the Latin *Ovo*, *I rejoice*, as a hen does after laying an egg, *ov-um*.

ΥΩ. *I rain.* Hence ΥΗΣ, the name of Bacchus, at whose appearance, as Euripides says, 'Ρεῖ δὲ γάλακτι πέδον, ρεῖ δ' οἶνον, ρεῖ δὲ μελισσῶν νέκταρι.

Of the motives that led the inventor of the Greek language thus to unite two vowel sounds to express certain ideas, and what each vowel means singly, and why it bears such a meaning, it is unnecessary to say a word at present; all I assert is, that these *duad* radicals are symbols expressive of acts relating to some material agent taken singly; and hence I infer, that the symbols descriptive of acts relating to two or more material agents taken conjointly, must have at least one other symbol to express such other agent; or, in other words, that the symbol expressive of an act relating to two agents, must be at least a *triad*. Hence we naturally find, for instance, that

Δ-ΑΩ is *I divide* something,

Δ-ΕΩ is *I bind* something,

Δ-ΙΩ is *I send through* something,

Δ-ΟΩ is *I give* something,

Δ-ΥΩ is *I pass under* something.

Now, as the *triads* differ from the *duads* only by the prefix of one character, it is plain that such single character must be the symbol of some person or thing not expressed in the *duad*.

But, should J. T. ask of what person or thing Δ is the symbol, and why it is so, although I have an answer quite ready, yet I am unwilling to give it, because it would lead to a discussion, "cui non locus est hic nec tempus." Suffice it to remark, that J. T. will, as children say, *burn*, if he will turn to authors seldom read, or

read only imperfectly; and when he has found the passages I allude to, he will learn why one set of words, expressive of one set of ideas, must be *duads*, while those of another set must be *triads*; and how the same symbol, Δ, may suit two languages, whose radicals are respectively all vocal, as in Greek, or all consonants, as in Hebrew; provided the vocal symbols represent ideas not the same as, but similar to, the ideas represented by the symbols not vocal. For instance, if the vowels ΑΙΩ (*I hear*, or *I perceive*, in Greek; in Latin, *I say*,) represent the idea of sentient matter, the consonants M T R would represent the idea of matter not-sentient.

Hence, if we consider the vowels as radicals, the derivatives will be formed by the admixture of consonants; but, if the radicals be consonants, the derivatives will be formed by the admixture of vowels; and thus a similarity will be shewn to exist in the principles of both the Greek and Hebrew radicals, which those, who, like Valckenaer and Ruhnken, were partly initiated into the mysteries of the theory promulgated by Hemsterhuis and Schultens, saw at once; but for which the uninitiated want an interpreter.

Now, that Hemsterhuis had some theory, and probably a correct one, of the origin of language is most certain; else he would hardly have stuck to it for forty years, as we are told he did; but that the theory was one he did not choose to promulgate openly, is also proved by the fact, that it never was made known, except partially to his favoured disciples; one of whom was Valckenaer; and even he did not know all, or, if he did, never communicated it to his pupils; and hence all our present ignorance of the real nature of the theory in question; which, doubtless, turned upon the solution of the problem, why the symbol of the God of eloquence amongst the Greeks was the same as the symbol of the God of gardens in Italy; and what connexion there is between *συκη*, a *fig*, and *ψυχη*, the *life* or *soul*; and why the same letters in Greek, though differently disposed, mean ΝΟΟΣ *mind*, and ΟΝΟΣ an *ass*; and lastly, why the Greek and Latin letters *pater* are the same as *taper* in English.

Connected with the theory stated above, respecting the formation of a

new set of words, by mixing consonants with vocal radicals, or by adopting what has been called the cabalistic change of letters, we may take ΑΩ for an example. Thus we have ΑΔΩ, ΕΔΩ, ΙΔΩ, ΟΔΩ, and ΥΔΩ, with or without the aspirate, forming a new set of symbols expressive of a new set of ideas connected with the idea expressed by the symbol Δ, but viewed in a different light. Thus—

ΑΔΩ. *I please*. Hence ΑΔΩΝ-ΙΣ, *thou art pleasing*, the name of Venus' lover.

ΕΔΩ. *I eat*. In Latin *Edo*.

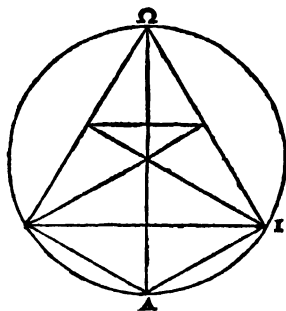
ΙΔΩ. *I am in a cold sweat*. Hence by metathesis *die* in English.

ΟΔΩ. *I give a scent*. Hence the Latin *Odor*.

ΥΔΩ. *I am in a warm sweat*. Hence, the Latin *Sud-or*, similar to the Greek 'Υδ-ωρ.

But the most curious fact developed by this theory is the clue it gives us for finding out the reason why the characteristic of the future in Greek is the letter σ, and of the perfect, an *aspirate*; and why, in Latin, the futures end in *abo*, *ebo*, and *ibo*, and the perfects in *avi*, *uvi*, and *ivi*.

These, however, may form subjects of future enquiry; in the mean time, I beg to present J. T., with the following diagram.



In this J. T. will find all the original letters of the Greek alphabet; together with the principles of geometry, trigonometry, mechanics, optics, acoustics, projectiles, and oscillation of the pendulum, as taught by the philosophers of Egypt and Greece; to whom the men of Cambridge, with Sir Isaac Newton at their head, are but babies, as Arago will ere long demonstrate.

I am, Sir,

A. Ω.

Mr. URBAN,

HAVING thus disposed (in No. V.) of any fancied argument which might be drawn from the *Hebrew* tongue in support of the *Origines Græcæ*, I proceed at once to state or recount some direct objections to the Hemsterhusian doctrine; where, in its practical etymology, it appears to me to run counter to the *sensus communis* of mankind.

1. The derivation of *nouns* (except in external form alone) from the *tenses of verbs* (as κριτής from κέκριται, &c.) has been sufficiently shown to be unnatural and absurd in the 1st and 2nd of these letters.

2. For the assumption that the *same syllabic sounds* (as we now have them) were by some *natural necessity* or *scientific convention* originally attached to the signification of *one set of objects or notions*, and of no other but those (thus identifying in origin ὄρμος and ὄρμη, &c.), two very strong reasons were assigned in my 3rd letter to justify the rejection of that idea.

3. The boldness of the postulatam, that the Greek language is *self-derived* and *complete in itself*, a language *perfect* and *insulated*, cannot be more strikingly exposed than by Valckenaer's origination of πατήρ, "*altor*," from πάω, "*alo*," (itself an assumed verb), through the medium of πέπαται! when the word *pater, fader, vater*, &c. notoriously belongs to half a dozen dialects at least, which neither could derive it from the Greek, nor had any πάω and πέπαται of their own to father it upon.

4. Even the plausible assumption, which in *all* cases takes the *shorter* form as the *primitive* one, appears to me to have been allowed much too readily to pass unchallenged. Of the two simple verbs, γάω, γένω (both likely enough to have existed), why should we allow the former, and reject the latter as a *primitive*? Is the letter (ν) necessarily and in *all* verbs a *servile* letter, because it is found so in very many? In μένω, for instance, the letter (ν) is unquestionably *radical*, and why not in σθένω and στένω?

The objection to letting that assumption pass becomes still stronger where the shorter form is itself imagined, and the longer has a *bonâ fide* existence. Thus, when the Homeric words μῆδος and μῆδομαι (with μήσο-

μαι, &c.) are derived from μάω, which, in the sense required, is a verb purely imaginary, what possible advancement in sound knowledge can be gained by such a conceit?

5. This very strange fondness for extreme simplification in Greek etymology, may be traced at least as far back as the *Etymologicum Magnum*. The wrong, or, if it be so, the right of that doctrine, therefore, must be referred, in its elementary notions, to an early beginning. But in its most extravagant shape, perhaps, it may be discovered in the *Familie Etymologicæ* of DAMM. The *Lexicon Homericum* itself, first published (1765) at Berlin, is now, by the Glasgow reprint of it, at any one's command; and by a most judicious arrangement of its (generally speaking) valuable contents, all the Homeric words are now to be found classed in alphabetical order, with the *Familie Etymologicæ* placed at the end.

I have repeatedly had occasion to shock the rationality (as to me it seemed) of my reader, by proposing for his entertainment, if not for his belief, propositions of the most eccentric description. Let me be forgiven once more, if I say that I hardly expect to be credited in the following statement.

Dammius, then, on a rough calculation, makes the whole *materia* of Homeric Greek to consist of 160 radical words; of which 120 are verbs, with 40 words alone of any other part of speech. In that list of 40, three animals only occur as having radical names, βούς, μῆλον, εἶς, and varying strangely in the number of their derivative attendants; βούς and μῆλον, each with a tail, the first of 47, the second of 15 followers; poor εἶς with not a tail to follow him but his own.

This surely is to tax the faculties of belief with a vengeance! And yet such is the naked truth, without disguise and without exaggeration!

Every effect must have had its adequate cause; and therefore some account may be expected of the birth and parentage of the *Familie Etymologicæ* aforesaid. I confess myself at present not much inclined, or it may be not much qualified, to meet that demand.

The grossest absurdities, however,

of that etymology may well deserve to be noticed.

And, *first*, the analysis of Greek words, when it proceeds till it reduces them very often into such *very gaseous* forms, as *ā, īa, ō, &c.* or even *āw, ōw, &c.* little short of non-entity, is best consigned to the *vis medicatrix* of common sense, which, at the first approach, rejects what is so offensively offered.

But, *secondly*, the gratuitous assumption operating in the predominance of those 120 verbs amidst 160 radical words, may be discerned in a moment. The principle so boldly assumed can be neither more nor less than this; that the *verb* naturally is the parent of the *noun*. And this, beyond a doubt, seems to have been long regarded as the *alte terminus hærens* in the foundation of languages; most probably indeed taken on credit, from the common mode of representing the Hebrew in particular.

Yet what says our Professor *Lee* in his Hebrew Grammar? He strongly inclines to believe (2nd edit. pp. 74,5.) that the *NOUN* rather ought to be considered as the *root*, than the *VERB*; and particularly on this account, that a *verb* in the state of conjugation, either is or must be considered as compounded with a *pronoun*, and therefore in a state unfit to be taken for a *primitive word*.

Luckily for our instruction, besides, the Anglo-Saxon yet in daily use amongst us present many decads of words, if not some hundreds, which, radically the same in *idea*, are with us called *nouns* or *verbs*, just according to their use in *construction* with other words. *Fear, hope, dislike, hate, love, with dust, water, fire, sand, oil, &c.* are obvious examples both for substances and notions; which may suffice for the present.

Much more luckily, however, the Latin language, without ever exhibiting the word in its crude state, as ours frequently does, shows it so distinctly in grammatical combination, that we at once perceive *curo* to be the *VERB* *I think*, and *cura* to be the *noun thought*, grammatically personified. Need I refer to *servus, slave-HÆ*, and *serva, slave-SHÆ*, persons in real distinction of sex, for the purpose of illustrating names personified with gender, such as *pugna* and *ludus*?

The plain truth lies in a small compass. Many words having the form

of *nouns*, especially such as denote *state, action, thought, feeling, &c.* by their composite or derivative character naturally carry the mind back to certain *verbs* in their elements more simple; so that no doubt or difficulty can exist as to the commodious referring of those nouns to those verbs for the purpose of grammatical arrangement, *v. g. ἀποθήκη, curatio, &c.*

On the other hand, many names of *plants, animals, substances, &c.* appear before us with such strong certificates in their physiognomy for an original appellation of their own; that, though perhaps some few may be fairly traced to a verbal root, the rest may be justly left in possession of their own title, as being the oldest of the family. Such words, apparently, are *ρόδον, γέπανος, λίθος, &c.*

6. But when the Hemsterhusian doctrine comes to be applied, as *Lenep* on a large scale has vainly done, to illustrate the etymology of the Latin language by constant derivation from the Greek, then it is that principles hastily assumed most strikingly show, in erroneous results, the unsoundness of their foundation.

The first assumed principle was this, that the Latin is a dialect of the Greek, a *descendant* from it, which has degenerated from a pure original: whereas the Greek and Latin languages have for some time now been considered by all competent scholars as two distinct dialects similarly but separately formed; neither of them pure, but each variously mixed, from the common tongue of the conquerors having been blended (in different modes and degrees) with that of the original population of the countries conquered by them.

On quoting thus from the Quarterly Review (vol. xlvi. pp. 339, 40,) to express a conviction which has long been my own, I have great pleasure in appealing to such high authority as that of *Adelung*, adopted by *Dr. Alexander Murray*, of course with a view to give to my own opinion confirmation and strength.

The *second* great source of aberration in the Latin etymologies of *Lenep* and *Scheid*, as in the Greek abundantly, arises from a different quarter, not so much in the assumption of a wrong principle, as in the frequent neglect of a right one; in the inversion of the view from that of simple and sensible to metaphorical and ab-

abstract notions into the contrary order ; that is, in deducing the specific from the general, instead of the natural course, to deduce the general notion and name from the specific and the particular.

7. Altogether, therefore, taking into the account that part of the *Analogia* (Sect. 1.) which derives nouns from the *tenses of verbs*, we have three distinct sources of error, the influence of which in various operations may be seen exemplified in the following extracts :

In the first page which opens (p. 883) of the *Etymologicum Linguae Græcæ*, &c. 1808, these examples occur :

a. Bellum, *pro* duellum, *sive* potius, *pro* bduellum, a *th.* δύω, moveo vehementius.

The identity of bellum and duellum being conceded, all the rest is false and absurd.

β. Bestia, a βέβησται, *th.* βέω, βέζω, cognato βίω, βιάζω, premo, vim infero : noceo.

Absurdity built on things non-existent !

γ. Bonus, a βέβονα, verbi βένω (*unde* benus, bene,) *th.* βέω (*unde* beo). *pp.* denso, condenso.

The whole of this etymology is absurd and false.

Take a few more specimens.

δ. Culpa, a κύλω, volvo, devolvo, p. 896.

ε. Dignus, *pro* dicinus, *pp.* qui ostendi potest ; γ. δεικνός, δεικνός, *unde* δεικνύω. p. 898.

ζ. Fames, a πέφαμαι, *th.* φάω, findo,

pp. apertio oris, vehementior cupiditas oris hiantis. p. 903.

η. Dorsum, a δέδορσαι, *th.* δόρως δέλω, *pp.* quod excoriatur, in pecudibus.

θ. Dormio, et absol. Dermio, a δέδερμαι s. δέδορμαι, *unde* δέδορσαι, *pp.* in dorso recumbo. p. 899.

In these extracts, be it observed, *pp.* stands as the abbreviation for the word *proprie*.

Out of matter like this, so fantastical at once and so obscure, it were vain to seek either amusement or instruction. But should any of my readers think that injustice must here be done by specimens partially taken, he is humbly requested to set himself right by perusing the whole *Index Etymologicus Vocum Latinarum, quæ in Lennepii Analogid Stirpibusque L. Gr. novè luce augentur*. If that perusal does not convince him, I have nothing more to offer.

R. S. Y. 2 July.

J. T.

P. S.—I might have quoted yet more fully and decisively from Professor Lee's Grammar. The following sentences leave nothing to desiderate. p. 178 : The verb, we believe, is in its *crude state* nothing more than a noun of one form or other ; and its signification will be regulated by that peculiar to the form of the noun to which it belongs, whether that form be primitive or derived."

P. 313. "*Verbs* . . . are composed of nothing more than nouns put in a state of conjugation or combination with one or other of the pronouns."

ΑΙΣΧΥΛΟΣ. *Æschylus. Recensuit Jacobus Scholefield, Coll. SS. Trin. nuper Socius, et Græcarum Literarum Professor Regius. Editio Secunda. Cantabrigiæ.*

ALTHOUGH the present edition of Professor Scholefield's *Æschylus* purports to be a second one, it is the first that has fallen under our eye ; a fact that we were not a little puzzled to account for, seeing that the time has been, when a single play of Euripides, edited by a Professor of Greek at Cambridge, made some noise in the world ; while now, 'So silent has Fame's trumpet grown,' a second edition of all the remains of *Æschylus* is published by another Professor, without its existence being hardly known beyond the precincts of the University. But when we remembered that the two Editors were respectively Richard Porson and James Scholefield, al-

though all our wonder on this head ceased at once, yet we were not the less puzzled to account for the motives that led Professor S. to publish so absurd an edition of *Æschylus*, or the University to countenance a work, so unworthy of its character as one of the privileged seats of sound classical learning.

Strong as this language will doubtless appear to be, it falls infinitely short of what might be said ; and it is, therefore, out of mere charity to Professor S. that we forbear to dissect piecemeal his Preface ; in which not a single sentence can be found, that is not faulty on the score of Latinity, or the still more unpardonable ground

of a want of sense. Our attention will be directed rather to two assertions it contains—first, that the Editor has freely used the labours of the best of his predecessors, and secondly, that he has scattered through his edition very brief and luculent explanations of passages, that were either really difficult, or made so by the incorrect interpretations of others.

Now we pledge ourselves to shew, that these very luculent explanations do not in one single instance throw the least light on any difficulty whatever; and that, so far from making a free use of the best of his predecessors' labours, he does not know who are the best, nor why they ought to be followed.

To prove our second proposition, it is only necessary to state, that, as the Professor speaks of the vast debt which Æschylus owes to Wellaver, it is plain he considers that editor to be one of the best, and that he is therefore justified in adoring from afar the footsteps of that German giant in Greek criticism.

But if it be shewn that Wellaver is incompetent even to perceive the force of evidence that carries conviction to all not wilfully blind, it is plain that he wants the first essentials of a good editor, the power to decide on conflicting evidence; and, wanting this, he must want the next requisite of a critic, the power to see and correct corruptions; and consequently all the praise lavished on him by Professor S. must recoil on the head of the latter in the shape of censure, and that too in a compound ratio.

Now, to prove Wellaver's thorough want of judgment, we need go no further than his note in *Prom. 2.* *ἄβατον εἰς ἐρημίαν*; where, says he, "*Proba est vulgata; quam tueri videtur etiam Soph. Cœd. T. 712. ἄβατον εἰς ὄρος*:" and accordingly we find the incorrect *ἄβατον* preserved by Professor S. without so much as a passing notice taken of the evidence collected by Porson and others in favour of *ἄβροτον*: and which is thus exhibited in the notes of the anonymous Editor of Valpy's *Prometheus*; whom we shall hereafter designate by V. E.

ἄβροτον.] This reading is preserved distinctly by Schol. Ven. on *Hom. D. x. 78.*, and by three MSS. (*Oxon. Harl. and Leid.*) of Suid. in *Ἐπιθρομέρας*; and was doubtless known to the Scholiast, whose words are, διὰ τὸ ἄγριον καὶ

ἀπάνθρωπον· ὅτι δὲ τοιοῦτος ὁ τόπος δῆλον ἀπὸ τοῦ εἰπεῖν "*ἄβατον εἰς ἐρημίαν*." But, as *ἄβατον* has scarcely any thing in common with *ἀπάνθρωπον*, it is plain that the Scholiast wrote *ἄβροτον*. For thus Hesych. "*Ἀβροτον ἀπάνθρωπον*." Besides, unless *ἄβροτον* had been in his copy, the same Scholiast would not have written *ἵνα ἀπαρμυθήτος εἴη ὁ Προμηθεὺς, διὰ τοῦτο εἰς ἐκείνους τόπους ἄγουσιν*· ὡς καὶ ὁ Σοφοκλῆς τὸ αὐτὸ περὶ Φιλοκτῆτου λέγει [*Ἄκτῃ βροτοῖς ἀστεπτος οὐδ' οἰκουμένη*]. For the idea of *wanting condolence* necessarily conveys with it the idea of *the absence of man*; since other animals are not capable of exhibiting such feelings. The common reading *ἄβατον* owes its origin to a succession of literal errors, *ἄβροτον, ἄβωτον, ἄβατον*. Hence little reliance can be placed on the fact, that *ἄβατον* is quoted by Synesius, *Epist. 35.* because better MSS. than those already examined may there give the correct reading; precisely, as better MSS. than those collated by Kuster have actually given the true reading in *Suidas*; whose words are a transcript from a MS. of the Scholia on *Aristophanes*, older than any existing at present."

In favour of the superiority of *ἄβροτον*, we have *Porson, Burges, Blomfield, Elmsley, Boissonade, and Reisig*; but on the other side only *Wellaver*, and his shadow *Scholefield*; the former of whom, in reply to *Reisig*, who had warmly supported *ἄβροτον*, brings forward some metaphysical subtleties, emanating from *Hermann's* lecture-room; and amongst other absurdities, says that "*Ἀβροτος* is a word found no where else in the sense of *ἀπάνθρωπος*." Perhaps so; and for that very reason it is preserved, in the glossary of *Hesychius*; just as other *ἀπαξ λεγόμενα*, found only in this play, are preserved in that and other Greek Lexicons. Had there been one half the evidence for *ἄβατον* that there is for *ἄβροτον*, *Wellaver* might have been justified in retaining the vulgate. But as it is, he must be content to be ranked with the *οἱ πολλοὶ* of Greek Professors, who know not, *quid distent ara lupinis*.

Other instances equally glaring, of *Wellaver's* total want of judgment in rejecting correct readings, it would be easy to adduce, and where Professor S. has blindly followed his blind guide; although candour bids us say, that in some cases Mr. S. has dared to desert

his master, even when to follow him would have been the wisest course.

We have asserted, that in no single instance has the Professor thrown the least light on any difficult passage whatever; and we will now produce evidence, even out of his own mouth, enough to satisfy him that we have made no random assertions. But, as the limits of a Magazine do not admit of a lengthened discussion, he must be content with fewer proofs than we should otherwise feel it our duty to bring forward; and to convince him that we have made no invidious selection, we will notice every observation of his on the Prometheus, where he has ventured to start an opinion of his own, or has adopted those of that great man, to whom, he says, *Æschylus* owes so much.

21, 2. οὔτε φωνὴν οὔτε—μορφὴν—ᾗχει.] *Luc.* 11. ἀνέφχθη τὸ στόμα καὶ ἡ γλῶσσα. On this very *luculent* explanation of a passage, which Professor S. must of course think difficult (else why explain it?) we have to remark, that it is in bad taste to quote parallel passages from the New Testament, when better examples can be produced from profane writings; as has been done by V. E. (*Valpy's Editor*) in the following note:—"Instances of a similar confusion of metaphor are not uncommon. *Æschylus* has κτύπον δέδορκα in *S. Th.* 101; Σάλπιγξ αὐτῇ πᾶν τὸ κύμ' ἐπέφλεγεν [a beautiful emendation of a corrupt passage] in *Pers.* 395; *Sophocles*, Παιὼν λάμπει, in *Cœd. T.* 187; *Aristophanes*, ἐξέλαμψε τυμπανισμός, in *Lysistr.* 389; ὁσφραίνει—ψυχούς, in *Plut.* 897; *Amphis* in *Athen.* p. 691. A. Ἀκήκοας—θυμλαμα; *Musæus*, 4. λύχνον ἀκούω; *Bacchylid.* ὕμνοι φλέγοντι; *Anonym.* in *Suid.* Θροῦς—θροῦς δ' ἐνταῦθα ἐξάπτεται. *Virgil.* *Æn.* ii. 705. 'ignis auditur;' v. 895. 'Clamore incendunt cælum.' And, with regard to the use of one verb as applied to two different nouns, both the editors ought to have quoted *Soph. El.* Ἄλλ' ἡ προαῖσιν ἡ βαθυσκάφει κόνει κρύφον. Had Scholēfield been as well read in the writings of *Ruhnken*, and even of *Hermann*, as he is in *Sacred Writ*, he would have seen that those critics *never* quote writers not Greek, to support a Grecism.

23. νύξ ἀποκρύψει φάος, κ.τ.λ.] 'Cf. locum pulcherrimum *Deut.* xxviii. 67.' For this *luculent* observation Scholēfield.

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field ought to have given the crédit to Butler. But this is probably one of the passages, where the Professor says he has used freely the labours of others.

42. Ἀεὶ τι δὴ νηλὴς σὺ καὶ θράσους πλεώς.] "Blomf. *alei γε e* correctione, Well. vulgatam *alei τε* retinet et defendit; de qua tamen constructione dubito. Omnes fere MSS. vel *τι*, vel *τοι*, quod sæpissime cum *τι* confunditur. Rob. autem *τε*." On this very *luculent* observation, we scarcely know what to say, do, or think; &c. full is it of mind, and matter, and brilliancy of style! But we must calm our transports. So, the Professor doubts about Wellaver's fallibility? This at least is a good sign; for, as *Epicharmus* says, *Νῆφε καὶ μέμνησ' ἀπιστεῖν*. But why the pupil thus doubts, we are not told. *Σιγῶν ὅπου δεῖ καὶ λέγειν τι καιρὸς ἦν*. The reason for the doubt is, however, partially explained by V. E. "The copulative *τε* cannot thus unite *νηλὴς* and *πλεώς*." Nor can *τι* thus follow *ἀεὶ*, unless it be followed itself by *μικρόν*, or some such word. For how trifling is it to say, 'You are ever somewhat pitiless' to persons like *Κράτος* and *Βία*; as if there were a particular beauty in such a *μείωσις*. Nor lastly, can *τι* δὴ be thus united, except to ask a question, as is shewn satisfactorily by J. W. in *Philological Museum*, No. ii. p. 240.

49. Ἀπαντ' ἐπράχθη, πλὴν θεοῖσι κοίρανεν.] On this line, which has been the *pons asinorum* to so many critics, the Professor gives this *luculent* note. "Vulgatam ἐπράχθη me quidem iudice sine causa sollicitant. Ἀπαντ' ἐπράχθη κ.τ.λ. *Omnia Diis fieri solent, i. e. possunt*." So the sense of the aor. 1. is to be wont to do a thing, is it? We should be glad to have a proof of this usage. But granting it were so, how can πλὴν be thus inserted between ἐπράχθη and θεοῖσι? Until this question, first started by a foreign scholar, be answered satisfactorily, we may rest assured that the verse is unintelligible. To the passages quoted by V. E., who alone has passed this asses' bridge in a high style, we may add *Hec.* 360. Ἰση θεῖσιν πλὴν τὸ κατθανεῖν μόνον. and *Trach.* 1162. Τὸ δ' οὐδέν' ἦν ἄρ' ἄλλο πλὴν θανεῖν ἐμέ.

51. Ἐργωκα καὶ τοῖσδ' οὐδέν' ἀντεπείν ἔχω.] "Vulg. τοῖσδε κοῦδέν. Transposuit Blomf." On this pithy and *luculent* note, we have to ask two questions; 1. What is the difference between καὶ τοῖσδε οὐδέν and τοῖσδε καὶ

οὐδέν? and if there be none, 2. What do we gain by the change? The fact is, Professor S. knew that Porson had obelized this passage, but why it was so obelized, he knew not; because his master, Wellaver, was no wiser than himself. G. Burges, as we learn from V. E., has long since corrected "Εγνώκα καὶ τὸς· κοῦδ' ἐν ἀντειπεῖν ἔχω.

59. Δεινὸς γὰρ εὐρεῖν καὶ ἀμηχάνων πόρον.] "Ita omnes libri, quod cur e Marcellino et Schol. Aristoph. [ad Ran. 827.] in πόρους mutant recentiores, vix satis habet causæ vel auctoritatis." The reason and authority are all-sufficient; because, first, the copy which the Scholiast used, was plainly superior to all existing MSS. of Æschylus, as shewn by the Professor himself in v. 6; secondly, the plural πόρους is better opposed than πόρον to the plural ἀμηχάνων; and thirdly, πόρους is quoted not only by Marcellinus and the Scholiast, but also by Dionys. Hal. Antiq. Rom. vii. 36. as stated by Porson.

86. σὲ δὲ Προμηθεὺς.] "Vid. Pors. ad Orest. 659." This *very* luculent observation is intended, no doubt, to explain a very obscure passage. But unfortunately the obscurity is as great as ever; for the sense requires προμηθίας, as shewn by the following note of V. E. "προμηθίας. This was evidently the reading of Schol. B. χρεια ἐστὶ προμηθείας, from whom both Burges, in Classical Journal, No. ii. p. 31. and Elmsley, in Edinburgh Review, No. xxxiii. p. 228, probably derived their emendation of the vulgate Προμηθεὺς: which cannot possibly stand in a place like this, where, with the name of the person, must be mentioned the description of the thing, from which the appellation has been taken. The Schol. A. has χρεια σοι ἑτέρου Προμηθεὺς: as if at that period the name of Prometheus had passed into a proverb, to denote a clever fellow, Hermann to wit, who, in Class. Journ. No. xlv. p. 406, objecting to this emendation, [wisely] gives no reason for his disapproval of it;" and therefore Wellaver dismisses it with his usual Laconic formula "sine causa."

87. "Ὅτω τρόπῳ τῇσδ' ἐκκυλισθήσει τέχνης.] "Vulg. τύχης. Sed plurimum MSSorum lectionem meliorem puto. Significat autem compages artificiose fabricatas, ut Butler; qui verissime observat, τεχνης verbis ἐκκυλισθήσει et Προμηθεὺς quodammodo con-

venire." Now, in the first place, Professor S. should have written *enim* for *autem*: secondly, Butler's *quodammodo* convenire must be explained in some way, before we can allow it to fit the passage in any way. We are aware that Wunderlich, Blomfield, and Wellaver, all agree in supporting τέχνης, but without assigning, or being able to assign, the least reason for preferring it to τύχης; while, on the other hand, V.E. truly says, "Τέχνης is only an interpretation written under προμηθίας. The v. 479, quoted by Elmsley, sets the question at rest; οὐκ ἔχω σόφισμ' ὅτῳ τῇς νῦν παρούσης πημονῆς ἀπαλλαγῶ: where σόφισμα corresponds to προμηθία and πημονή to τύχη."

112. Τοιάσδε ποινὰς ἀμπλακημάτων τίνω.] "Vid. ad Supp. 226. 893." This very brief and luculent observation relates to the question long since settled by Burney in Monthly Rev. Feb. 1796, p. 132, respecting the orthography of ἀπλακέω not ἀμπλακέω. But so important does this *rica de lana caprina* seem to the Professor even now, that he has actually touched upon it no less than seven times in the course of his notes, and in every place but one retained the μ, although its absence is imperiously demanded by the metre in Eumen. 894. This step was, however, taken to gratify Godfrey Hermann, who rejects μ only on compulsion; but who would have rejected it always, had not Porson done so already. But thus is the great Mephistophiles of Greek criticism constantly deluding his followers; one of whom has been led to believe that a can remain short before three consonants, μπλ.

136. ἔκ δ' ἐπληξε.] "Expulit; Thucyd. ii. 39. ἡ τέρψις τὸ λυπηρὸν ἐκπλησσει." For this *very* luculent observation the Professor is indebted to Blomfield. But whether this be one of the passages that has its own difficulty, or a difficulty not its own, as stated in his preface, the Professor does not deign to tell us.

143. δέρχθητ', εἰδιδεσθ' οἶψ.] "MSS. plurimi εἰδιδεσθέ μ' s. (i. e. sine) με. Pronomen με irrepsisse e glossa potius crediderim, quam cum Well. legerim ἔμ' οἶψ, penultima in οἶψ correpta. Similiter in 234. ἔμ' irreperat post ἐρωτᾶτε." This notion, that the pronoun has crept in from a gloss, was first started by Butler, and is supported by Hermann, and on second

thoughts by Blomfield; who originally edited *δερχοῖν μ' ἰδεῖσθ' οἶω*; as emended by G. Burges in *Class. Journ.* N. 1., and seconded by Elmsley, who refers to v. 92. *ἰδεσθῆ μ', οἶω*, and to the last line of the play, *Ἔσορās μ', ὡς ἔκδικα πάσχω*; to which V. E. adds the words of the Schol. *ἰδερέ με οἶω δεσμῷ*. The fact is, that *με* is absolutely requisite; for thus the attention of the Chorus is directed to *both* the *person* and the *chains* of Prometheus, and not, as in the other case, to the *chains alone*.

162. τοῖσδ' ἐπεγῆθαι.] "Ita Ald. Præbent autem MSS. ἐπιγεγῆθαι, ἐπεγεγῆθαι, ἐπιγεγῆθῃ. Constructio est ut in v. 768. ὅπως ἀπηλλάγην." But on this very *luculent* observation we have to remark, that, although ὅπως ἀπηλλάγην may be good Greek, ὡς ἐπεγῆθαι is by no means so; for the aor. 1. may indicate an action completely past; but the imperfect can do no such thing. This Elmsley knew; and therefore V. E. has wrongly edited τοῖσδ' ἐπεγῆθαι. He should have read ἐγεγῆθαι, with Elmsl. and Blomf. Hesych. has Ἐγεγῆθαι ἔχαιμεν.

189. δέδια γὰρ ἀμφὶ σαῖς τύχαις.] "Ut strophico responderet, corrigebat Pors. δ' pro γὰρ: sed γὰρ fere necessarium videtur." Of the absurdity of using *fere* with *necessarium*, instead of *modo non*, we will not stop to say more than one word. But with regard to the rejection of Porson's δ', supported by the metre, and confirmed by Blomfield from CEd. C. 1468, until the Professor tells us how to get rid of the difficulty, we shall continue to read δέδια δ'; especially as we know that δέ and γὰρ are constantly confounded in MSS. as observed by V. E.

195. 6. Τὸ δίκαιον ἔχων Ζεὺς, ἀλλ' ἔμψας | οἶω * * * μαλακογνώμων.] "Omnes libri ἔμψας οἶω, in quibus aut deest aliquid aut redundat. Et οἶω quidem exquisiti quoddam in se habet, quod ut servaretur in vers. seq. rejeci, posito lacunæ signo." Now who, on reading this note, does not admire the elegant Latinity of *exquisiti quoddam* (as if *quoddam*, like *aliquid*, were united to the genitive); or envy not the happy power of the Professor to perceive beauties of thought, even when concealed by a lacuna! *O te, Bollane, cerebri felicem!* Wellaver, too, thinks something has dropped out; but is wisely silent on this touch of the exquisite. And yet, is the Professor

right after all? For V. E. has actually recovered that exquisite something by reading Ζεὺς πάλιν, οἷς ὡς μαλακογνώμων, and which he might have confirmed most appositely by the *Æschylean προβατογνώμων* in *Agam.* 768.

225. προσλαβόντι μητέρα,] "*Matre in consilium adhibita*. This *luculent* observation is a tissue of errors. Προσλαμβάνειν never means to take a person to one's councils. Its meaning, as developed by Barker in *Classical Recreations*, is to take as an ally. But were it otherwise, what need to mention a fact already told, as Reisig well remarked, in v. 219? For Themis would hardly have prophesied what was to happen, unless her opinion had been previously asked. With regard to προσλαβόντι, the dative is defended by Hermann, only because Brunck and Elmsley had advocated the accusative, confirmed as well by the MSS. here, as by the *jus et norma loquendi*.

254. ἔλεινός.] "Porsoni est emendatio pro ἔλεεινός, quam ex analogia egregie confirmat Præt. Hec. p. 5." Here the Professor has dared to desert Wellaver, who defends even now the anapæst in the third place. "Macte nova virtute puer; sic itur ad astra."

272. νουθετεῖν τε τὸν κακῶς Πράσσοντ'.] "Omnes libri τοὺς πρᾶσσοντας. Correxuit Stanl." Here again the Professor shews a noble disregard for the dictum of his master, who still doggedly adheres to the anapæst in the second place.

348. τὰ μὲν σ' ἐπαίνῳ.] "τὰ μὲν partim; cui opponitur ἀτὰρ in v. seq." But this *luculent* observation is all wrong. For σ' is here σὰ not σε, as remarked by Blomfield in the Glossary, who quotes similar instances of such elision.

353. τοῦδ' εἵνεκα.] "Vulg. (read *Vid.*) ad Suppl. 184." Where we find this note, "*Ionicum εἵνεκα in Atticam formam mutatum voluit; quod tamen cum Homericum est, potest esse Æschyleum*." Say you so, Mr. Professor? Then by parity of reasoning every Ionism, acknowledged by Homer, may be intruded upon Æschylus. A *luculent* observation truly, and worthy of Porson's successor! But Wellaver had already proscinded Dawes' emendation οὐνεκα; and therefore, say we, "Palmas qui meruit ferat." This question on Ionisms is again started on v. 850, where, says the Professor, "Formam Ionicam

θῶκος retinui; neque enim omnes Ionismos ab Æschyli dictione extrusos velim, quippe qui nequeo [read *nequeam*] ἐκτῆμέναι ex v. 814 expellere, nisi bacchio in quintam sedem admisso." But, though it were a pity to destroy the effect of this pretty sneer, we must still ask how does the Professor know that ἐκτῆμένος is Ionic alone? For if it be Attic also, as Eustathius, quoted by V. E., asserts, it will give no support to such decidedly Ionic forms as εἵνεκα and θῶκος. In fact ἐκτῆσθαι and κεκτῆσθαι are given indifferently by the MSS. in Plato Theætet. p. 198 D.; Rep. v. p. 464 E.; Legg. xii. p. 954 D. and 955 D.; and in Pseudo-Plat. Hipp. Min. p. 375 A. In like manner at Suppl. 172, we meet with this delicate sneer against Porson, "ἤκετε Pors. aliique, quod et ipse mallet, si mallet Æschylus; sed ἔκετε Homericum est." But who is to tell us that Æschylus *did* prefer the Homeric to the Attic form? This precious piece of criticism is, however, merely the child of Wellaver's 'non est necessarium', suggested by Hermann.

361. ἐκατογκάρανον.] "Vulg. ἐκατοντρα κάρηνον. Correxerit Pauw, ἐκατογκάρηνον, quod in — κάρανον mutavit Blomf. recte opinor." But to this *luculent* observation, it should have been added, that, as κάρανον was the Attic and κάρηνον the Ionic form, we ought, by the canon laid down on v. 353, to read κάρηνον: unless it be said that the Greek Professor is "a chartered libertine," and permitted, à la Castlereagh, to turn his back on himself.

362. Τυφῶνα θοῦροι, πᾶσιν ὅς ἀντέστη θεοῖς.] On this second *pons asinorum criticorum*, the Professor outdoes even himself by this most *luculent* observation. 'Vulg. procul dubio corruptum in textu reliqui. Well. qui in v. præc. anapæstum in secunda sede tuetur, ipse de quarta dubitat. Jam omnes, quibus morbo medentur, conjecturæ magis incertæ sunt, ne dicam audaces, quam ut admittendas putem. Optima est anonymi cujusdam in Ephemer. Ien. qui, puncto post θοῦρον posito, ὅς ejiciendum censet, ut de novo repetatur fabula. Ipse olim conjece-ram, Θοῦρον Τυφῶν, ὅς πᾶσιν (Robert. enim ὅς πᾶσιν non πᾶσιν ὅς) quod idem serus video Butlero quoque in mentem venisse; sed cum eo plusquam dubito de prima in Τυφῶς correpta, utcunque corripatur in altera forma Τυφῶεὺς."

It is not often that the Professor thus indulges in many words; and, until we came to this note, we gave him credit for possessing at least the tact to say nothing, where he had nothing to say. We find, however, that, though he has imitated Porson's Laconic brevity, he has failed to acquire his Attic wit; and hence, while he is attempting to cut up other men, he is only cutting his own throat. For just look at this pretty specimen of Latinity—*ut denuo repetatur fabula*, which is literally *that the fable may be repeated anew*. What fable? and how repeated? But perhaps the Professor means, *that the story may begin again*. And can the Greek Professor at Cambridge suppose that *fabula* may be used to express, what is said familiarly in English, *the story*, when we ought to say, *the train of events related*? And has he no friends to whisper in his ear, that he ought to have written something like the following, "Ut rerum gestarum narratio fiat ἀσύνδετος, nexu omni post vocem θοῦρον interrupto." Besides, what is the meaning of *plusquam dubito*? In English we say, indeed, "I more than doubt." But *plus quam* are seldom thus united, except in a phrase similar to Lucan's *plusquam civilia bella*. He ought to have said *vehementer dubito*. Further, the union of *quod idem* is a barbarism. In Latin, the relative *qui* necessarily conveys the idea of *idem*. He should have written *quod et ipsum*. So much for the Latinity.

Now for the facts. We are told that *the conjectures are too bold to be admitted*. This would, however, apply only if all the conjectures were to be admitted, and not if a choice were required to be made. Hence the Professor should have said, "Porro e conjecturis maxime incertis, ne dicam audacissimis, quibus quisque morbo succurrere voluit, ne una quidem adeo fuit numeris omnibus absoluta, ut ea in textum sine pavore admitti posset." Had the Professor thus written, he would have said at least what is correct Latin and good sense; and if he turns to the notes of V. E., he will find that Æschylus wrote, *Τυφῶν, ὅς ὦν ἤνρ πᾶσιν ἀντέστη θεοῖς*, as is evident from the passages there quoted by a scholar, who seems to have done all that learning and ingenuity can be expected to do for his author.

(To be concluded in our next.)

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

ARCHÆOLOGIA; or Miscellaneous Tracts relating to Antiquity. Published by the Society of Antiquaries of London. Volume XXIV.

IN noticing this interesting and highly illustrated record of the Society's proceedings, we depart in some degree from the order of the communications as they stand in the volume, that we may bring those papers under consideration together which are intimately connected by treating on similar subjects.

I. *A Dissertation on St. Æthelwold's Benedictional, an illuminated MS. of the 10th century, in the library of his Grace the Duke of Devonshire. Communicated by John Gage, Esq. F.R.S. Director, in a Letter to the Right Hon. George Earl of Aberdeen, President.*

A letter from W. J. Ottley, Esq. F.S.A. addressed to Mr. Gage, on the illuminations of the above MS. considered as works of art.

II. *A description of a Benedictional, or Pontifical, called Benedictionarius Roberti Archiepiscopi, an illuminated MS. of the tenth century, in the public library at Rouen. Communicated as an accompaniment to St. Æthelwold's Benedictional, by John Gage, Esq.*

XI. *Account of Cædmon's metrical Paraphrase of Scripture History, an illuminated MS. of the tenth century, preserved in the Bodleian library at Oxford. Communicated by Henry Ellis, Esq. F.R.S. Secretary.*

XII. *Observations on the History of Cædmon, by Francis Palgrave, esq. F.R.S. F.S.A.*

Mr. Gage informs us that St. Æthelwold's Benedictional is the most precious of the MSS. in the Duke of Devonshire's collection. It affords a splendid specimen of the pictorial art, as practised by the Anglo-Saxons in the tenth century. It contains the forms of episcopal benedictions for one hundred and sixteen festivals or solemn occasions throughout the year. Godemann, monk of St. Swithin's, chaplain to Ethelwold, Bishop of Winchester, was the scribe; who afterwards, at the instance of his patron, became abbot of Thorney. Whether

he was also the illuminator, Mr. Ottley in his remarks has shown to be doubtful. However that may be, it is certain that the MS. was executed between the years 963 and 984. See page 23 of Mr. Gage's communication, who thus describes its principal characteristics:

"The MS. is a folio on vellum, measuring eleven inches and a half by eight and a half, and contains one hundred and nineteen leaves, of a thick and soft quality, in extraordinary preservation; the text is what is called by printers, Roman lower case, Anglo-Saxon characters being used in some proper names: each full page has nineteen lines, with letters nearly a quarter of an inch long. The capital initials, some of which are very large, are uniformly in gold; and the beginnings and endings of some benedictions, together with the titles, are in gold or red letters. Alternate lines in gold, red, and black, occur once or twice in the same page. All the chrysographic parts of the Benedictional, as well in the miniatures as in the characters of the text, are executed with leaf gold laid upon size, afterward burnished; the gold throughout the MS. is solid and bright.

"The book is illuminated with thirty different miniatures, all of which, by the permission of the illustrious owner of the MS. having been engraved, will be found in the copy of the Benedictional subjoined to this Dissertation. Beside the miniatures, there are thirteen pages highly illuminated, some with arches on ornamented columns; others, decorated with rectangular borders composed of flowers and devices; each page, where the opening of some principal benediction occurs, being in capital letters of gold, and where a miniature or painting fronts a decorated page, the arches, circles, or borders of both pages are made to correspond."

On the merits of the Illuminations of the MS., Mr. Ottley, in his letter to Mr. Gage, makes the following among numerous other judicious remarks:

"That the illuminations of this Manuscript are among the finest and richest of the period, I have little doubt; that they were done in England may be considered as certain. I leave it to you to show that the artist was an Englishman, and not a Greek. They certainly savour much of the Greek school. Had we any thing of the kind, and in nearly the same manner, to show, done in England before the reign of Edgar, I

might readily be brought to entertain the opinion that BOANARGES was a feigned name; and that he was not one of those numerous foreigners whom that monarch is said to have encouraged to settle in this country."

From the decided character of the numerous small folds of the draperies of the figures represented in this manuscript, and the nature of the architectural ornaments by which they are surrounded, there can indeed be little doubt that they were executed in imitation of the Greek school. The ornamental leafage which every where appears, is nothing more than the acanthus of the Corinthian capital, interwoven into various forms. The fine arts and the cultivation of letters, we well know, had their origin in Greece, and were thence, through the Roman conquests, imparted to the nations of Europe; when the Roman empire in the west was swept away by the barbarian sword, under the Greek Emperors was preserved that portion of the sacred fire of genius and taste which once more lighted up the flame in our quarter of the world.

The Latin formulary of Benediction is judiciously thrown into the Appendix; and the form of conferring special benedictions, given with all its verbal contractions from the Pontifical of Leo X. might have found a place there; or an abstract from it in English, would have prevented it from obstructing somewhat heavily this elaborate dissertation. Mr. Gage has deserved well of the Society of Antiquaries for the pains he has bestowed in illustrating so interesting a monument of chirographic and pictorial art.

Of the Benedictional of Archbishop Robert at Rouen, Mr. Gage says,

"On comparing together the writing of St. Æthelwold's and Archbp. Robert's Benedictionals, they both appear to have been written about the same time; no difference is perceptible between them, excepting what might be looked for in MSS. by different scribes."

"The decorations of the Benedictionals are also very similar, though the capital letters throughout this MS. are less splendid. In respect to the three miniatures which it contains, the general design, as well as the style of each of them, correspond so remarkably with the miniatures in the other MS. that, if not painted by Boanarges himself, they certainly come from the same

school; and I have no other grounds for thinking that this MS. was written by the monks of Winchester."

We cannot dismiss the subject of these ancient formularies, without paying our tribute of approbation to the etchings of their illuminations, executed by Mr. Storm.

Cædmon's metrical paraphrase of Scripture History, which is about to be published by the Society of Antiquaries, accompanied by a literal translation, is a very remarkable production. Mr. Ellis tells us, that Junius, who printed the text of Cædmon, 1655, received this MS. from Archbishop Usher. The earliest mention of the name of Cædmon occurs in Bede's Ecclesiastical History, where a whole chapter is devoted to the account of the poet. He is stated to be a man of humble birth, of little or no learning, a monk of the Abbey of Streanshal, now Whitby in Yorkshire, but possessed of so great a portion of that divine fervour with which the true poet is inspired, that neither toil nor effort were necessary to him in the composition of his lays.

Mr. Ellis subjoins to his communication Mr. Conybeare's analysis of Cædmon's composition, in which we are told that in the course of his work the paraphrast enters upon a distinct narrative, having for its subject the fall of man, ushered in by a repetition (but more in detail) of the circumstances introduced in the exordium of his work, of the pride, rebellion, and punishment of Satan and his powers, with a resemblance to Milton so remarkable, that much of this portion might be almost literally translated by a cento of lines from that great poet. He introduces us to the debates of the fallen angels, and ascribes to their prince a speech of much spirit and character, although injured by the repetitions common to the poetry of a rude period.

The object of Mr. Palgrave's letter is to show that there are strong reasons for supposing that the real name of the paraphrast has not been preserved, and that his history is "one of those tales floating upon the breath of tradition, and localized from time to time in different countries and in different ages."

All Anglo-Saxon names being significant, any name not referable to

an Anglo-Saxon root, may be strongly presumed to be borrowed from another tongue. Cædmon has no meaning in Anglo-Saxon, but the titles of the books of the Bible being affixed by the Jews from the initial words of these books, that very same name will be found to be the initial word in the book of Genesis in the Chaldee paraphrase, or Targum of Onkelos: בקדמין, b'Cadmin or b'Cadmon, signifying "in the beginning," the b' attached to the word is a mere prefix. Cadmon also in pure Hebrew signifies Oriental, or from the East; it is therefore probable, Mr. Palgrave conceives, that the Anglo-Saxon poet, using the Targum for his text, and being also familiar with the Cabalistic doctrines, assumed the name of Cadmon, from the one or the other, either to associate it with the book he had translated, or to designate himself as an eastern visitor or pilgrim. Certainly there is much ingenuity in these suggestions, although we may hesitate to subscribe to them. Of the two we should prefer the last, as we doubt the probability that a scribe would call himself *Genesis*, because he had transcribed that portion of the Bible. The illuminations accompanying this MS. are in a barbarous style of art, and amount almost to caricatures of the subjects which they delineate. They have nevertheless their value in showing the rude attempts of an early age at personifying sacred mysteries, and at historical design. The uprearing of the firmament, Noah's ark, the angels proceeding to Paradise, are curious examples. The swathings of the legs, which appears so frequently on the male figures, Mr. Gage has told us was common in France among the rustics, even in the sixteenth century, when they were made of white linen, and called *les lingettes*.*

The style of the Saxon age in representing trees, will also be remarked at fol. 39, precisely the same as it is found on the font at Darent, and in the Bayeux tapestry.

III. *Letter from Henry Ellis, Esq. F.R.S. to the Right Hon. the Earl of Aberdeen, K. T. President, accompanying transcripts of three Letters illustrative of English History.*

The most remarkable of these three letters is one from Mr. Thomas Gewen

to William Morice, esq. afterwards Sir William Morice, and Secretary of State to Charles II.; both, at the date of this letter, members of Cromwell's first Parliament. Cromwell desired that this Parliament should confirm his protectoral dignity, but had reason to fear that his enemies, of whom there were many in the house, designed to give him a mortal blow by voting his usurped authority illegal. He therefore fell upon the expedient of making every member previously to his admission into the House, subscribe to the following engagement:

"I, A. B. do hereby freely promise and engage myself to be true and faithful to the Lord Protector and to the Commonwealth of England, Scotland, and Ireland, and shall not, according to the tenor of the indenture, whereby I am returned to serve in this present Parliament, purpose or give any consent to alter the Government, as it is settled in one single person and a Parliament."

It appears that Mr. Morrice had some very reasonable scruples of the propriety of fettering himself with such an engagement. Mr. Gewen in the taste of puritan hypocrisy then so prevalent, for endeavouring to keep terms with God and the Devil at the same time, thus reasons with him on the *dis-sinfulness*, as he terms it, of subscribing to the above. The following are his arguments:

"The maine which I intend is to give you satisfaction touching the dis-sinfulness of subscribing the engagement, in order to your returne to the House, according to the Scripture rule, 'when thou art converted, strengthen thy brethren.' I suppose you did observe by me before you went hence, that I was never fixt in a resolution against subscribing, for it was always my opinion, although there were undoubtedly syn in *imposing*, yet it will not follow thence that there is syn in the *subscribing*: you may remember I did instance in the case of usury, wherein the lender may syn, and yet the borrower not."

How admirably has Butler lashed this miserable sophistry! That redoubted knight errant of puritanism thus addresses his saintly squire Ralpho, learned in all points of conscience casuistry:

"—— A breach of oath is duple,
And either way admits a scruple,
And may be *ex parte* off the maker,
More criminal than th' injur'd taker;
For he that strains too far a vow,
Will break it like an o'erbent bow,

* Dissert. on Benedictional, p. 37.

*And he that made and forc'd it broke it,
Not he that for convenience took it ! **

Had Butler Mr. Thos. Gewen in his eye, when he designed his *Ralpho*? Mr. Ellis tells us he was the same person who in 1657-8 moved that Cromwell should be invested with the title and dignity of a King.†

IV. *Remarks upon the Coins lately discovered in the bed of the river Dove near Tutbury, Staffordshire*, by Edward Hawkins, Esq. F.R.S. and S.A. Keeper of the Antiquities and Medals in the British Museum.

The discovery of these coins has already been noticed in our last volume, pt. i. p. 546, pt. ii. p. 552. Of the 1489 coins recovered by the Commission from the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, Mr. Hawkins gives very minute particulars; and observes, that if any considerable number of coins of the period should be henceforward discovered, which do not correspond with the deposit at Tutbury, they may be fairly concluded to have been struck at a time posterior to that deposit; much difficulty existing in the appropriation of the coins of this age to their respective monarchs.

V. *Observations on the fashions of Hats, Bonnets, and coverings for the head, chiefly from the reign of Henry VIII. to the eighteenth century*. By John Adey Repton, F.S.A.

This is an ingenious and amusing paper; but, brought down as its subject is to a period so closely connected with our own time, we cannot consider it as purely archæological.

The word *Hat*, we are told, was derived from the Saxon, *Paet*, German hat. Woollen or felt hats were known to the Saxons.

Passages from Chaucer are cited to show that the hat was well known in his day.

Mr. Repton appears to us in error, when he converts, in following an old paraphrastic translation, the white-hoods into the white hats of Ghent.‡ From a passage in Hall's Chronicle, we suspect the *chapeau monteuban* to be a steel defence to the head; it would therefore rather come under the description of helmets than hats.

From the broad-brimmed hats of

the Cardinals, Mr. Repton turns to those of the Quakers. Barclay, in his *Apology*, complains,

"Many of us have been sorely beaten and buffeted, yea, and several months imprisoned, for no other reason, but because we could not so satisfie the proud unreasonable humours of proud men, as to uncover our heads and bow our bodies. Nor doth our innocent practice of standing still, though upright, not putting off our hats any more than our shoes, the one being the covering of our heads, as well as the other of our feet, show so much rudeness, as their beating and knocking us, because we cannot bow to them contrary to our consciences."

In an account of Bartholomew Fair in 1740, there is a description of the renowned Tiddy Doll,

"Who was dressed in a very fashionable suit of white trimmed with gold lace, a lace ruffled shirt, and a large cocked hat, formed of gingerbread fringed and garnished with Dutch gold."

Clergymen formerly wore woollen caps:

"The foule ille take me, mistresse, quoth long Meg of Westminster, if I misreckon the limmer lowne one penny, and therefore, Vicar, I tell thee, 'fore thou goe out of these doores, I'll make thee pay every farthing, if thy cap be of wool."

Beaver hats, Mr. Repton says, were formerly called *castors*; so they are in slang language at this day.

Plumes of the larger sort in hats, we believe, were adopted towards the close of the 16th century, and were continued to the reign of Queen Anne. Of the three-cornered hats of the middle of the last century, we hear "that there is the military cock, and the mercantile cock, and while the beaux of St. James's wear their hats under their arms, the beaux of Moorfields wear theirs diagonally over their left eye." Seven plates, consisting of divers specimens of hoods, caps, and hats, from the time of Richard II. to the year 1760, illustrate Mr. Repton's paper. In the third illustrative plate we remark several specimens taken from the fanciful head-dresses designed in the Triumphs of the Emperor Maximilian, which are certainly no authority for real costume.

In his last plate Mr. Repton exhibits two figures of guardsmen with three-cornered hats, and tremendous queues; these sculptures are modern

* Hudibras, part 2, canto 2, line 269, &c.

† Burton's Diary, vol. II. p. 424.

‡ See Froissart.

additions to the staircase of Blickley Hall, Norfolk. He adds what is called a sketch of a young dragoon of twenty-five years since. The period is not beyond our recollection, and at that time military costume was familiar to us; any thing in his Majesty's forces, similar to this caricature of a bold hussar, we cannot recollect to have seen.

(To be continued.)

A History of Northumberland. In Three Parts. By John Hodgson, Clerk, M.R.S.L. Part II. Vol. II. Newcastle. 4to. pp. 576.

WE have perused this volume with considerable attention; and have been struck in almost every page with its fullness of information, its judicious arrangement and condensation, and, last not least, with the diffidence and modesty of its author.

In a sensible Preface Mr. Hodgson apologizes for the length of time that has elapsed since his subscribers received a volume of his work, and laments that he possesses not greater facilities in means, books, and situation, to proceed more rapidly with his labours.

"I rise to this labour," says the author, "every morning, with increasing desire to complete it. It keeps in delightful employment a mind that finds it as impossible to be idle, as to be soured by disappointment, or insensible to encouragement. *Periculis præmia et laborum fructum contemnere*, is a stoical virtue which I cannot boast of; and for the distinguished encouragement I have received, I feel cheered and gratified."

Thus modestly, and even gratefully, does Mr. Hodgson speak of the results of his labours; at the same time that we are assured that the pecuniary expenses of producing the volume have been so large, that the sale of the whole impression will not repay him. To a person of Mr. Hodgson's turn of mind, however, the compilation of his History has, we can easily conceive, proved its own reward. It has also been the means of his attracting the notice of several valuable friends of congenial taste. It introduced him to the patronage of the late amiable and excellent Bp. Barrington (who presented Mr. Hodgson to his vicarage), and to the notice of the present Bishop of Durham. It obtained for him the kind approval of Sir J. E. Swinburne, Bart., who became a sharer with him

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in the expenses of his work. It also led to effectual assistance from the generous and graphic hand of Edward Swinburne, Esq. who has contributed so largely to the embellishment of his "History;" and was the origin of numerous other acts of kindness from literary characters, which are handsomely acknowledged in the Preface to this volume. These were agreeable set-offs to the care, expence, and labour bestowed by Mr. Hodgson on a work, so varied, large, and profitless as this unfortunately is to its author. Indeed, when we reflect on the disadvantages under which it has been written, far from public libraries or even a post-town, we are perfectly astonished at the immense mass of amusement and instruction which it comprises. If the present age has not taste to appreciate so painful a task, yet we entreat Mr. Hodgson to persevere,—posterity will be grateful for his useful labours.

The district which Mr. Hodgson has undertaken to describe is one particularly interesting, as having been the theatre, from the days of Edward the First, the conqueror of Scotland, to the union of the two Crowns in James the First, of many battles, sanguinary skirmishes, and other important events, between the rival nations. To the honour of this district it may here be incidentally mentioned, that, instead of the rancour, robbery, burning, and rapine, that formerly distinguished the Borderers, the arts of civilization, concord, and peace have so far supplanted them, that this same district is now, according to the reports made to Parliament, become the most free from crime, and perhaps the most peaceful and happy, of any in the kingdom.

Among the fine old families which Mr. Hodgson has had the honour to commemorate, are those of Widdrington, Mitford, Howard, Bertram, Fenwick, Swinburne, and many others, his memoirs of which have gratified us much. His pedigrees are full and overflowing. They contain more *reading* than perhaps any pedigrees before given to the public; although this does not add to their clearness. The interest is greatly increased, from the perpetuity with which these truly ancient families have remained on their manorial estates; so different from the ever-changing nature of landed property around the metropolis. Mr.

Hodgson has, we doubt not, proved himself an honest chronicler of these family annals. He observes :

"With all its imperfections there is one thing which I can fearlessly venture to say of my book—if it does not sparkle with the bright jewels of genius and wisdom—if it does not captivate with the charms of 'Useful and Entertaining Knowledge'—if it is not robed in the elegant and costly attire of oratory—nearly the whole of it is original, and makes its appearance in the simple garb of truth. I have never sat down at my loom to weave into the web of any person or family's history, the airy visions of apocryphal history, or the flaring colours of adulation. Many a foul slander and dishonour have I suffered to glide silently by me, and to sink in its course."

Meldon is at present the rectory of another eminent topographer, the Rev. James Raine, author of the "History of North Durham," who has contributed to Mr. Hodgson the greater part of the materials for the history of this parish.—p. 10.

The story of Meg, or, as some call her, the Maid of Meldon, is capitally told. This witch or miser, is the subject of many a winter-evening ghost-tale. Mr. Hodgson shews the story to be founded on the history of Margaret Selby, mother of Sir W. Fenwick, of Meldon. For her covetous disposition her spirit was said to be condemned to wander seven years and rest seven years. She was the terror of the county from Morpeth to Hartington Hall. The places of her resort were those in which she had hid her treasure; and many fortunes are attributed to the discovery of her bags of gold. She was often seen on Meldon Bridge in the form of a little dog. Proteus-like, she appeared in a thousand forms, lights, and colours, flickering over the Wansbeck, or under a fine row of beaches by the river. One of her most favourite forms was a beautiful woman. Another of her haunts was in a stone coffin on the site of Newminster Abbey. This coffin was called the trough of the Maid of Meldon; and water from it was a specific for removing warts, and curing many inveterate complaints.

We will close our review for the present with a few curious matters.

"Bacstandeene, or Baxtandene, had its name from sand stones fit for *baking* upon, having been got in it. Formerly yeast or leavened bread was very little used in the

North of England; and the people lived principally on oaten cakes rolled out very thin, and baked on stones called *bakstones* or *girdles*. In farm-houses, the *bakstone* was often three or four feet in diameter, capable of holding two cakes, and fixed upon three or four low pillars: the *girdle* was less and lighter, and stood upon an iron tripod, called a *brandreth*. After iron plates began to be used for the same purpose, the larger was still called the '*bakstone*,' and the smaller the '*girdle*.' It is remarkable, that slaty sandstones are called *girdles* by the miners in Alston Moor."—p. 306.

"About sixty years since, a man was eight days shut up in a coal-pit in Newtown-West-Bank, opposite Ravenshaugh. He had nothing but a little water, which he collected in his shoe, to subsist on. Though faint when dug out, he soon recovered, and lived many years after."—p. 25.

"The mouth of the river Line was rendered remarkable, Aug. 8, 1822, by a spermaceti whale, *Physeter macrocephalus*, being killed there. It was 61 feet long, and 37 feet 4 inches in girth. Breadth of its tail, 14 feet; of his head, 10 feet 9 inches; space from the eyes to the nose 21 feet. His height 12 feet; and it produced 9 tons and 158 gallons of oil."—p. 192.

(To be continued.)

Analysis and History of the Currency Question, with an Account of the origin and growth of Joint Stock Banking. By T. Joplin. 8vo.

THIS work contains an account of Mr. Joplin's unwearied and highly meritorious exertions, during the last twelve years, to effect an improvement of our banking system. We hope that the issue of the now pending question concerning the renewal of the Bank Charter will enable him to meet with greater success. He reminds us, that in a state paper addressed to the Bank of England previous to the meeting of Parliament in 1826, it was declared, that

"With respect to the extension of the term of their extensive privileges in the metropolis and its neighbourhood, it is obvious Parliament will never agree to it; but there is no reason why the Bank of England should look at this consequence with dismay; they will, we trust, continue to be the sole bankers of the State. There is the only establishment at which the dividend due to the public creditor can by law be paid."—p. 263.

Mr. Joplin has shown that the suppression of the small-note currency was inconsistent with the report of

the Bullion Committee, whose doctrines he has thus summed up :

"First, that a small note currency was preferable to a metallic as far as regarded the country circulation. Secondly, that, if banks were obliged to pay their notes in coin upon demand, the trade of banking might be left perfectly free."—p. 42.

That the latter was the point of view in which Adam Smith considered the subject, he has shown by a quotation from him in nearly the same words, p. 27. Mr. Joplin has also pointed out to us the artfulness with which Lord Liverpool introduced, or rather renewed, a measure upon which he set a particular value because his father was the author of it.

"In 1816 an Act was passed stipulating that the Act of 17 Geo. III. which forbids the circulation of notes under five pounds, should become law two years after the return of the Bank to Cash payments."—p. 59.

This confirms the statement of Lord Liverpool's policy, given in our last number by our correspondent YLLOS. It appears that this Act, and another passed in the same year for abolishing the ancient silver standard, were forgotten at the time of the passing of Mr. Peel's bill, by which they were brought into operation. Mr. Joplin has quoted passages from Lord Liverpool's speeches, to prove that his Lordship had not anticipated the effect he had secretly contemplated.

"Lord Liverpool observed, 'If he had been successful in bringing their Lordships to this conclusion, that they must return to the fixed and ancient standard of value.'"—p. 61.

Did his Lordship mean the silver standard which had been fixed by Queen Elizabeth, and had been kept unaltered to the year 1816 ; or the gold standard which, according to his father's notion, had crept into use, but had not been established by any previous Act of Parliament or legal precedent? Although it has been erroneously supposed that payments in silver coin beyond the amount of 23*l.* were entirely prohibited by an Act which was passed in 1774, and expired in 1783, that Act only required that the silver coin should be of full weight.

Mr. Joplin has exercised great industry, and exhibited considerable talent, in his Chapter on the Panic ; and

he lets us into the secret, that the course by which the Bank put a stop to it had been recommended by himself in the *Courier* ; also that he had communicated to the Editor of that paper the fact of the Bank having stopped payment.

"I mentioned to him, in a private note, the fact that the Bank had been run so close on the Saturday night before, as to be unable to change fifteen of its own one thousand pound notes."

It is made evident to us that no thanks were due either to the Government or to the Bank for their conduct during the crisis.

"Mr. Hume shrewdly enough observed, 'It appeared to him just as if an incendiary were to be praised because, after he had kindled the flame, he endeavoured to put it out.'"

The panic was a speculation which had been for some time concocting, as may be seen from the letters of D. Hardcastle, published in the *Times* during the preceding winter, in which it was asserted, that the necessity of sending gold to pay for foreign corn, would compel the Bank to lessen the amount of its notes in circulation. This cause did not come into operation ; but in consequence of the revival of trade considerable purchases were made of foreign wool through the connexions of a great Yorkshire banking-house, and they had some effect on the course of exchange. As a speculation, the panic was beneficial, not only to the stock-jobber and others who were active in setting it on foot, but to the Bank itself.

"It ran the risk of stopping payment. But what was that risk? When the Bank pays in cash, it is obliged to keep a large unprofitable stock of gold. When it stops payment, it stops nothing else but the expense of keeping this large unprofitable stock."—p. 243.

A renewal of the Suspension Act would have been advantageous to the Bank, but not to the stock-jobbers ; because it is probable the reaction would have been the same as in 1797. It was their interest to drive the Bank as near as possible to the necessity of stopping payment, but not to let that event take place. The Bank brought on the panic by acting in conformity with maxims upheld as axioms, by Mr. Joplin, in the present work. In the outset of it he sides with Mr. Ri-

cardo, on the notion that excess of paper currency is the chief cause of the exportation of the precious metals, and that, whenever it takes place, the Bank ought to call in a part of its notes. He argues that every increase of paper currency creates a proportionate rise of prices in the market in which it is issued. If this were true, the merchants of London might easily raise the prices of their commodities by discounting largely at the Bank, for the sole purpose of increasing the stock of notes in the possession of their bankers. Mr. S. Turner, a bank director, observed that, the stock of notes in the possession of the bankers having by way of precaution been increased in this manner, it was supposed the price of commodities had risen in consequence; but that the notes had been returned by the parties to whom they were paid without having been sent into circulation. If either bank notes or gold can have any influence on markets while they are locked up in an iron chest, the secret is as valuable as the philosophers' stone. Upon this subject we may theorize for ourselves, but we ought not to be allowed to make our theories a pretext for invading the rights of a community, or of any part of it. Experience must teach bankers the proper method of conducting their concerns for the benefit of the public as well as for their own. If the Bank had not discontinued the issue of its small notes, there would have been more gold in its coffers at the time of the panic; and it might have provided silver for the payment of them, since Lord Liverpool's restriction of silver payments did not extend to them. We ought to be able to spare the whole of our gold coin. It generally promotes our trade by going abroad, whether it is sent to pay for corn, or wool, or foreign loans; some of it will be kept for the countries to which it is sent, but a great part is generally repurchased by our manufactures, for which it facilitates the payment. We have seen how quickly our specie found its way back to us at the close of the war, and this return of it was retarded, not accelerated, by the diminution of our paper currency. Lord Liverpool effected this diminution in the year 1814, by admitting an enormous quantity of corn from France, which ruined our agricultural banks; the return of specie must have been

checked and slackened by the payment for the importation.

Believing with Mr. Ricardo, that prices are regulated by the quantity of currency, and not by the demand, Mr. Joplin is compelled to suppose, that lending money produces the same effect as spending it, p. 102. If this be true, increasing the stock of commodities must be the same thing as increasing consumption.

The national benefit of the banking system and of paper currency, consists in enabling us to increase the stock of commodities, and to keep the means of production constantly employed; these are the true elements of wealth.

The fabric of our national wealth has been undermined by the rival of the statesman under whose guardianship it rose so rapidly. Mr. Joplin is not aware that the awhile dormant Act of 1816, by which all debts are payable in gold only, has made it possible for a few stock-jobbers, aided by such paragraphs as he has quoted, p. 199, to compel all banks, and all persons trading upon credit, to stop payment; and this danger has been increased by Lord Liverpool's remedy for the panic, as Mr. Joplin acknowledges.

The main Principles of the Creed and Ethics of the Jews exhibited in Selections from the Yad Hachazakah of Maimonides, with a literal English Translation, copious illustrations from the Talmud, &c. explanatory Notes, an alphabetical Glossary of such particles and technical terms as occur in the Selections, and a Collection of the Abbreviations commonly used in Rabbinical writings. By Herman Hedwig Bernard, teacher of languages at Cambridge. 8vo.

FEW of our learned and intelligent readers can need to be informed, that great exertions have for some time been making at both our Universities (especially at Cambridge) to further, what is of material importance to sound Theological science, the cultivation of the Hebrew language and literature. In the promotion of this valuable object, we thought it our duty, some time ago, to notice, as minutely as the nature of our Miscellany would permit, several publications devoted to that end, especially two masterly ones which proceeded from the joint labours of the highly talented persons who fill the situations of *Master* and *Senior Tutor* of Jesus College, Cambridge. Of those, however, who

justly, and therefore *most highly*, appreciate the importance of Hebrew learning, and at the same time are fully aware of the peculiar difficulties which stand in the way of its successful cultivation, as well as the various modes by which those difficulties may be removed or diminished, none can be indifferent to the progress made in the study of *Rabbinical Literature*, of which the high importance may be imagined from the fact, that scarcely a single profound Hebraist can be named among those who have neglected or undervalued the study of the Jewish writers. Amidst the bright galaxy of names, illustrious for the successful cultivation of the Hebrew language, scarcely any one can be found who was not at least competently versed in *Rabbinical* literature. That such a study should have been long neglected in a country which produced a *Cartwright*, a *Castell*, a *Lightfoot*, and a *Pococke*, was at once matter of wonder and regret. Of late, however, we have observed, with much satisfaction, indications of the speedy approach to a better state of things; and we feel highly gratified in being able to introduce to our readers a work which will, we think, go far to remove those obstacles in the acquirement of the knowledge in question, which have discouraged many altogether from entering on its study, and have damped the ardour of most of those who have commenced it. For the present work we are indebted to a gentleman resident at Cambridge, who, besides being a Teacher of languages in that University of no ordinary note, is admitted by all competent judges there, to possess not only an intimate acquaintance with the *Biblical* Hebrew, but a most consummate knowledge of the *Rabbinical*, so as to eminently qualify him to form a work like the present, which may be said to be an *Introduction to the study of the Rabbinical writers*, and a sketch of the doctrines ethical, moral, and theological, entertained by the earlier Jews. And when we apprise our readers that the work was formed under the direction of, and with some assistance (duly acknowledged in the preface) from so admirable a scholar as the Rev. Dr. French, Master of Jesus College, Cambridge, they may not unreasonably form high expectations; which will, we augur, be fully satisfied. It is obvious that the

initiation of the student in Rabbinical literature must, considering the extreme difficulty of procuring competent teachers, be best effected by forming *selections* from the best writers, accompanied with such aids and assistances in a vernacular *version*, (literal or free, according as occasion may require), *notes*, &c. &c., as may enable the student, in certain cases, and to a certain degree, to be his own instructor.

As MAIMONIDES is universally admitted by all competent judges to stand at the head of the Rabbinical writers, Mr. Bernard has done right in forming his selections from *that writer* especially. And though some may fancy that selections from *other* writers as well as Maimonides might have been introduced, yet, in a work of so limited an extent as the present, it was scarcely practicable to go beyond *one* writer; and of such a writer as Maimonides it was better to furnish the student with a tolerable knowledge, than to impart such a superficial acquaintance with several writers as would have given no definite notion of *any*. And while the present work will supply the Rabbinical student with the means of acquiring a competent knowledge of Rabbinical Hebrew, it will be by no means without its use to theologians and ministers, and indeed to intelligent English readers in general, by making them acquainted with the sentiments of the most enlightened of all the more modern Jewish masters, respecting some of the most interesting questions in theology; for instance, those which regard the *Deity*, the *Angels*, *Prophecy*, *Sin*, *Repentance*, *Free-will*, *Predestination*, &c., as discussed by Maimonides in his celebrated work, called יד חזק *Yad Hachazakah* (*mighty Hand*), a title given to denote the dignity and excellence of the work, and which is recognised by the Jews as a faithful exposition of their Law, and of the main principles of their Creed. The rule (an excellent one, we think), by which the translator and annotator was guided in the formation of these selections was, to insert those chapters only of the first book of the *Yad Hachazakah* which relate to *Theology* and *Ethics*, including parts of the third and fourth chapters of the precepts relating to the foundations of the law. The *plan* adopted by him was, 1st. to make his version as literal as the difference in the idioms

of the Hebrew and English would permit; and where the idiom of the Hebrew could not, with a due regard to perspicuity, be retained, to give the literal translation either in a parenthesis, or in the notes. Of this we entirely approve; for it has been well observed by the great Hooker, that, where a literal version will stand, the further from the letter the further from the sense. 2d. Besides presenting the reader with a *Glossary*, the author has made it his care to furnish him with extracts and translations from the *Talmud* and the *Medrashim*, illustrative of the sentiments, traditions, and sayings of the ancient Rabbins, quoted by Maimonides, which, though well known to the learned among the Jews, might have been mistaken, by those who are unacquainted with the sources from which they are drawn, for visionary fancies proceeding from the author himself. 3d. It has been the plan of the translator to introduce explanatory notes, or parenthetical observations, whenever the conciseness or ambiguity of the original was thought to render them necessary. 4th. To give the quotations from the Scriptures of the Old Testament in the words of the authorized English version, but at the same time uniformly to call the attention of the reader to those passages of Scripture, which seem to have been understood and interpreted by Maimonides, or by other Rabbins, in a different manner.

The *text* of Maimonides here adopted is a *nova Recensio*, formed by the learned Editor himself, from a diligent examination of a variety of copies where the readings originally vary. The *Glossary* forms a most important part of the work, wherein (to use the words of the author) "great attention has been paid to the explanations of adverbs, prepositions, and other particles, which, in the writings of the Rabbins, often vary slightly in their meaning, and sometimes stand for whole sentences. The quotations from the text, by which the illustrations of these particles in the *Glossary* are accompanied, will, it is presumed, greatly contribute to make the student familiar with all the various functions which they perform. As soon as he shall be able to construe the Hebrew text of these selections with accuracy and fluency, the language of the *Mishrah* will present to

him but few difficulties; and when he shall have made such progress as to read with ease the passages from the *Talmud*, contained in the notes, the step which he will have made towards acquiring a knowledge of the *talmudical* language, will be a very important one indeed. In fact, he may then venture upon almost any Rabbinical work. The *collection of abbreviations*, prefixed to the Hebrew text (and which is not confined to the selections from the YAD HACHAZAKAH only, but extends to almost all the other writings of the Rabbins), will be found of very considerable service to the student."

So much for the value of the present work to *Students of Hebrew* and of Rabbinical literature. In its importance and interest to *Theologians* and *Divines in general*, it will, we think, be found to be scarcely less worthy of attention. The writings here selected, exhibit to him at once the leading features of the religious creed and moral philosophy of thousands of men with whom he may occasionally come in contact, so as to enable him to discuss, at public meetings, or in private discussion, all matters connected therewith, and give him a fair chance in arguing with men who pretend to derive their articles of faith from a Book not less sacred to *him* than it is to *them*. Before, however, the appearance of the present work, nothing less than the wading through the bulky volumes of the *Talmud* and other Rabbinical works, could convey to English Divines a true notion of the articles of faith of the Jews. No wonder, therefore, that many of them, being deterred from undertaking so arduous a task, remained without that information which the translations from the YAD HACHAZAKAH are calculated to communicate, at a comparatively trifling expense of time and labour.

We may moreover add, that in a country where philo-judaical societies are established, and from whence missionaries are sent to the Jews to bring them to a knowledge of that law of which their own was but a shadow, some work of small compass was wanted which might make those missionaries acquainted with the errors in religious doctrine under which the Jews labour; since to hope for success in converting them without previously ascertaining the exact nature of those errors, would be like a physician ex-

pecting to cure a sick person without knowing in what his malady consisted.

The ideas which the Jews entertain of *Prophecy*; the little importance which they attach to signs and wonders and *miracles* (as may be seen in the selections from p. 111 to p. 148); their strange notions of the immutability of the Mosaic law, and of God's having himself resigned the right of ever making the least alteration in the law given by Moses (see p. 135, note 4); and further, the narrow and limited idea they have of the character of the MESSIAH (see p. 311, § iv.), may well account for their reluctance to embrace the Gospel. And assured we may be that this reluctance will continue as long as the Missionaries sent to them shall be incapable of accurately comprehending, and consequently of correcting, their erroneous views on such subjects. Though indeed, how could Missionaries be expected to do this, as long as a want existed of a work calculated to supply them with the necessary information as to the opinions they were called upon to encounter?

With respect to the other theological subjects contained in these selections, such as Maimonides' views of free-will, predestination, God's hardening the heart of Pharaoh, and his preventing sinners from becoming penitent in cases of aggravated guilt (from p. 262 to 283), these cannot but be interesting to the English Theologian, if even he read them in the *English translation* only, and not in the Hebrew text.

The moral philosophy (extending from p. 149 to p. 200) must also be interesting to all intelligent readers, though unacquainted with Hebrew.

In order to give our readers an opportunity of judging for themselves, it is proper that we should subjoin a specimen of the present work; and this we may with most fairness do, by taking an extract from the commencing portion of the work, though the narrowness of our limits compels us wholly to omit the valuable notes subjoined to the text.

"I. The foundation of foundations, and the pillar of wisdom, is to know that there exists a first Being, and that He called all other beings into existence, and that all things existing, heaven, earth, and whatever is between them, exist only through

the truth of His existence; so that if we were to suppose that He did not exist, no other thing could exist; but if we were to suppose that all other things existing, beside Himself, did not exist, He Himself would still exist, and would not be destroyed in consequence of their destruction; since all things existing stand in need of Him, but He, blessed be He! does not stand in need of them, not even of any of them. His truth therefore is not like the truth of any one of them. Thus the prophet says: But the Lord is the TRUE God, (Jer. x. 10) [meaning that] He alone is truth, and that there belongs to no other being a truth like His truth. This too is what the law says: *There is none else* (Deut. iv. 39), that is to say, there is not a being, beside Himself, who, as to truth, is like Him.

II. This Being is the God of the Universe, the Lord of the whole earth; and it is He who conducts the orb with a power to which there is no end or limit—with a power, of which there is no cessation; for the orb revolves continually, and it is impossible that it should revolve without some one causing it to revolve; and it is He, blessed be He! who causes it to revolve, without a hand, and without a body (i. e. without bodily effort).

"III. Now the knowledge of this matter is a positive commandment, for it is said: *I am the Lord thy God*, (Exod. xx. 2.) and every one who holds the opinion that there is another God besides this, transgresses a negative commandment, for it is said: *Thou shalt have no other God before me*; (Exod. xx. 3.) and also denies the radical principle, for this is the great radical principle upon which every thing depends.

"IV. This God is one—not two, nor more than two, but one—whose unity is not like the unity of any one of the individuals existing in the universe—not one as a kind [is one], for this includes many individuals; nor one as a body [is one], for this is divisible into parts and portions; but one, and such an One, that there is no other Unity like His, in the universe.

"V. Were there many Deities, they would needs be bodies and frames, since things, that can be numbered, which are equal in their essence, are distinguishable one from another only by the accidental qualities which belong to bodies or frames; now were the Creator a body or frame, He would have an end and a limit; for it is impossible that there should be a body which has not an end; and of every thing that has an end and a limit, the power too must have an end and a limit.

"VI. But as to our God, blessed be His name! since His power has no end, and never ceases, (for behold! the orb revolves continually) His power is not the power of a body; and since He is not a body, none of the accidental qualities of bodies can belong

to Him, so that He should be separable and distinguishable from another. Therefore it is not possible that He should be other than One; and the knowledge of this matter is a positive commandment, for it is said: *The Lord our God is one Lord*, (Deut. vi. 4.)"

Having thus given our readers a full statement of the plan and contents of the present work, together with a sufficient specimen of its execution, we are compelled to hasten to a conclusion—though we had intended a few remarks on the use and abuse of Rabbinical learning—evincing the high importance of the study (under the guidance of sound discretion) of the Jewish writers to the interpretation of the Scriptures. We must content ourselves with referring our readers to an admirable Sermon on this subject by Bishop Blomfield.

It can scarcely be necessary for us to add, in conclusion, that we strongly recommend the present work to the attention of the public—and to the especial patronage of those who are disposed at once to further the translation of writings which throw great light on Scripture, and to encourage the meritorious labours of a most able and useful teacher.

A Supplement to the Dictionaries of the English Language, particularly those of Dr. Johnson and Dr. Webster. By the late Rev. Jonathan Boucher, A.M. and F.S.A. Edited jointly by the Rev. Joseph Hunter, F.S.A. and Joseph Stevenson, Esq. 4to. Part I.

AFTER a period of nearly twenty years since the death of Mr. Boucher, we have now the first portion of the work upon which he bestowed many years of his life, and which, even through the medium of a specimen containing the letter A, secured for him no little estimation amongst English philologists. The first part of the present Supplement was announced some time ago, and its appearance was expected earlier; but we find no cause to regret the delay which has taken place, since it is obvious that during the interval much has been done which has added to the value of the publication. We have here—not a bare imprint of Boucher's papers, but with them we find incorporated a mass of curious and valuable additions, calculated to bring them up to the level of the literature of the present day, and to keep pace with the grow-

ing taste for early English learning, which has gained so much ground within the last few years. Since Boucher's death much has been done which has extended our knowledge of the subject; we have had many collections of the poetry and prose of our ancestors, with which he was unacquainted; of which it may be enough to specify the metrical romances of *Weber*, *Utterson*, and *Hartshorne*, and the various reprints which have proceeded from the liberality of the ROXBURGHE CLUB. Without a reference to these obvious sources of information, the publication of Boucher's Glossary would have been useless. We are happy to observe that these additions are likely to extend the bulk of the work in no inconsiderable degree; for more than one third, nearly one half, has been contributed by its present editors. Of the nature of these additions we have also to speak in terms of unqualified commendation; indeed, the two gentlemen upon whom the important task has devolved, of illustrating the early literature of their country (Messrs. Hunter and Stevenson), seem to have taken no ordinary care and trouble in collecting together very much of what lies out of the more frequented path of investigation, and have brought into one point a singularly curious body of obsolete, but valuable matter. The first of these gentlemen is already well known to the literary world as the editor of the "Thoresby Correspondence," &c. &c. and more especially as the author of the equally learned and elegant Histories of South Yorkshire. It is obvious that the task of editing Boucher's Glossary could not have been entrusted to one who was better calculated to do it justice, than to the gentleman who has already exhibited his taste for, and proficiency in kindred pursuits, by his "Hallamshire Glossary." The additions communicated by Mr. Hunter are, for the most part, the result of an extensive acquaintance with the literature of the time of Henry the Eighth and Elizabeth, a period rich in poetry and dramatic productions, and which is a mine whence the work has received many of its very interesting articles.

The contributions of Mr. Stevenson are in general of an earlier era, and of a different character. They evince an intimate acquaintance with English

literature *previous to the invention of the art of printing*; an acquaintance which of course implies very considerable knowledge of early manuscripts, where *alone* the greater and more valuable portion of this class of literature is preserved. To this circumstance we are inclined to attach no ordinary importance, because it is only in such instances that we can hope to have a safe guide to an analysis of our language. Several of these quotations in themselves possess an intrinsic interest, derived from the merit of the poem or the history from which they are derived; and as they have, in general, been given in each article in *chronological* order, they serve to exhibit the descent of the word which they illustrate, through different ages and in various forms. We are also anxious to direct the attention of those interested in the *history of the English language* to the care which has been bestowed by this gentleman upon the *etymological* part of the work, a portion which is of the utmost value towards any thing like an approximation to a correct idea of the radical, and consequently the secondary, meaning of the article discussed. The source from which these illustrations has principally been drawn is the *Saxon* language, to which Mr. Stevenson attaches the greatest value; and the result of several of his investigations shows that he has not attributed too high a degree of importance to it. In the absence of elucidation from the Saxon, he refers to the *German, Islandic, Almannic*, and other branches of the *Scandinavian*, and *Teutonic* divisions of the Gothic. In this he seems to have followed nearly the same course as that adopted by Dr. Jamieson in his admirable "*Etymological Dictionary of the Scottish Language*;" and, like the Doctor, it may be remarked, the author and editors of the *Glossary* of which we are speaking, differ from the colossus of English lexicography, Dr. Johnson, in placing the etymological remarks which they attach to each word *after* its definition and its examples.

Having thus briefly stated the principles upon which this publication has been formed, we hasten to enable our readers to judge for themselves by adducing a few specimens.

GENT. MAG. July, 1832.

"The first extract to which we shall call the attention of our readers is "*ARVEL-BREAD*," which details some curious provincial customs, and exhibits at one view the learning, the industry, and the good taste of the *trio* of scholars (Messrs. Boucher, Hunter, and Stevenson) engaged in this laborious, but curious and useful record of old English words, though our limits oblige us to extract only a portion of the article.

"*ARVEL-BREAD, n.* A kind of *silicernium*, or particular bread, (used in the North,) which, in general, is barley-cakes, and is served up at the collation, or dinner, given to the friends of the deceased, at a funeral; a term that bears no very distant resemblance to the *Festum Ambervale* of the Romans; a feast instituted to obtain a blessing on their fields.

Come bring my jerkin, Tib; I'll to th'
arvil; [marvil.]

Yon man's deed seay seaun, it maks me
Yorkshire Dialogue, p. 58.

Mack heaste, good Peg, sweep th' house,
and don thee seaun,

Our landlord, woman, will be here by neaun,
I had an inclin on't at th' *arvil* feast.

Ib. p. 59.

"If, in the liberty of the Peak Forest, any person dies, it is customary to invite every family residing within the district to attend the funeral; and a *cake* is given to every individual, who comes to the house of the deceased. The custom is somewhat different in the Low Peak. At Wirksworth and its neighbourhood, it is usual amongst the lower class of people to invite their relations and acquaintance, each of whom, according to his ability, contributes towards the expense of the funeral. When invitations are sent, enquiry is generally made, whether it is a free or a pay-burial.—*Pilkington's Present State of Derbyshire*, ii. 54.

"Hutchinson, in an Appendix to his 2nd volume of the *History of Northumberland*, p. 20, says, that, "in that county, (and there is good reason to believe it to be the case in all the Northern counties of England,) on the decease of any person possessed of valuable effects, the friends and neighbours of the family are invited to a dinner on the day of interment, which is called an *artheil*, or *arvel-dinner*." He adds, "that it was anjently a solemn festival made at the time of publicly exposing the corpse, to exculpate the heir, and those entitled to the possessions of the deceased, from fines and mulcts to the Lord of the manor, and from all accusation of having used violence; so that the persons then convoked might avouch, that the person died fairly, and without suffering any per-

sonal injury." This custom, it is probable, we have from the Danes. Olaus Wormius, in the First Book of his *Monumenta Danica*, speaking of the honours conferred on Attila, the general of the Goths, at his death, adds from Jornandes, "*postquam talibus lamentis eat defietus, stravam super tumulum ejus, ingenti commissione celebrant.*" Neither Lactantius, nor the Danish writers in general, seem to have been able to make out what this *strava* or *strava* was: but Wormius is confident it was something like what his countrymen, he says, call an *arfwæl*. This was a solemn feast, held in honour of a deceased Sovereign or Chieftain; when the succession was declared. Without such a feast, and such a ceremony, no succession was deemed valid. One part of this ceremony was, that the heir, preceding a chosen band of warriors, all attached to him, emptied a large goblet of ale, a libation accompanied with a solemn vow that he would perform some extraordinary feat. Of this strange devotion, Wormius gives an instance, wherein Sweno vows to invade England within three years, and to kill or dethrone Ethelred.

"Attentive, chiefly, to their own customs, the Danish writers derive this *arfwæl* from *arf*, an heir, and *ol*, ale. A similar principle, it is possible, may have determined Mr. Hutchinson to refer it to the Welsh *ardelw*, to avouch, challenge, or lay claim to any thing. In Welsh *arwyl* (the theme of which is said to be *gwyl*, a feast or festival,) means funeral solemnities, or obsequies: and signifies the same in Cornish. *Afrwad* is Welsh for a cake or wafer, &c.

"I am inclined, however, to suppose that *arwyl* (the undoubted etymon of *arvel-bread*;) is compounded of *ar*, over, or upon, and *wylo*, to weep, howl, or lament. Of this insignificant Celtic vocable *wylo*, the Heb. *לל* is the theme; and *ολολυζω*, *ululo*, *yell*, *howl*, *wail*, all of them, the derivatives. I think this an obvious and natural etymology of *arwyl*, from the circumstance that formerly in Wales, as well as in most other countries, even those in a state of high civilization, persons were employed on purpose, and even hired, to weep and wail at funerals."

Of one of the most common of the ludicrous names bestowed upon his Satanic Majesty, there is a very curious and amusing account, under the head of "AULD NICK."

"At what period, and induced by what motives (says the writer in a very long disquisition) our ancestors began to allow themselves thus playfully to sport, as it were, with the name of the grand enemy of mankind, history has not recorded. I suspect it

to have been during the reign of Henry VII. not long before the Reformation; when, as appears from the strange grotesque figures observable on the outsides of churches erected about that period, as well as beneath the seats of stalls and pews, the people had been trained to laugh at, and expose, the ignorance of their priests, and many of their absurd and ridiculous legendary tales. The Devil, for reasons which is not easy to ascertain, had long been represented with cloven feet and a tail, to resemble a satyr. In many of the ludicrous names which were given him, it is remarkable that the epithet *auld* (certainly not as a term of endearment, but of familiarity) prevail; such as *auld hornie*, *auld scratch*, &c."

We shall conclude our notice of Mr. Boucher's Glossary with two articles of a miscellaneous character.

"ASSIDUE. This word is neither in the Dictionaries, nor in any of the Provincial Glossaries, except that of the peculiar words used in Hallamshire, a district of the county of York. It is in common use in that county to describe a species of yellow tinsel much used by the Mummers at Christmas, and by the rustics who accompany the plough on Plough Monday in its rounds through the parish, as part of their fantastic decoration. It occurs in an old shop-bill, as synonymous with *horse-gold*."

"ASS-RIDLIN, *n.* A superstitious custom practised in the North of England upon the eve of St. Mark, when *ashes* are sifted or *riddled* on the hearth. It is believed that if any of the family shall die within the year, the shoe of the fated individual will leave an impression on the ashes."

In conclusion, we beg leave to express an opinion, in which we are confident we shall be joined by every antiquary and scholar, that Boucher's Glossary is a valuable accession to our present scanty stock of English philological literature; and we heartily wish that its spirited and enterprising proprietors may receive from the public the encouragement and patronage which, in this age of ephemeral attempts to diffuse knowledge, it is so difficult to obtain, but which all engaged in the production of this valuable Supplement to our English dictionaries so justly merit.

Simoni's *Smaller Hebrew and Chaldee Lexicon*, translated by Charles Seager.

THIS very little yet useful volume we owe to the industry of the son of

Mr. Seager, to whom the schoolmasters of the present day are indebted for translations of various elementary works, such as Bos, Viger, Maittaire, and Hermann's Metres, and others connected with the study of Greek. It is not often, at least in England, that a son thus follows in the steps of his sire; and still fewer is the number of persons who devote themselves to the study of a language that even the zeal and learning of Bishop Burgess has failed to bring into vogue. And yet, if the heads of the hierarchy were fully alive to the interests of sound ecclesiastical learning, surely one and all of them would not only make themselves proficient in Hebrew, but deem it even a *sine qua non* with candidates for holy orders to know quite as much of the original of the Old Testament as of the New; especially at a time when every effort is making by open foes from without, and false friends from within, to destroy by assault or sap, not only the building, but the very foundations of our holy Church, that must look for aid not only to the piety of its present sons, but to the learning of its future supporters; amongst whom we may fairly reckon such men as Mr. Seager, who, having devoted his son to the service of religion, has a right to look forward to some better preferment than a living in Wales, scarcely sufficient to keep the wolf from the door.

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*Sermons by the Rev. Hobart Caunter, B. D.
Domestic Chaplain to the Earl of
Thanet, &c.*

There is a very considerable display of intellectual power in these sermons, and as compositions, they may perhaps claim a place among some of the best modern productions of this class. The discourse on the Trinity which opens the volume, contains some very masterly propositions. Its brief but comprehensive text, "I am that I am," receives illustration from several paragraphs which would not disgrace the pen of our ablest divines. Mr. Caunter endeavours to prove a fact which seldom makes its way into the head of the objector, viz. that the Tri-une God of the Christian is not more remote from human conception, and consequently not more opposed to human reason, than that *semper*-Eternal being to whom the Deist can assign

"neither beginning of days nor end of life."

"It is no more repugnant to our reason, to believe Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, to be three distinct persons, and yet one God, than to believe in the Existence of a Being single and uncompounded, but of which we are not at all more capable of imagining the nature; unoriginated, incapable of dissolution, the cause of all things, except its own existence, which alone was without cause. And indeed, it may be here observed, by the way, that the very absence of a cause is as incongruous to reason as the greatest mystery which religion can offer to our belief."

In a subsequent discourse on the wages of sin, the following queries are strikingly put, and form, in fact, one of the best answers to the objector, against an eternity of future retribution.

"Do not let us imagine, that uniform and persisting sin can receive an adequate punishment in this world. If we die in such sin, is it natural that we should rise again in righteousness? What can there be in the grave to purify the unregenerate soul for the paradise of God?"

We regret to find this appeal on behalf of scriptural truth succeeded by the following dubious sentence.

"God will therefore everlastingly punish, where his love is not propitiated by repentance and righteousness of life."

And again,

"And this must ever be the case with guilt, which has never been expiated by contrition, &c."

Now, referring to other portions of this volume, we are led to hope that these sentences (open, to say the least, to possible misconstruction) are merely the result of a *lapsus pennæ*, or at worst, of a momentary inaccuracy of phraseology. But we would beg respectfully to inquire of the reverend author, whether he may not find some hearers, and some readers, who might infer from such sentences the very unscriptural notion that man can expiate the sins of man?

It is true, that in other passages Mr. Caunter dwells with christian eloquence on the undeserved mercy of God, in the provision of a Redeemer as the sole medium of acceptance between an offended Creator and a transgressing creature; but why lay himself open to the charge, either of

contradiction or confusion, in his exposition of the Christian scheme?

We are not the adherents of any peculiar class of preachers: we would see all the pastoral servants of our revered Church clearly propound her doctrines with the same meek yet uncompromising fidelity with which (resting on her scriptural foundation) she has exhibited them to her members; and none are more likely rationally to advance her interests, than those who, possessed, like the present writer, of considerable intellectual qualifications, and free from every offensive peculiarity of diction, can preach the cross without adding to it any *unnecessary* reproach; without subjecting the doc-

trines of christianity to the sarcasms of infidelity, or the derision of the worldly, by mixing up their own crudities and peculiarities with its humbling but sublime truths.

With much deference to Mr. Caunter, we therefore venture to express a hope, that in his next volume he will, while he retains unimpaired his present style and mode of arrangement, infuse into them something more of the spirit which animates our liturgy and homilies. By this happy combination of the intellectual *with* the spiritual, he will, we think, secure what we are sure he desires—a still wider field of Christian usefulness.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE.

New Works announced for Publication.

We are happy to see the announcement of a Topographical and Genealogical work, to be intitled *Collectanea Topographica*; and to appear in Quarterly Parts. Its objects will be the publication of important inedited documents illustrative of Local History and Genealogy, and the preservation of notices or fragments of a topographical nature, too brief to appear in a separate form, but which may form the materials of future County Histories. Sir Thomas Phillipps, Bart. F.R.S., F.S.A.; the Rev. Bulkeley Bandinel, D.D., F.S.A. Keeper of the Bodleian Library, Oxford; Frederic Madden, Esq. F.R.S., F.S.A., &c. Assistant Keeper of the MSS. in the British Museum; the Rev. Joseph Hunter, F.S.A., author of the *Histories of South Yorkshire*; George Baker, Esq. author of the *History of Northamptonshire*; John Gage, Esq. F.R.S., Director S.A.; and Alfred John Kempe, Esq. F.S.A. have promised to support the work by their contributions; and we beg to invite the topographical correspondents of the *Gentleman's Magazine*, to a field where more extensive scope will be allowed for their communications, whilst, at the same time, *Sylvanus Urban* will not neglect to promote and cherish the valuable labours of the topographer.

The *Narrative of a Journey and Visit to Paris*; embracing an historical and descriptive account of her principal places and public buildings. By GEO. CLAYTON, jun.

The *Autobiography of Jeremy Bentham* is in preparation by Dr. Bowring, containing copious extracts from his correspondence with the most eminent men of the age.

An *Historical View of the Principal Councils of the Primitive Church*. By the Rev. J. H. NEWMAN.

An *Argument, a Priori, for the Being and Attributes of God*. By W. GILLESPIE.

Comparative View of the Industrial Situation of Great Britain, from 1775 to the present time, with an examination of the Causes of her distress. By ALEXANDER MUNDELL, Esq.

The *Law and Practice of Elections*, (for England and Wales) as altered by the Reform Act, &c. by CHARLES F. F. WORDSWORTH, Esq.

The *Law and Practice of Elections for Scotland*.

The *Law and Practice of Elections for Ireland*.

A popular *View of the Climate and Medical Topography of British America*. By WM. ROGERS, Esq.

A *Memoir* by the late Major RENNELL, to accompany his *Charts on the Prevalent Currents of the Atlantic Ocean*.

A translation of *Buddenan's celebrated Greek Grammar*. By Mr. KEIGHTLEY, author of *Mythology*.

Elements of Materia Medica. By A. T. THOMSON, M.D. Professor of *Materia Medica* in the University of London, &c.

Memoir of the Court and Character of Charles the First. By LUCY AIKIN, 2 vols. 8vo.

Outlines of the First Principles of Horticulture. By JOHN LINDLEY, Esq.

History of Charlemagne. By G. P. R. JAMES, Esq.

Reflections and Admonitory Hints of the Principal of a Seminary, on retiring from the duties of his station. By JOHN FAWCETT.

A new Edition of an *Introduction to Botany*. By Mr. BANCKS, F.R.S.

A Collection of the *Exercises* which have obtained Prizes in the Charter House, from 1814 to 1832.

The *Tradesman's Guide to Superficial Measurement*.

"The Natural Son," in the metre of "Don Juan," to be published in Cantos.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY.

June 4. At a Convocation holden at Oxford, the Honorary Degree of Doctor in Civil Law was conferred on the following gentlemen:—The Earl of Bandon, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Thomas Brisbane, K.C.B., F.R.S., Nicholas Aylward Vigors, Esq. F.R. and L.S. Secretary to Zoological Society, and I. D'Israeli, Esq. F.S.A. the Historian of Charles the First. The Creweian Oration, in commemoration of the Founders and Benefactors of the University, was delivered by the Rev. Dr. Cramer, the Public Orator, after which the prizes stated in part i. p. 545 were recited.

June 30. The following subjects are proposed for the Chancellor's prizes for the ensuing year, viz.—

For Latin Verse—"Carthago."

English Essay—"On Emulation."

Latin Essay—"De Atticorum Comedia."

Sir Roger Newdigate's Prize—"Grenada."

Theological Prize—"The analogy of God's dealings with men would not lead us to expect a perpetual succession of miraculous powers in the church."

July 10. The Warden and Electors from New College paid their annual visit to Winchester College, to fill the vacancies occasioned by the retirement of supernuantes. Subjoined are the subjects for which prizes were awarded and the names of the successful competitors:—

Gold Medals.—*English Essay*—"The Dangers of Early Success." J. Hill.

Latin Poem—"Capitoli Immobile Saxum." T. R. Henn.

Silver Medals.—*Latin Speech*—"Pro T. Annio Milone Peroratio." Chas. Sweet.

English Speech—"Mr. Pulteney on the Bill for the Encouragement of Seamen." Henry Wm. Cripps.

KING'S COLLEGE.

July 6. The gratifying spectacle of distributing prizes took place this day, when his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury officiated as chairman, for the purpose of presenting to the most distinguished pupils in the College, as well as to those in the junior department, or School, the rewards that have been assigned to them by their preceptors for their proficiency and good conduct during the past session.

Amongst the numerous friends and supporters of the Institution assembled on this occasion, were the Bishops of London and Landaff, Lords Brownlow and Henley, Sir Robert Inglis, Rev. Drs. D'Oyly and Shepherd, Rev. J. Lonsdale, Wm. Cotton, Esq., Ald. Winchester, &c. The following are the names of the parties to whom the prizes were awarded:

Senior Department.

Theology.—1st, J. A. Frere; 2d, H. J. C. Smith; 3d, E. Sleep; 4th, John Smith; 5th, Wm. Winchester.

Classics, Senior Class.—1st, J. A. Frere; 2d, E. Sleep.—*Junior Class*.—1st, John Smith; 2d, George Sweet.

Mathematics.—1st, R. A. Gordon; 2d, W. Pocock; 3d, F. W. Shaw; 4th, Robert Peppercombe.

English Literature.—H. J. C. Smith.

French Literature.—H. Tritton; J. E. Cooper.

Junior Department.

Sixth Class.—Matthison, Hatchard, Fincham, S. Williams, Boileau, Garvock.

Fifth Class.—Dowling, Collier, Roope, Salmon.

Fourth Class.—Stone, Robinson, Canton, Warner, Collingdon, Hartley.

Third Class.—Hilliard, Bourne, Calvert.

Second Class.—Foggo, sen., Heisch, Harrison, Norris, Bailey, Collison.

First Class.—Bucke, Chapman, Rhodes, Shaw.

French Class.—Hatchard, Boileau, De Souza, Duncan.

Junior Mathematics, &c.—Rothery, sen., Boucher, Fuggo, Vincent, Brookes, Caruthers, Nuthall.

Drawing.—Blanchard, Liggins.

Testimonials were also given to many pupils who had distinguished themselves by diligence in study and regularity in attendance. The 'Testimonial for general good conduct' was awarded to Elsegood, sen.

Prizes were then presented by his Grace to the most distinguished pupil in each of the district Grammar Schools in union with the College.

Newman, Hackney Church of England School.
Christie, St. Peter's, Pimlico ditto.
Prout, Kensington ditto.

LONDON UNIVERSITY.

July 14. The distribution of the class prizes took place; and the Bishop of Chichester presided on the occasion. The Greek Professor read a report, the principal feature of which was, that the Council had found out the error of its late dictation, and that a *senatus academicus* would be formed, so as to unite the professors in a body, and to give them some authority over the turbulent. They are still, however, to act in concert with, not independently of, the trading part of the concern—the council of shareholders. The prizes (books) were thus distributed:—

Greek.—Senior class, 1st prize, A. C. Gooden; 2nd, J. Uwias. Junior class, J. Thompson and J. Lainson; 2nd, C. Dobson.

Latin.—Senior class, A. C. Gooden; 2nd, C. Barton. Junior class, J. Lainson and J. Thompson.

Mathematics.—Senior class, Adam. Second class, second division, C. Barton, H. Cole. First class, second division, J. Uwias, R. Broome. Second class, first division, T. Watson, N. Wornum. First class, first division, S. Spalding, J. Leifchild.

Natural Philosophy.—J. Williams, W. Christie, and J. Watson.

Philosophy of the Mind and Logic.—For general excellence, J. Woolley. Examinations, J. Woolley, W. Christie.

English Literature.—Senior class, J. Williams; junior, Lord W. Townshend.

Prize Essay in junior English class, S. Phillips.

French.—T. Wheeler, S. Spalding.

English Law.—Harden, Heath, Hubbock.

Essay Prizes given by Professor Amos and by subscription among pupils.—Hare, Hubbock, Heath, Gale.

HULL LITERARY POLISH SOCIETY.

The first general meeting of this Society took place on the 19th July, in the Theatre of the Philosophical Society; Dr. Chalmers, the President, in the chair. Mr. E. Buckton, Secretary, read over the minutes of the former meetings for the establishment of the Society, and announced several donations of books and money. The President then delivered an appropriate address. Painful, he observed, as the recollections of the late events in Poland must be to all present, there still appeared some reason for consolation, inasmuch as the recent clash of arms,—the fall of Warsaw—and the subsequent Russian cruelties, had awakened in all the nations on the two sides of the Atlantic, not only the deepest sympathy for the Poles, but strong indignation against their oppressors. They had also shaken off (and the establishment of that Society was a proof of the truth of the assertion) that slumber which the literary world had so long been indulging with regard to Poland;—and he sincerely hoped they would yet arouse, and at no distant period, all the physical and moral energies of Europe on her behalf. The President then proceeded to speak of Poland, as not only the land of heroes and patriots, but as having produced eminent literary and scientific characters. "The Polish literature," he said, "which by our co-operation with the parent association, we shall endeavour to preserve from the wreck of that unhappy country—as the *Talmud* from the ruins of *Jerusalem*—and to give it to the world in all its purity, will undoubtedly be an invaluable addition to our store of historical illustrations. The history of Poland, however, was remarkable for the unambitious conduct of its people with regard to the rest of Europe. The Poles, whom nature had gifted with every requisite for the conquest of nations, and the most daring enterprizes; robust, active, laborious, indefatigable, gentle, patient, frugal, endued with an intrepidity eclipsing even the fabulous accounts of ancient chivalry,—satisfied with the boundaries prescribed by their forefathers, and free from ambition, never looked beyond their ancient frontiers,—never drew a sword except in defence of their

own rights and liberties," or for the protection of the rights of other nations. Yet no country had been so barbarously outraged as magnanimous Poland—nor was there any country,—gifted with so many virtues, and sinking under so many injuries, even to her extinction as a nation,—which had so strong a claim to the veneration, to the sympathy, and to the gratitude of Europe, as this chivalric country;—for, 'be it ever remembered that Poland twice arose in the hour of peril and danger, and twice saved, by her undaunted valour, the rich and fertile provinces of Western Europe—he might say the Christian world, from the grasp of Mahomedan barbarians." In conclusion, the Doctor said he must repeat, that, as the object of the Association was humane and generous, and in every way praiseworthy, his hearers ought to forward it by all the means in their power.—Mr. T. J. Buckton, one of the Vice-Presidents, then read a paper, containing—"a Description of the Poles as a nation, shewing their connection with other nations of ancient as well as of modern times." He prefaced this ethnographical sketch of the Polish and other Slavonic nations in Europe, with the remark that, although some time might elapse before the objects of the Hull Literary Association of the Friends of Poland became sufficiently known to be justly appreciated by the great body of his townspeople, it was, nevertheless, highly gratifying to find, that, at the commencement of their labours, so many were enrolled, willing to lend their aid and countenance to the undertaking.

When the paper was concluded, the Secretary stated that he had prepared and arranged some materials which comprehended a condensed narrative of the "three infamous partitions of Poland;"—the partial or pretended Restoration in 1815;—and the events that arose out of these transactions. It was shown that the constitution granted by Alexander had been violated in almost every article. The statements of Harro Harring were adduced as corroborative evidence; and the Manifesto of the Polish Nation to Europe, voted by the Diet of Poland, 20th December, 1830, was referred to as a most important document, next in value to the protest of the Crown of Poland, against the first partition of that country in 1772.—The proceedings of the meeting terminated by the Secretary reading a passage or two from the valuable treatise of Mr. Hunter Gordon, and impressing the necessity of awakening the public mind on the all-important but neglected subject of international law, for which purpose the proposed cheap monthly publication of the Hull Society would, amongst other things, be well adapted.

GRESHAM COMMEMORATION.

A subscription having been entered into by several of the most respectable inhabit-

ants of the parish of St. Helen, Bishopsgate, which other gentlemen were invited to join, in order to celebrate a commemoration of the munificent English merchant Sir Thomas Gresham, whose remains were interred in the ancient Priory Church of that place; divine service was performed therein on Thursday the 12th July last. The Choirs of St. Paul's and of his Majesty's Chapel attended, and chanted the morning service, which was interspersed with various occasional anthems, sung by Messrs. Hawkins, Vaughan, Atkins, Goulden, and Hawes. The Jubilate, a very masterly composition by Mr. Charles Hart, which gained the Gresham prize-medal, mentioned in our last number, was performed. W. T. Copeland, Esq. M.P. Alderman of Bishopsgate, presided at the meeting, which was numerously and respectfully attended. The Rev. W. M. Blencowe, M.A. of Oriel college, Oxford, delivered an eloquent discourse from a text extremely applicable to the eminent character of Sir Thomas Gresham as a Christian merchant, "Not slothful in business, fervent in spirit, serving the Lord."—Romans, c. xii. v. 11.

After the service a select portion of the assembly repaired to Crosby Hall, within the ancient walls of which some glees were performed with excellent effect. By a singular coincidence the musical performers were stationed at the south end of the hall, which nearly four centuries since had been the music gallery.

We much regretted that the effect of the proportions of the noble apartment could not be fully displayed; the floors of the warehouse having rendered it at present a sort of spacious loft in the roof. The sooner these floors can be removed, the better, we are of opinion, the public will comprehend the tasteful objects which the Restoration Committee have in view. In its present state, as in the parallel instance of the Lady Chapel, the general beauty of Crosby Hall can be but imperfectly understood.

STAINED GLASS.

A fine collection of old stained Glass is now on view at the Egyptian Hall, in the same room with the Clarence Vase. It has been brought to England from the vaults of the Church of St. Severin at Cologne, where it is supposed to have been secreted in the earlier years of the French revolution, having been originally removed from Altenburg.

The period of its execution is the beginning of the sixteenth century. The subjects are chiefly a series of the events in the life of St. Bernard, or in those of the abbots of some monastic house, perhaps that of Altenburg. There are also pieces representing the Godhead, the Crucifixion, and the Offering in the Temple. There is much splendid colouring about the work, although not so fully occupying the sur-

face as in glass produced in the preceding half-century, of which the window in St. Margaret's, Westminster, is a fine specimen. The drawing, however, is uncommonly correct, and the draperies very beautiful, both in their folds and their damasked patterns. Indeed, the designs are not unworthy of the school of Albert Durer, to whom they are attributed.

These windows, which together occupy 240 square feet, were purchased by Mr. John Curling for the church of Hitchin in Hertfordshire; a plan approved by the late Mr. Delmé Ratcliffe and other gentlemen; but, the parishioners not being willing to contribute the necessary expenses, they are now exposed for sale, and deserve the attention of ecclesiastical benefactors.

NATIONAL GALLERY.

The estimated expense of erecting this building at Charing Cross is 50,000*l.*; the amount proposed to be taken for the present year is 15,000*l.*; leaving to be granted in future years 35,000*l.* The proposed edifice will be 461 feet in length and 56 feet in width, in its extreme dimensions, and will consist of a centre and two wings. The western wing will contain, on the ground floor, rooms for the reception of records (removed from the Exchequer offices, Westminster,) and an entrance into the barrack-yard, such as now exists. Above them will be a picture gallery, divided into four rooms; one, 50 feet by 50 feet; two, 50 feet by 38 feet; and one room 50 feet by 32 feet; together with four cabinets for the reception of small pictures, or for the use of the keeper. The floors will be made fire-proof. The eastern wing, of similar extent, will contain, on the ground-floor, a hall for casts, the library and council-room of the Royal Academy, and a dwelling for the keeper. There will be likewise a gateway or entrance corresponding to that leading into the barrack-yard in the other wing. In the basement below this wing there will be offices for the use of the Royal Academy, and a separate set attached to the dwelling-house of the keeper. The centre building will consist of halls, vestibules, staircases, &c. for both establishments; they will be distinct and separated, but so brought together as to form one grand feature of interior decoration. The building is proposed to be executed in stone. The central portico is to be constructed with the columns and other members of that which formerly decorated the palace at Carlton House. The materials of the present building of the Royal Mews are to be used in the construction of the new building, as far as they can be employed with propriety.

THE DIORAMA, REGENT'S PARK.

The Diorama has opened with two new views—a landscape and an interior. The former is of Paris, taken from the heights of

Montmartre, and has been painted by Daguerre with fidelity and care, but without any aim at fine effect. In the foreground, however, the windmills of Montmartre are painted with great power.

The second view is of a gallery in the singular and celebrated Campo Santo at Pisa. "The Campo Santo is an enclosure planted with cyprus trees and myrtles, surrounded by sixty arcades of white and black marble, horizontally laid, and forming a rectangular parallelogram. Its longest sides are erected on twenty-seven pillars, and admit the light through semicircular arches in the galleries, which are ornamented with paintings in fresco, upon sacred subjects, by the oldest Tuscan masters, and are further adorned by upwards of 600 sepulchral monuments, belonging to the most illustrious families in Pisa, and by magnificent sarcophagi, mostly of Parian marble, brought from Constantinople and Greece, besides a great number of other interesting monuments." It is one of those long galleries that the present picture represents; the heavy beams of its roof are uncovered; through the orifices in one of its walls the light is admitted; on the opposite one are the fresco paintings; below, and along each side, are arranged the monuments and relics of antiquity. The painting of this curious subject is by Bou-
ton.

DEVON AND EXETER INSTITUTION.

This institution has been established for collecting information relative to the History and Antiquities of Devon. The Committee have two objects in view with regard to their enquiries; first, to collect whatever may have been already published in reference to the Ecclesiastical Antiquities of the County, and to condense in one body the information scattered through different works, some of which are not easy of access; secondly, to obtain from public records and private collections, such materials as have not already been given to the public, and from local enquiry and personal investigation, to obtain an accurate account of the existing state of our Ecclesiastical edifices. Another point is, to preserve by drawings a remembrance of such Churches as have become decayed by time, or are to be removed to give place to new and more commodious fabrics.

"The Committee," observes the last annual report, "have received many interesting communications. The Plymouth Committee have forwarded returns for several parishes in that neighbourhood, and many have been received from the Rev. Archdeacon Froude, from whom further assistance is promised. The Committee have thought proper to direct their attention to a particular district; and being desirous to render their information as complete as possible, they are now engaged with the Deanery of Christianity,

which includes the City of Exeter and a few adjoining parishes. When that Deanery is finished, they propose proceeding with another."

NUMISMATICS.

The Royal Library at Paris has just purchased the rich collection of antique medals made by M. Edouard de Cadavene, during his three years' tour in the East. In addition to the rare Greek coins in this collection, there are upwards of a hundred imperial golden medals, which will, in a great measure, repair the loss occasioned by the late robbery. This is the second collection with which M. de Cadavene has supplied the Royal Library, which, notwithstanding the extent of the robbery, still possesses the most complete cabinet in Europe.

MR. TRATTLE'S COINS, &c.

A very rich collection of coins and medals, formed by the late Marmaduke Trattle, Esq. has been recently sold by Messrs. Sotheby in twenty-eight days sale. They may be classed under the following heads: I. Greek medals. II. A series of gold and silver coins, combining the united cabinets of Lord Northwick and the late Sir Richard Sullivan, with great additions. III. A series of Roman large, middle, and small brass, including the fine collection of large Roman brass formed by the late Philip Neve, Esq. IV. A rich collection of English coins and medals; the works of Briot, the Simons, Rawlins, and the Roettiers; with very numerous and choice patterns and proofs of the periods of Charles I. the Commonwealth, Oliver Cromwell, and Charles II. V. Foreign coins of every European state. VI. Medals of all nations.

The following were the most important articles:

Greek Gold Coins.

The Double Stater of Alexander the Great, 9*l.* 5*s.*

Ptolemy the First, 16*l.*

Greek Silver Coins.

Cyrene; weight 266 grains. Obverse, the head of a lion; before it, the silphium. Reverse, the head of an unknown animal and two serpents in an indented square. This coin is a great curiosity, 32*l.*

Nicomedes II., 7*l.* 7*s.*

Phileterus, 7*l.* 8*s.*

Ptolemy V., 9*l.* 5*s.*

Roman Gold Coins.

Julius. Reverse, Mark Anthony, 25*l.* 10*s.*

Julius. Reverse, Augustus, 5*l.*

Mark Anthony. Rev. Augustus, 10*l.* 15*s.*

Domitilla. Reverse, Vespasian, 29*l.* 10*s.*

Julia Titi, 42*l.*

Domitia, 14*l.* 15*s.*

Plotina. Reverse, Trajan, 12*l.* 10*s.*

Matidia, 9*l.*

Commodus, from 8*l.* to 15*l.* He had no less than 29 of these rare coins.

Crispina, 16*l.*

Didius Julianus, 25*l.* 10*s.*

Clodius Albinus, 70*l.* Of this coin there is not another known in this country. We are sorry to say it was bought by a French nobleman.

Severus. Reverse, the front face of Julia Domna, between the profile of Caracalla and Geta, 14*l.* 5*s.*

Julia Domna, 12*l.* 10*s.*

Caracalla; Reverse, Geta, 16*l.* 10*s.*

Macrinus, 13*l.* 15*s.*

Hostilian, 33*l.*

Posthumus and Hercules, their heads in profile. Reverse, heads in profile of Victory and Peace, 11*l.* 5*s.*

Llelianus, 43*l.*

Aurelian, 12*l.* 12*s.*

Helena, 23*l.*

Roman Large Brass.

Vitellius, 9*l.*

Plotina, 32*l.*

Matidia, 32*l.* 10*s.*

Pertinax, 14*l.* 15*s.*

English Coins in Gold.

Henry VII. Sovereign, 20*l.* 10*s.*

Oliver Cromwell, 50*s.* piece, 100*l.*

Charles II. a pattern for 20*s.* piece. Magnalia Dei, 23*l.*

George III. pattern for a five-Guinea piece, 36*l.*

George III. pattern for a two-Guinea piece, 21*l.*

English Coins in Silver.

Elizabeth Shilling, with date in the field, 1583, 13*l.* 15*s.*

The Exurgate Half-Crown of James I. 15*l.* 15*s.*

Charles I. Half-Crown, the King on horseback trampling on armour, 14*l.* 14*s.*

Charles I. pattern probably for a Crown, by Briot. Obverse, the King bareheaded. Reverse, the King on horseback, 34*l.* 10*s.*

Commonwealth Half-Crown, by David Ramage, 35*l.*

Shilling, by Ramage, 38*l.*

Blondeau's Half-Crown, inscribed on the edge "Truth and Peace," 27*l.* 10*s.*

Oliver's Sixpence, 29*l.* 10*s.*

The famous Petition Crown of Charles II.

by Thomas Simon, the best ever sold at a public sale, bought by Mr. Young for 225*l.*

Charles II. Crown, the same as the last, in place of the Petition on the edge, "Red-dite quæ Cæsaris," &c. 74*l.* 11*s.*

English Medals in Silver.

Robert Devereux, Earl of Essex, 17*l.* 15*s.*

Ferdinand Lord Fairfax, 13*l.*

The small Medal in bronze on the Battle of Dunbar, 12*l.* 15*s.*

Lord Kimbolton, 7*l.* 7*s.*

Lord Inchiquin, 8*l.* 15*s.*

Henry Scobel, 9*l.* 5*s.*

Bulstrode Whitelock, 23*l.* 10*s.*

The Half-Testoon of Mary, with her Portrait. This piece is unique and unpublished. Formerly in the collection of Philip Neve, Esq. 27*l.* 10*s.*

The principal purchasers were the British Museum, the Duke de Blacas, Baron Bolland, Colonel Durant, Mr. Thomas, and Mr. Young.

Marmaduke Trattle, Esq. was born the 3rd of February, 1752, and was the only son of John Trattle, Esq. of Yarmouth, in the Isle of Wight, and Mayor of that town about the year 1743. His mother was a Miss Langdale, a descendant of Sir Marmaduke Langdale, who commanded the left wing of King Charles's army at the battle of Naseby. Mr. Trattle commenced life as a West India merchant in London; which occupation he pursued with unsullied honour and integrity nearly to his death. He resided for fifty years in the Rectory-house of Allhallows, London Wall, where he died Sept. 26, 1831; and was buried at St. Michael Royal, Tower Hill, with the Langdale family. His residence was the focus of nearly all the numismatists of his age. His urbanity of manners, diversity of intelligence, and hospitality, made him a most valuable friend. Having acquired an ample fortune, which he devoted to his favourite pursuits, his collection of rare and valuable gems, natural history, library, and above all, his extensive cabinets of ancient and modern coins of all nations and of every age, caused him to be visited and valued by every lover of the refined arts. A portrait of Mr. Trattle has recently been engraved from a medallion, by Wyon.

ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

COLLECTION OF ANCIENT GRECO-SICILIAN VASES.

In our review of the Transactions of the Royal Society of Literature, in our June number, we gave some account of the fictile vase on which is depicted the contest between Hercules and Achelöus, and of the critical dissertation of Mr. Millingen on the personification of the river Achelöus by the androcephalous bull which appears in the design. It may therefore prove interest-

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ing to our readers to know, that this identical and unique vase is in the collection of Mr. J. Sams, noticed also in the same review.

The pleasure we have derived from a visit to Mr. Sams's extraordinary assemblage of Greek and Egyptian antiquities, and the conviction how deserving his persevering researches are of the gratitude and attention of his countrymen at large, induce us to add some particulars of the ancient Greek vases in that gentleman's possession.

In his way to the Eastern parts, from which he is recently returned, Mr. Sams visited Sicily, and whilst at Girgenti, the ancient Agrigentum, was struck with the beauty and curiosity of the fine vase referred to, and the choice collection to which it belonged. These, with many of the best vases now known, were dug up at Girgenti. This city was one of the most flourishing of the Greek colonies (see vol. xci. pt. ii. 113, 396.) The collection of vases was in the possession of Signor G. the chief and almost the only banker of note in the place. He had been for years endeavouring to enrich his cabinet of Greco-Sicilian vases with all those of interest that he could procure, discovered in the excavations that were made near the temples of the ancient city.

Mr. Sams, having letters of recommendation to this gentleman, made him an offer for his entire collection; which being accepted, the whole, including the very rare and fine vase described by Mr. Millingen, are now in Mr. Sams's collections in Great Queen-street. The vase described in Mr. Millingen's paper is the only one with this remarkable and highly curious subject for its painting, that is known in Europe, or indeed to be in existence. The dimensions of this vase, which is of the finest ware, are about $15\frac{1}{2}$ inches in height by 37 in circumference. Another in the collection, which has on the obverse a large and fine painting of the Dioscuri, and on the reverse "due Ginnasti ed un Iniziati," measures 16 inches high by the circumference 39. "Uno de' Ginnasti ha la stregghia in mano." A third is 18 inches in height by 42 in circumference. This is a very noble Sicilian vase, and has fine large paintings, composed of several figures on each side. Another, a Panathenaic vase, is remarkable as being supposed to contain the fourth in measure of that in the possession of Mr. Burgon. It is about 18 inches in height by $26\frac{1}{2}$ in circumference. The subject of this vase, on the principal side, is a fine whole-length figure of Minerva Pallas, armed with the round shield, high-crested helmet, and erected lance. She is standing betwixt two columns, each of which is surmounted by the disc. The reverse consists of three men, one of whom is throwing the disc, a subject that no other vase of this kind at present in this country is known to be adorned with. The entire number in Mr. Sams's possession is perhaps upwards of a hundred and fifty, and they form by themselves a most interesting museum; the pleasure of viewing which was only exceeded by the historical instruction in the progress of the arts in periods of the remotest antiquity, which we derived from a survey of the numerous and extraordinary miscellaneous articles obtained by Mr. Sams from the tombs of the Egyptian Thebes, of which, at some future opportunity, we may speak further in detail.

SWORD FOUND NEAR OSWESTRY.

A few weeks since, as some workmen were digging in a field near Oswestry, they turned up the hilt and part of the blade of an antique sword, the workmanship being of more than ordinary elegance.

The blade was in two pieces, much corroded and covered with rust. On being cleaned, however, the steel was found to be of an excellent temper. The handle is apparently of ebony, or some similar wood, but being encrusted with the oxide occasioned by the steel inserted within it, has acquired the resemblance of buck's horn. The part of the sword attached to the hilt remains in the scabbard, the canvas of which is still visible. The scabbard and hilt are mounted with richly-chased silver, as perfect as when it came out of the hands of the graver. On the end of the hilt is an eagle pouncing on its prey, and a representation of Jupiter and Leda. On each side of the guard is a full-length figure, and on the sword-end of the hilt are the figures of a spread eagle and of a doe couchant regardant. The latter figure appears as a crest. On the silver plate which covers the opening of the scabbard, is a representation of an Arcadian shepherd scene. The sword is, in short, a specimen of those worn by the cavaliers, and there can be no doubt but it was dropped by one of them in the rout to which the Royalist army was put by Sir Thomas Middleton when they made an attempt to regain possession of the town of Oswestry, on the 2nd of July, 1644, after its capture by the Parliament force; which supposition is confirmed by the relic being found in the line of pursuit, the road having formerly passed over the field in which it was discovered.

GOLD RING.

An octagon-headed gold ring, with armorial bearings, was lately found by a pauper in the ashes in the Brickfield, adjoining the Workhouse, Exeter. It is heavy, and worth 1*l.* 7*s.* as gold. The crest is an armed arm holding a tilting spear; the arms are, azure, three pheons, with a chevron ermine.

A ROSARY OF HENRY VIII.

The Duke of Devonshire has in his possession the rosary worn by Henry the Eighth. Upon the four sides of each head are four circles, within which are carved groups; the subject of each group being taken from a different chapter in the Bible. Nothing can surpass the exquisite beauty of the workmanship of this relic of other days. Every figure is perfect, in spite of the extreme minuteness of their size; and the whole is from the design of that great master, Holbein, who has painted Henry in these identical beads. The rosary is ingeniously preserved from injury, while it is exhibited to full view, from being suspended within a bell of glass.

SELECT POETRY.

ADVICE.

Non destar 'l can che dórme.

COMMENCE not tailor without thimble,
Nor be with edge-tools over nimble;
Rouse not a lion from his den,
Nor climb a rock, nor wade a fen,
Nor let a spark on powder fall,
Nor excavate too near a wall,
Nor touch the cat without a glove,
Nor give the dancing bear a shove,
Nor look for prudence in a prig,
Nor hope forbearance from a Whig,
Nor work a windmill in a storm,
Nor tamper with a state-Reform.

For if, to compass private ends,
Demolish foes, ennoble friends,
Or win the mastery in a squabble,
Thou fire the passions of the rabble,
A mine explodes; and, once begun,
Tumult from bad to worse will run,
Unsettle order, banish peace,
Extirpate rule, and never cease
Till in annihilation lie
Religion, Laws, and Liberty.

Think then: and never let Ambition,
In hope to better her condition,
With Discord and with Treason palter;
For retribution hath an halter,
And he who first awakened all
The havoc, shall be first to fall.

*Nasce a guisa di rampollo
Appiè del vero il dubbio.*

DOUBT, from the tree of knowledge sprung,
When Adam swerved to sin,
Aspiring for forbidden ways
New privilege to win.

E'en with the very act of guilt
The penalty began;
And they who thought to be as gods
Degenerate from man.

The light unlawfully pursued
To fog and darkness changed;
And mortals, driven from Paradise,
Through worlds of error ranged.

Yet heaven vouchsafes a mingled cup
Of antidote and bane;
And, showing us how wide we roam,
Leads to the fold again.

Infirmity keeps down the growth
Of vanity and pride,
Affliction teaches us to seek
A counsellor and guide.

Uncertainty impels us on
To question and explore:
Little we know; and therefore strive
To make that little more.

Yet think it not enough to seek,
Nor e'en to find the way;
For what is learning, till it teach
To practise and obey?

A contrite heart, an upright life,
Denote the truly wise;
Their frankincense is praise and prayer,
And alms their sacrifice.

C. H.

Tandem aliquando.

THE winter's night is long and cold,
And brief the winter's day;
Yet e'en the winter's sun may shed
A momentary ray.

The morning may be veiled in mist,
The noon be clouded o'er,
And yet at evening may be found
One cheerful gleam in store.

Youth may be blighted; manhood's toil
And struggle may be vain:
Yet age may steal into the grave
Exempt from care and pain.

O'er half, and more than half of life
May want and sorrow lour;
And yet contentment may descend
On the departing hour.

E'en fame, that long refused to hear
Or own the poet's lay,
May deign a transitory smile
To sooth him in decay.

But why on earth and gauds of earth
The descant thus prolong?
For not to space or time are given
The triumph and the song.

Terrestrial things are but a cloud,
A shadow, or a breath;
And we must vanish from the world
Into the dust of death;

Ere the last trumpet harbinging,
The peace and jubilee
That fill the irrevoluble orb
Of blest eternity.

Past, present, future, disappear
In one perpetual Now,
Where angel hosts and saints redeemed
Before the presence bow.

Wealth, pleasure, glory and domain,
And all the world are dust,
When comes the final bliss that crowns
The labour of the just.

There peril, anguish, e'en the sins
That were the deadly seven,
Shall be remembered but as themes
To swell the joy in heaven.

C. H.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS, July 2.

A number of petitions were presented on various subjects; and several against the New Plan of EDUCATION in IRELAND; when Lord *Plunket* informed the House that the opposition to the new system had wholly failed: within a short period, 600 applications from various places had been received, praying that the advantages of the plan might be extended to them—and no less than 125,000 children were at present receiving their education under the new system.

The Earl of *Roden* brought forward a motion on the STATE OF IRELAND in a long speech, involving many subjects of complaint. The Noble Earl spoke of the attacks made by the peasantry on the Protestants, on the supineness of Ministers, on the necessity of firmness on the part of the Executive, on the non-payment of Tithes, the union of the peasantry against the Tithe System, &c., and concluded by moving, “that an humble address be presented to His Majesty, praying that he would take into his gracious consideration the afflicted state of the Protestants of Ireland, to adopt such measures, as, under the distressing circumstances of that part of the empire, were absolutely necessary to uphold the Protestant religion, and to protect the liberty and property of all classes of His Majesty’s subjects.”—The motion was supported by the Dukes of Wellington and Cumberland, the Earls of Caledon, Eldon, and Wicklow, and the Marquess of Westmeath; and opposed by Viscount Melbourne, Lord Plunkett, and the Marquess of Lansdowne.—On a division, there were—for the motion, 79; against it, 120.

In the HOUSE OF COMMONS, the same day, Mr. *Kennedy*, in the Committee of Supply, moved the resolutions on the ORDINANCE ESTIMATES. In the sum total, which was 1,247,000*l.*, the Estimates present a saving of 100,000*l.*, as compared with last year; and of 250,000*l.*, as compared with the year before.

The House went into Committee on the IRISH REFORM Bill, when several clauses were, after some discussion and two divisions, agreed to.

HOUSE OF LORDS, July 4.

On the motion of the Lord Chancellor, the SCOTCH REFORM Bill was read a second time, and ordered to be committed on the 9th inst.

The BOUNDARIES’ BILL went through a

Committee, and the several amendments being agreed to without discussion, the report was ordered to be received.

In the COMMONS, the same day, a conversation took place on the subject of the CHOLERA MORBUS, in the course of which, Mr. *G. Lamb* said, that, with the exception of two or three days, it had never wholly disappeared in the metropolis. It was to be apprehended that the disorder was likely, under certain circumstances, to return at all periods. Latterly, however, few cases had terminated fatally, owing to the attention paid by the faculty immediately on the first symptoms becoming manifest.

HOUSE OF LORDS, July 5.

The Lord Chancellor brought in a Bill to abolish the HIGH COURT OF DELEGATES (the place of appeal from the decision of the Ecclesiastical Courts), and to transfer such appeals to the decision of the Privy Council.—Read a first time.

The report of the BOUNDARIES’ BILL was received, agreed to, and the bill ordered to be read a third time on Monday, the 9th inst.

In the HOUSE OF COMMONS, the same day, Mr. *Stanley* rose to move for leave to introduce three bills on the subject of IRISH TITHES. The first bill was to render the tithe-composition compulsory and permanent, varying only according to the variations in the price of agricultural produce, and falling on the landlord. His second Bill was to constitute a Corporation in each diocese, consisting of the Bishop and benefited Clergy, who were to collect the whole incomes of the Clergy in the diocese, and to divide them agreeably to the shares to which the Clergy are respectively entitled. The object of this was to remove individual Clergymen from collision with their parishioners. All distress on property was to be abolished. The landlord, on non-payment, was to be liable to an action of debt. His third Bill was to allow landlords to redeem tithes, and the Corporation to invest the price in land. The Hon. Member said, that no man was more anxious than he to have reformed the abuses of the Church, to have the working clergy more equally remunerated for their labours, while others were so profusely paid; and any measure to that end should receive his support. Mr. *J. Grattan* objected to the scheme of Mr. Stanley, as compositions could not be enforced. He was anxious to see something like the Scotch system established for the

present. He proposed a series of Resolutions, stating that it is essential to the peace of Ireland that Tithes should cease and determine; that the House recognises the various interests, and the duty to provide compensation, and the liability of landed property to contribute to a fund for religion and charity; but that the mode of levying and distributing the fund be left to a Reformed Parliament. Several Members declared that a Protestant Establishment in Ireland was a great grievance, however respectable the Protestant Clergy as a body may be.—The debate was then adjourned to the 9th inst.

July 6. In a Committee of SUPPLY a vote of 1000*l.* was agreed to for a Survey to ascertain the best means of obtaining a supply of Pure Water for the metropolis.

In a Committee on the IRISH REFORM Bill clauses 10 to 53 were agreed to.

HOUSE OF LORDS, *July 9.*

After a long discussion relative to some amendments in the Punishment of Death Bill, on which their Lordships insisted, a conference with the Commons on the subject, was agreed to.

The Duke of Richmond moved the third reading of the BOUNDARIES' BILL. The Marquis of Clanricarde moved, as an amendment, that Dursley be substituted for Thornbury, as the polling place in Gloucestershire.—The Duke of Rutland said that a commission had been sent down to Gloucester, and had reported in favour of Dursley. On a division there appeared for the amendment 46; against it, 27.—On the motion of Earl Gower, Arundel was appointed one of the polling places for the western division of the county of Sussex.—Earl Grey said that the labours of the boundary commissioners had been most praiseworthy and impartial, and he thought the public were much indebted to them for the manner in which they had executed their laborious and important duties.—The Lord Chancellor also bore testimony to the zeal, talent, and strict impartiality with which the commissioners had executed the important trust confided to their care.—The Bill was then read a third time, and passed.

On the motion that the House resolve itself into a Committee on the SCOTCH REFORM Bill, the Earl of Haddington complained that an additional Member was to be given to the University of Dublin, while the Universities, science, and literature of Scotland, were to be left unrepresented. He should now move that it be an instruction to the Committee, that one Member should be given to the Universities of Edinburgh and Aberdeen, and another to the Universities of Glasgow and St. Andrew's.

The Lord Chancellor said that the Noble Earl had by no means satisfied him, either

as to the justice or necessity of granting Members to the Scotch Universities. He did not think that the stillness or sacredness of literary pursuits ought to be broken upon by the madness of political commotion; and was very doubtful that, even in England and Dublin, the elective franchise ought to be bestowed on the Universities. The amendment was negatived.—In the Committee the Earl of Haddington moved that the number of Representatives for Scotland be 61, instead of 53. But the amendment was negatived without a division, and the original motion, granting 53 Members to Scotland, was agreed to.—Several clauses were subsequently agreed to.

In the COMMONS, the same day, the House having resolved itself into Committee on the IRISH REFORM Bill, Mr. J. Browne moved, that Portarlington, New Ross, Enniskillen, Mallow, and Bandon, should be disfranchised. The Members of the three first of these he would give to the counties of Mayo and Donegal, and to the city of Dublin; and the Members for the two last he would give to the county of Cork, which contained upwards of 700,000 inhabitants. The five other towns which he would disfranchise were Athlone, Coleraine, Cashel, Dungannon, and Ennis; and their representatives he would throw into the several counties in which they were situated. He moved to introduce a clause embodying the views which he had just stated. Mr. Stanley opposed the clause, which was ultimately withdrawn. After several other amendments had been proposed and rejected, on the suggestion of Mr. Croker it was agreed to extend the elective franchise of Dublin University to all persons who had obtained the degree of Master of Arts or any higher degree.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said that it was intended to hold a Council on Wednesday the 11th to consider the propriety of altering the dates in the Reform Bill, with respect to notices by overseers, and registration, so that the dates should be, instead of the 25th of June, the 20th of July; and instead of the registration being on the 20th of July, it should be on the 20th of August, and in this way the registration should take place one month later than had been originally intended. In answer to a question from Sir R. Peel, Lord J. Russell said the registration would be completed on the 1st day of December. The probability of a dissolution occurring, would, therefore, be easily determined by the Right Hon. Baronet; as, if a dissolution should take place before that day, the whole registration would be nugatory.

The House went into Committee on the IRISH BOUNDARIES' BILL. The clauses having been gone through, the House resumed, and the report was ordered to be received on the 16th.

HOUSE OF LORDS, July 10.

The Duke of Richmond moved the Order of the Day for going into Committee on the SCOTCH REFORM BILL, when the remaining clauses were agreed to.

After a few observations from the Marquis of Westmeath, the Lord Chancellor, and the Duke of Leinster, the ECCLESIASTICAL COURTS' BILL was read a third time and passed.

In the HOUSE OF COMMONS, the same day, Mr. Spence obtained leave to bring in a Bill to diminish the delay and expense of proceedings in the COURT OF CHANCERY in certain cases—more particularly as to the proceedings with respect to estates of testators, which at present were very tedious, expensive, and open to endless litigation. Instead of the present process of bill and answer, and subsequent reference to the Master for reports, he proposed that the matter should be disposed of at once by a very brief and simple form of citation, to which the legatees should make no answer, unless on grounds of admitted validity.

Mr. Stanley moved the order of the day for resuming the adjourned debate on the IRISH TITHES' BILL.—Mr. Hume contended that it ought to be postponed till the new Parliament was returned.—Mr. Stanley observed, that the Government stood pledged to one of the Bills—that which made the Tithe Compensation Act permanent and compulsory.—After the debate had proceeded for some time, Mr. Callaghan moved that it should be adjourned till Friday, on account of the thin attendance of Members—a motion which was finally agreed to.

July 12. Lord Althorp moved for a Committee of the whole House to take into consideration the convention with Russia, regarding the RUSSIAN DUTCH LOAN. The Noble Lord related the history of the treaty, which he would not defend upon the principle of right or wrong, but on the principle of honour.—The subject was discussed at length by Mr. Herries and other Hon. Members, who stated that they regarded the public purse as a sacred depositary not to be lightly invaded; adding, that the present suggestions of the Chancellor of the Exchequer would place a heavy drag upon the resources of the nation, against every principle of justice. Mr. Herries moved a resolution, in effect declaring “that the payment of the money to Russia (when a new convention had been entered into, and not communicated to Parliament), was contrary to law.”—Dr. Lushington defended the conduct of Government.—Sir C. Wetherell thought that some explanation was due from Ministers as to the new treaty.—The Attorney-general was of opinion, that the attempt made by the mover of the resolution was intended to excite the people against the Government.—After a long

discussion, the motion was carried, on a division, by a majority of 46, the numbers being 248 against 197.

HOUSE OF LORDS, July 13.

On the motion of Earl Grey the Scotch Reform Bill was read a third time and passed.

In the HOUSE OF COMMONS, the same day, the debate on the IRISH TITHES COMPOSITION BILL was resumed, when, after much discussion, there appeared for the measure, 124; against it, 32.—The report was then received, and the Bill ordered to be read a third time on Monday the 16th. inst.

July 16. The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved for a Committee of the whole House on the RUSSIAN DUTCH LOAN; when a lengthened discussion ensued: one party contending that after the separation of Belgium and Holland, the British Government was not bound to continue the payment of the loan (originally 5,000,000*l.*) to Russia. To this it was answered, that the present opposition was made solely with the hope of turning out the present Ministry; that there undoubtedly existed in England an indisposition to pay Russia, but that that country had not lost her claim to our money, by having, in the case of Poland, earned a title to our detestation; that 5,000,000*l.* was a large sum, but that the character of England was beyond all price, and that it were better to lose every thing except our honour, than to win the world without it. On a division, there appeared—for the motion, 191; against it, 155: majority for Ministers, 36.

July 18. In answer to an inquiry by Col. Sibthorp, Mr. Thomson said that he had an objection to produce documents relative to the state of the cholera in the metropolis. The average of deaths in and about London was from 20 to 30 a day; were daily announcements to be made, the ports of other countries would be closed against our vessels.

The IRISH REFORM BILL was read a third time, and passed; and the IRISH TITHE BILL was read a second time.

HOUSE OF LORDS, July 19.

The IRISH REFORM BILL was read a first time, to be read the second time on Monday.

The ANATOMY BILL was read the third time.—Earl Grey then moved as an amendment that the person convicted of murder should be liable, at the discretion of the Judge, to be ordered to be hung in chains, or to be buried within the precincts of the prison, and that this part of the sentence should be expressly stated by the Judge, in pronouncing sentence.—This amendment was agreed to, and the Bill was passed.

July 20. The Remedy against the Hundreds Bill was read a third time, and passed. The Bribery at Elections Bill, introduced by Lord *Wynford*, was read a second time.

July 23. Lord *Melbourne* moved the second reading of the IRISH REFORM BILL; observing that, after the extended discussions on the question of Reform, details from him in support of the present motion were not requisite; and that, as to the complaints preferred in petitions presented by the Duke of Cumberland, and others, they were fit subjects for discussion in the Committee.—The Duke of *Wellington* complained that this Bill gave too much power to the Roman Catholic voters—that it did not adopt the principle of the great measure of 1829, that of diminishing the undue influence of the Irish priesthood. He also found fault with the manner in which freemen were treated by the Bill; he should negative the motion.—The Marquis of *Clanricarde* supported the Bill.—Lord *Limerick* opposed it, as calculated to destroy the legislative Union, and the effects of the great measure of 1829.—Lord *Plunket* contended that it would have a precisely contrary effect; that to withhold reform would be the way to effect disunion. He denied that the principle of the measure of 1829 was departed from, and asserted that they were much indebted to the exertions of Roman Catholic Priests for keeping the country quiet. He did not deny that there were many bad characters among them, who would have much to answer for; but, without being invidious, he must also state that he could mention many meddling Protestant Priests, who had occasioned much disturbance in Ireland.—Lord *Westmeath* denied that there had been any demand for, or expectation of, Reform in Ireland, till it was made part of the jubilee of reform proposed by the Ministers.

The Bill was eventually read a second time, and ordered to be considered in Committee.

In the HOUSE OF COMMONS, the same day, in the Committee of SUPPLY, Mr. *S. Rice* moved a grant of 15,000*l.* on account of the proposed "National Gallery," at Charing Cross. The total expense was estimated at 50,000*l.*, and the payment of that sum was to be spread over three years. Sir *R. Peel*, Mr. *R. Colborne*, &c. supported the motion, and highly eulogised the proposed building, and the site selected for it. A discussion arose on various grants, but a division only took place on that for the Ministerial plan of Education for Ireland, when the Ministers had a majority of 51.

The *Attorney-general* moved the House to go into Committee on the Bill to abolish the Punishment of Death in cases of Forgery, and to substitute severe secondary Punishment instead of the extreme penalty of the law.—Sir *R. Inglis* opposed its going into Committee, on the ground that Sir Robert Peel was absent.—The *Attorney-general* stated that any postponement of the Bill now would be tantamount to abandoning it for the Session. It was finally agreed to commit the Bill.—The *Lord-Advocate* moved a clause that the Bill include Scotland, which was agreed to; and Mr. *Crampton* moved that it should be extended to Ireland, which was agreed to.

July 25. The BOUNDARIES' (Ireland) BILL was read a third time, and passed.

The Bill for Abolishing the Punishment of Death for Forgery was brought up from the Committee, the amendments agreed to, and the Bill ordered to be read a third time.

HOUSE OF LORDS, July 26.

The House resolved itself into Committee on the IRISH REFORM BILL. The various clauses were agreed to, after some opposition; and the Schedules were annexed to the Bill. The House then resumed, and the Bill was reported.

In the COMMONS, the DUTCH RUSSIAN LOAN BILL and the BANKRUPTS' AMENDMENT BILL were read a third time, and passed.

FOREIGN NEWS.

GERMANY.

The Diet of the German Confederation has issued an official document of great political importance. It is entitled the "Public Protocol of the 22d Sitting of the Diet of the German Confederacy, holden on the 28th of June, 1832," and is designed to repress the revolutionary spirit now manifesting itself in so many quarters of Germany, which, in the words of the President of the Diet, "has reached to such a height that it not only menaces the

internal tranquillity and the safety of the different states, but even the existence of the whole Confederation." The President proceeds to complain of "the immense number of journals and revolutionary pamphlets which inundate the country, the abuse of speaking even in the Chambers of the States, the daily progress of a system of Propagandism, which at first prudently held itself in reserve, but which now does not blush to appear in open day, and the ineffectual attempts of each particular government to repress these disorders;" and

concludes by saying that "these combinations have impressed on the Emperor of Austria the painful conviction that the revolution of Germany is advancing at a rapid pace to maturity, and that it will unavoidably burst forth if longer tolerated by the Confederation." With the Emperor, the King of Prussia cordially co-operates, and all the states of the German Confederation have given in their signature to the document. It concludes by resolutions, binding every German Sovereign to assist any other, who may demand his aid in keeping down licentiousness, anarchy, seditious or treasonable speeches or writings in any part of the German Confederation. Austria and Prussia especially promise their potent assistance in this work.—Numerous bodies of Austrians, Prussians, and Russians are concentrating on different points.

PORTUGAL.

The long expected expedition of Don Pedro, consisting of about eighty vessels, left St. Michael's on the 25th of June, where great preparations had been making for some months previous. After a favourable voyage they landed on the 9th July, at the village of Mettosinhos, on the north bank of the Douro, a short distance from Oporto. The army, consisting of 7,500 men, including about 1000 English and French, actuated by great enthusiasm, formed for an advance on Oporto, amid cries of "*Viva, viva!*" Some of Miguel's cavalry came down, but not near enough to fire, and suddenly wheeled round and retreated. The authorities of Oporto very leisurely packed up their valuables, and, with the Miguelite troops, crossed the Douro to Villa Nova, on the north bank of the Douro. They destroyed the bridge (of boats chiefly) in their retreat, and Pedro entered the abandoned city on the evening of the 9th, amid the acclamations of the inhabitants, who welcomed the Emperor and his gallant band in the most enthusiastic manner. The Miguelites occupied the day in galling the invaders, by firing across the river, and it was determined on the 10th to dislodge them. On that day, therefore, about 3000 men, in small boats, under cover of the cannon of the steam-vessels, were carried across the river, who, after a smart action, succeeded in driving the small garrison of Oporto out of Villa Nova, of which place Pedro took possession; the Miguelite troops retreating in good order.

ITALY.

The Pope becomes more restless every day at the presence of the French troops at Ancona, and some fresh troubles, which have broken out at Bologna and Perouse, have not contributed to conciliate his ill-humour. At the latter place the people rose and refused to pay the taxes. In

another quarter, upwards of 800 of the Papal subjects met together, to celebrate, by feasting and illumination, the return of Lord Grey to power: and the cry of "Reform," which is become a watchword with the Italian Liberals, is now much more offensive than the tri-coloured flag. His Holiness has even issued a bull of excommunication against all the liberals in his dominions, putting them out of the pale of the church, and interdicting all good catholics from having any intercourse with them.

TURKEY AND EGYPT.

On the 24th of June, the fortress of St. Jean d'Acre surrendered to the Pacha of Egypt. The gallant Abdallah, ex-Pacha of Acre, has been graciously received by Mehemed Ali, and treated more as a prince than a captive. The Egyptians suffered in the assault: 23 officers and 489 soldiers killed, 61 officers and 1,368 wounded; total, 1,941. The Grand Seigneur had ordered the deposition and death of the Pacha of Egypt and given him a successor, who had set out from Constantinople on board the Turkish fleet; but the Pacha, since the fall of Acre, has signified to the Sultan that, as his objects are now attained, he is ready to treat with him, and yield to his commands.

CANADA.

Recent accounts bring distressing details of the progress of the Cholera both at Quebec and Montreal. The deaths at Quebec alone, in the short space of nine days, are stated, in private letters, to have amounted to 100; while those at Montreal, in seven, reached between 3 and 400. The *Montreal Courant* of June 16th, says, "the Asiatic Cholera has burst forth upon us with a rapidity which has carried consternation and dismay to the hearts of the bravest and most resolute of our citizens. Its destructiveness is, we believe, greater than it has been in any part of Europe, or, perhaps, of India. Every quarter of the city has been smitten almost at the same moment, and death is dealing his most fearful ravages in every direction."—"There can be no doubt that the disease was introduced by the emigrants from Europe, the first case having made its appearance in a lodging house occupied by them; and no less than 25,700 having arrived up to the 9th June. The brig Carricks, from Dublin, with a full cargo of emigrants, had lost 42 of her passengers, during the passage, by the Cholera.

AFRICA.

The Commerce of the Capé of Good Hope appears to have been on the decline during the past year. The value of the imports during the year was 332,527*l.*, and of the exports 176,618*l.*, being a falling off in the former, compared with the preceding

year, of 69,792*l.* and of the latter of 34,146*l.* This decrease in the value of the exports is ascribed to the marked decay of the export wine trade, the quantity of wine exported in 1830 being 10,483 pipes, while last year it was only 6,108; and the committee recommend that an appeal be made to government to avert the total annihilation of the export wine trade, by removing all colonial duties, and establishing a more favourable rate of duty on its importation into Great Britain. The amount of shipping entered at the different ports of the colony for 1831 was 181 vessels, while that of the preceding year was 256.

SOUTH PACIFIC.

PITCAIRN'S ISLAND.—The inhabitants of Pitcairn's Island, who lately emigrated in a body, in consequence of the scarcity of water on their own island, to Otaheite, being shocked at the licentiousness of manners which prevailed there, and having suffered severely from sickness, twelve of their number having died, have been all re-conveyed to their former residence. They were transported back by Captain Driver, of the brig *Charles Dogget*, of Salem. The number, when conveyed to Otaheite, was 87.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The official tables of the produce of the Revenue for the quarter ending the 5th of July, exhibit upon the quarter, as contrasted with the corresponding period in the last year, as well as upon the whole year itself, a very considerable deficiency. The falling off upon the quarter is 344,565*l.*, and upon the year 2,661,848*l.*; and the amount of Exchequer Bills to be issued for the service of the next quarter is 7,575,374*l.*—The following is an abstract :

	1831.	1832.
Customs	£16,307,295	14,841,911
Excise	15,644,559	14,658,716
Stamps	6,504,213	6,552,829
Post-Office	1,397,017	1,346,000
Taxes	4,985,709	4,905,941
Miscellaneous....	585,020	403,568

£45,373,813*42*, 711,965

Decrease

£2,661,848

Lady Chapel, St. Saviour's.—A fancy fair was recently held at the Zoological Gardens, Surrey, under the superintendence of a committee of ladies, for the benefit of the Lady Chapel, which lasted two days. It was very numerously attended, and was productive of the sum of 420*l.* after deducting all expenses, which sum will be applied to the restoration of the Chapel. The work of restoring has commenced under the guidance of Mr. Gwilt, and there cannot be a doubt but that objects of the greatest architectural beauty will now be preserved through the laudable exertions of those who have come forward on behalf of the Lady Chapel. It was in contemplation to repeat the fancy fair at the Surrey Zoological Gardens; but, in consequence of difficulties in arrangement with the parties, the proprietors of Vauxhall have, unsolicited, made a tender of their grounds for the benefit of the funds of the Lady Chapel. The fair will therefore be repeated at Vauxhall Gardens on Thursday the 9th, and Friday the 10th of August, with, we trust, the same

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success that attended the efforts of the committee at the Surrey Zoological Gardens.

Zoological Society.—From the report of the last monthly meeting, it appears that the success of this society is unexampled. During the month of June, 34,000 individuals visited the gardens. The balance on the month's proceedings in favour of the institution was 918*l.* 5*s.* A sale of the duplicate animals had taken place. The prices obtained, though not high, were satisfactory; and the Council intend to practice the same measure from time to time as occasion may require. A member earnestly urged an extension and improvement of the Museum, in order that the facilities afforded for the study of comparative anatomy might become more available to men of science. On the table was placed an egg of the curesow, which was dropped in the gardens—a circumstance of rare occurrence. From certain experiments at the farm, it appears that carnivorous mammalia, fed with two meals daily, do not continue in equally good condition with those which have the same quantity of flesh daily in one meal only. It further appears that, in the instance of the leopard, the temper changed for the worse; and thus animals of the genus *felis* might become more dangerous in a menagerie from the ferocity they would acquire. One daily meal will therefore be continued.

July 6. Jeremiah Smithers, who owned the house No. 398, Oxford-street, at the recent burning of which three persons lost their lives, was charged at the Old Bailey with the crime of murder, as the incendiary on the melancholy occasion when this loss of life took place. After a long trial, he was found guilty, and sentenced to be executed.

July 14. A Commission of Lunacy, issued in the case of Miss Bagster, granddaughter of Alderman Crowder, who was married at Gretna Green to Mr. Raymond Newton, News Agent, Warwick-square, after sitting eleven days, terminated this day. A crowd of witnesses were examined in proof of her

insanity, who agreed that the lady was of weak understanding; that she knew nothing of arithmetic; that she was very passionate, and not very delicate in her conversation. Several medical men were examined, and they represented her as being not of imbecile mind, but as one the cultivation of whose intellect had been deplorably neglected. The jury returned a verdict that she was a person of unsound mind, and that she had not been sufficient for the government of herself, her manors, messuages, goods, and tenements, from the 1st of November, 1830. Of the twenty-two jurors, twenty concurred unanimously in the verdict.

July 14. This morning, a copy of the Bill for "Amending the Representation of England and Wales," was received by the overseers of every parish in the metropolis and suburbs, accompanied with printed instructions, occupying eight folio pages of letterpress, giving them every necessary information with respect to the performance of their duties in the registration of votes, placing notices on the church doors, &c.; and reminding them that, by a clause in the Act of Parliament, they will be liable to heavy penalties for neglect of their official duties pointed out in the Reform Bill. The act and instructions were also forwarded to the sheriffs, returning officers, overseers, and other functionaries, of every county, city, town, parish, hamlet, and village, in England and Wales.

July 17. A supplement to the London Gazette of this day contained an order in council relative to the days of registration, &c. under the Reform Bill, in consequence of the Boundaries' Bill not having passed by the 20th of June.—For COUNTIES, the overseers are to cause notice to be given on the 25th of July, of being ready to receive claims; and claims to be inserted in the list of electors are to be made on or before the 20th of August; and the overseers are to make out their list by the 31st of August; notice of objection to any one in such list, to be given by the 25th of September; the list of objected voters to be fixed upon the church doors on two Sundays previous, and to be open for inspection ten days previous to October 15; the list of voters and of objections to be delivered to the high constable on the 29th of September; and the barristers are to hold their courts for hearing objections or claims to be inserted in the list of electors, between the 15th of Octo-

ber and the 25th of November.—For BOROUGHs, overseers of parishes, and town-clerks of boroughs, are to make out lists of persons entitled to vote for boroughs, on or before the 31st of August; notice of claim to be inserted in such list, or of objection to any person in such list, to be made before the 25th of September; the lists to be affixed on church doors two Sundays previous, and to be open for inspection ten days previous to October the 15th; the barrister to hold his court between the 15th of October and the 25th of November. The overseers of any parish are to be entitled to make their extracts from the tax assessments from the present time (July 12) to August 31; no barrister can hold an adjourned court after November 25; the clerk of the peace is to complete his list of electors on or before the 1st of December in the present year; it is to be delivered to the returning officer, and is to be the list of electors from December 1, in the present year, till November 1, in the next year, when the second register is to come into effect.

June 29. The opening took place, with great ceremony, of the Tunnel through *Horn Hill*, near Beaminster, which has hitherto been a great impediment to the communication between the lower portion of Dorsetshire and a considerable district of Somerset, particularly with regard to Bridport harbour. It is a noble archway of brickwork, twenty feet high, and 115 yards in length; and the distance is decreased upwards of a mile. The engineer was Mr. Michael Lane.

As some workmen were lately employed in cutting drains in a field, the property of Matthew Ewanke, esq. of Rampson, on *Stainmore*, in Westmoreland, they found several human skeletons. They were about five feet below the surface. It is supposed they have been imbedded in the peat moss there for upwards of 500 years, indeed ever since the year 1298, when Sir William Wallace was encamped near the place with the Scottish army, on coming in sight of the English forces of Edward the First.

North Taunton is almost one ruin. Thirty houses have been destroyed, and nearly forty families left without shelter, by the sudden breaking out of a fire, the origin of which is not accounted for. No lives were lost, and subscriptions were instantly set on foot to indemnify the sufferers.

PROMOTIONS, PREFERMENTS, &c.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

July 3. Roger Staples Fisher, of Englefield-green, Surrey, and Eliz. his wife, only child and heir of John Horman, late of Pentonville, Middlesex, esq. to take the surname of Horman, before that of Fisher.

July 4. Knighted: Major-Gen. John Hanbury, K.C.H. late Gren. Guards.

July 6. 18th Foot—Major W. H. Den-
nie, to be Lieut.-Col.—15th Foot—Capt.
J. Macpherson, to be Major.

July 11. Sworn of the Privy Council:

Rt. Hon. Holt Mackenzie, Rt. Hon. Henry Ellis.

July 13. 29th Foot—Major John Walter, to be Major.—62d Foot—Brevet Lt.-Col. George Hillier, to be Major.—Staff—Major W. Elliot, to be Deputy Quarter-master-general in Jamaica, with the rank of Lieut.-Col.

July 14. Knighted by patent: Col. David Ximenes, K.C.H.

July 17. Knighted: Cha. Marshall, esq. Chief Justice of the Supreme Court in Ceylon.—Hon. Henry Fox to be Secretary of Legation at Turin.—Rev. John Moore, Archd. of Exeter, and Vicar of Otterton, Devon, to take the surname, and bear the arms of Stevens, in compliance with the will of his late cousin Mrs. Eliz. Cleveland of Tapley.

July 18. Gilbert Earl of Minto to be Minister Plenipotentiary to the King of Prussia.

July 21. Right Hon. Holt Mackenzie, Robert Gordon, and Thomas Babington Macaulay, Esqrs. to be Commissioners for the Affairs of India.

July 24. 18th Foot—Lieut.-Gen. Matthew Lord Aylmer, to be Col.—56th Foot—Lieut.-Gen. Sir Hudson Lowe to be Col.—93d Foot—Major-Gen. Sir John Cameron to be Col.—Garrisons.—Gen. Sir Martin Hunter to be Governor of Stirling Castle.—Major-Gen. Paul Anderson to be Governor of Pendennis Castle; Lieut.-Col. Peter Dumas, Lieut.-Governor of Gravesend and Tilbury Fort.

The Navy.—The following is the new construction of the civil department of the Navy, on the plan proposed by Sir James Graham, and adopted by Parliament:—First Secretary of the Admiralty, Capt. the Hon. George Elliot; Second Secretary, John Barrow, Esq.; Private Secretary to the First Lord of the Admiralty, Major Gen. Graham; Surveyor of the Navy, Capt. W. Symonds; Accountant-general of the Navy, John Tho. Briggs, Esq.; Storekeeper-general, the Hon. Robert Dundas, (son of Visc. Melville); Comptroller of the Victualling of the Navy, and of the Transport Service, James Meek, Esq.; Physician to the Navy, Sir W. Burnett; Chief Clerk of the Admiralty, H. F. Amedroz, Esq.; Hydrographer, Capt. Beaufort, R.N. The establishment of the Navy Pay-Office now consists only of the Right Hon. C. Poulett Thomson, Treasurer, of a chief clerk in the Treasurer's branch, and of pay clerks at Chatham, Portsmouth, and Plymouth.

Members returned to Parliament.

Wycombe—Hon. Charles Gray.

Knaresborough—Hon. Wm. Ponsonby.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. J. Smith, Preb. in Lichfield Cath.

Rev. J. Bicker, Wingfield P. C. Suffolk.

Rev. H. Biddulph, Staulake R. Oxon.

Rev. A. Boulton, Preston Capes R. co. N'pt'n.
Rev. J. T. Browne, Kinsale V. co. Cork.
Rev. W. L. Buckle, Bansted V. Surrey.
Rev. C. L. Coghlan, Kilkasein V. co. Ross.
Rev. T. V. Durell, Pyrtown V. Oxon.
Rev. A. Farwell, Stoke Fleming R. Devon.
Rev. J. T. Flesher, Tiffield R. co. N'pton.
Rev. R. F. Laurence, Chalgrove V. Oxon.
Rev. J. Phillips, Ninfeld V. Sussex.
Rev. F. R. Raine, Minlow P. C. co. Lancaster.
Rev. S. Stone, St. Augustine R. Norwich.
Rev. E. Thompson, Lambourn V. Berks.
Rev. D. Twining, Therfield R. Hants.
Rev. B. S. Vallack, St. Budeaux P. C. co. Dev.
Rev. J. West, Aisholt R. co. Dorset.

CHAPLAINS.

Rev. R. B. Hone, to Earl of Haddington.

Rev. W. Marsh, to Visc. Galway.

Rev. L. S. Orde, to C'tess of Roden.

CIVIL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. D. Dobree, Classic Master of Pembroke College, Guernsey.

Rev. E. Wilton, Master of West Lavington Gram. School, Wilts.

BIRTHS.

Lately. At Boley-hill, Rochester, the wife of Capt. T. Baker, a dau.—In Berkeley-sq. Lady Julia Hobhouse, a dau.

July 1. At Cheltenham, the wife of Capt. Milligan, of North Cerney, Gloucestershire, son.—At Tring-park, the wife of the Rev. H. Wilden, a son and heir.—3. At Sowton Rectory, the wife of the Rev. Archd. Barnes, a son.—5. At Calke Abbey, Derbyshire, the lady of Sir G. Crewe, Bart. a son.—8. At Pimlico-lodge, Mrs. J. L. Elliot, a son.—At Queen-st. May-fair, the wife of Lieut.-Col. the Hon. S. O'Grady, M.P. a son and heir.—10. At Llangoedmore Place, Cardiganshire, the wife of Major Herbert Vaughan, a son.—13. At Northallerton, Mrs. Booth, wife of Lieut.-Col. Booth, 43d Light Inf. a son.—15. At Brighton, the Hon. Mrs. Anderson, a son.—At Hyde Park-corner, the wife of J. J. Tollemache, esq. a son and heir.—In Harley-street, the wife of John Forbes, esq. M.P. a son.—16. Lady Charlotte Lane Fox, of twin daughters.—At his seat, the Cedars, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Leister F. Stanhope, C.B., a dau.—16. At Baring-place, Exeter, the wife of Col. Delamain, C.B. a son.—At Branston-hall, near Lincoln, the wife of the Hon. A. Leslie Melville, a dau.—17. At Witchampton Rectory, Dorset, the wife of the Rev. Carr Glynn, a son.—20. At Cheltenham, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Hogge, a dau.—21. At Wells, Norfolk, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Cassidy, 31st foot, a son.

MARRIAGES.

June 21. At St. George's, Hanover-square, the Hon. and Rev. Everard Robert

Bruce Fielding, brother to the Earl of Denbigh, and Rector of Stapleton, Shropshire, to Miss Boughey, eldest dau. of the late Sir J. F. P. Boughey, Bart.—22. At St. George's, Hanover-square, London, Visc. Acheson, son of the Earl of Gosford, to Lady Theodosia Brabazon, only dau. of the Earl of Meath.—25. At Paris, Lieut. H. A. Breodon, R.N. to Alice, youngest dau. of Major J. R. Nason, late 47th Reg.—29. In Dublin, the Rev. S. Bache, of Birmingham, to Emily, second dau. of the late Rev. Edw. Higginson of Derby.

Lately. At Bosbury, the Rev. C. Taylor, Master of Hereford Grammar School, to Miss Mary Sill, sister to the Rev. J. P. Sill, of Bosbury.—Rev. R. I. Wilberforce, Vicar of East Farleigh, Kent, son of W. Wilberforce, esq. formerly M.P. for Yorkshire, to Agnes-Frances-Everilda, eldest dau. of the Ven. Archd. Wrangham.—Rev. C. Whichcote, brother of the late Sir T. Whichcote, Bart. to Harriet, dau. of the late T. Tryon, esq. of Bulwick, Northampton.

July 3. At Bath, the Rev. C. I. Furlong, to Mary-Anne, eldest dau. of the Rev. T. Hale, D.D. of Lyde-house, Sion-hill.—4. At Leyton, the Rev. R. Meyrick, of Dinham-lodge, Ludlow, Salop, to Mary, eldest dau. of the late E. Andrews, esq.—5. At St. Dionis Backchurch, M. Seward, esq. of Chatham-place, to Harriette, eldest dau. of the late Rev. John Sumner, of Rochford, Essex.—At St. James's, Capt. H. Vyner, to the Hon. Mary Gertrude, second dau. of Lord Grantham.—6. At St. Leonard's, Shoreditch, the Rev. E. Hudeot, French Conformist Clergyman, to Rosetta Capadoce, dau. of J. Capadoce, banker, City-road.—At Edgbaston, Wm. Taylor, esq. of Glasgow, to Anne-Eliz.-Julia, only dau. of the late Thos. Phipson, esq. of Birmingham.—7. At St. Margaret's, Westminster, Charles, second son of Mr. Evans, of Pall-mall, to Anne-Wyudham, eldest dau. of S. A. Leeks, esq. of Fludyer-street.—9. At St. Mary's, Bryanstone-square, L. Kelly, esq. M.D. of Roscommon, to Mary-Emily, dau. of Mrs. Shuttleworth, of Portman-square.—At Tiverton, the Rev. S. Smith, Vicar of Lois Weedon, Northamptonshire, to Harriet, dau. of the late John Dickinson, esq.—Christopher Musgrave, esq. Capt. 14th Drag. and son of Sir James Musgrave, to Charlotte, second, dau. of — Lushington, esq. of Clifton.—10. At Birmingham, the Rev. Humph. Pountney, to Emily, dau. of the Rev. John Cooke, Head Master of King Edward's School.—At Christ Church, Mary-le-bonne, Capt. F. Madan, E.I.C. to Harriet, dau. of late Sir James Graham, Bart. of Netherby, Cumberland.—At Bridgwater, Joseph Anstice, Professor of Classical Literature at King's-college, to Eliz. dau. of J. Ruscombe Poule, esq.—At Dawlish,

Capt. G. Sidney Smith, R.N. to Lucy, dau. of Jas. Goss, esq.—11. At Leyton, Essex, Wm. Davenport, of Newport-house, co. Stafford, esq. to Marianne, only dau. J. Wood, esq. of Brownhills.—14. At Badlesmere, Kent, the Rev. J. W. Thirlwall, to Helen, fourth dau. of the late Rev. W. J. French, Rector of Vange, Essex.—15. At Paris, Sir Ferd. Rich. Acton, Bart. of Aldenham, Salop, to Mademoiselle de Dalberg, only dau. of the Duke de Dalberg, Peer of France.—At St. Margaret's, Westminster, Stephen, son of the late Wm. Van, esq. of the Council Office, to Emily, only dau. of Wm. Abbot, esq. of Parliament-street.—17. At Hull, H. Adam, esq. of Liverpool, merchant, to Elizabeth, dau. of Wm. Harbord, esq. Comptrolling Surveyor in the Customs at Hull.—At Brighton, the Rev. Abel Straghan, to Anne-Rosetta, dau. of John Lyall, esq. of Brighton.—At Leeds, the Rev. Edw. Cookson, to Eliza, dau. of Thos. Chorley, esq. of Leeds.—At Trinity Church, St. Mary-le-bonne, the Rev. C. Cotton, M.A. of Hertford, to Mary, eldest dau. of G. Cathrow, esq. of Huddesdon.—19. At Hemel Hempsted, Herts, William Hawkins, esq. of Winterbourn St. Martin's, near Dorchester, to Elizabeth-Sophia, only dau. of Wm. Goodwin, esq. of Chalden, near Hempsted.—The Rev. J. C. Priug, of New-college, Cambridge, to Ann, eldest dau. of Mr. Stone, surgeon.—At Steeple Aston, Jas. Moncrieff Melville, esq. of Priestden, Fishshire, to Augusta, dau. of the late Vice-Adm. Lechmere.—At Kelvedon, Essex, the Rev. T. Henderson, Vicar of Messing, to Frances, eldest dau. of the Rev. Chas. Dalton.—21. At Mary-la-bonne, the Rev. John Cecil Hall, son of the late Dean of Durham, to Frances-Amelia, eldest dau. of the Hon. Col. Wingfield Stratford, of Addington-place, Kent; and on the same day, John Malcolm, esq. youngest son of Neill Malcolm, esq. of Paltalloch, Argyllshire, to Isabella Harriett, youngest dau. of the Hon. Col. Wingfield Stratford.—At St. Giles's, Fred. Weedon, esq. of Bayswater, to Martha, second dau. of the late Rev. Francis Minshull, Rector of Nunney, Somerset.—At St. Mary-le-bone Church, Sir John Mansel, Bart. to Maria Georgiana, only dau. of the late Hon. and Rev. the Champion Dymoke, and sister to the present Champion.—23. At West Molesey, the seat of the Right Hon. J. W. Croker, Geo. Barrow, esq. eldest son of John Barrow, esq. Secretary of the Admiralty, to Miss Croker.—At St. George's Hanover-sq. the Rev. T. M. Cornish, of Heathfield, Somersetshire, to Mary-Ann, eldest dau. of Mr. Collins, of Regent-street.—24. At St. George the Martyr, George Knox, esq. Southampton-row, Russell-square, to Eliza, eldest dau. of the late Wm. Gunnell, esq. of the House of Commons.

O B I T U A R Y.

PRINCESS LOUISE OF SAXE-WEIMAR.

July 11. At Windsor Castle, aged 15, her Serene Highness the Princess Louise-Wilhelmina, Duchess of Saxe-Weimar; niece to her Majesty Queen Adelaide.

She was born at Ghent, March 31, 1817, the eldest daughter of Duke Bernard of Saxe Weimar, by Ida, sister to the present Duke of Saxe Meinengen. She was left in this country by her mother nearly a twelvemonth ago, being then in ill health; and has ever since been constantly attended and anxiously nursed by her Royal Aunt. Her mother was at Windsor at the time of her death. The princess possessed great accomplishments for her age, which, combined with an amiable disposition, endeared her to all who knew her.

A *post mortem* examination of the body was performed by Mr. Davies, in the presence of Sir Astley Cooper, Sir C. Clarke, and Messrs. Keate and Brodie. There was nothing discovered but what had been anticipated—a softening of the spinal marrow, extending from the middle of the back to its termination.

The funeral took place on the forenoon of Monday the 16th of July in St George's Chapel. It was a walking procession, and moved in the following order:—

Their Majesties' Pages, two and two;

The Physicians, two and two;

The Coronet, borne on a crimson velvet cushion;

THE COFFIN,

carried on a Bier by ten men;

The Pall, supported by six Maids of Honour; Countess Howe, Chief Mourner, dressed in deep mourning, with a long white veil, which was borne by a Lady.

Then followed Lady Sophia Siduey, Lady Mary Fox, Lady Frederick Fitzclarence, Viscountess Falkland, Lady Augusta Erskine, and the

Countess of Errol:

Duke of Cumberland. Prince George of Cumb.

Duke of Gloucester. Earl of Errol.

Ld. Fred. Fitzclarence. Lord Ashbrook.

Sir Wm. Fremantle. Sir C. Thornton.

Sir A. Barnard. Sir H. Turner.

Lord Falkland. Dean of Hereford.

Sir Jeffrey Wyatville. Sir George Seymour.

Sir Henry Wheatley.

The Upper Servants of the Household closed the procession.

As the procession entered the chapel, it was met by the Dean and Canons of Windsor and the Gentlemen of the Chapel Royal and St. George's choir, who preceded the corpse. The coffin was then placed on a bier near the altar, and Lady Howe sat in a chair at its head.

The King preceded the procession in a carriage to the chapel; his Majesty

was dressed in a purple robe. The Queen and the Duchess of Saxe Weimar did not leave the Castle. On Sunday night at 10 o'clock their Majesties inspected the vault, (near that of King Henry VI.), and the Queen was exceedingly affected. Mr. Chantry has taken a cast for a marble bust of the Princess.

THE EARL OF SCARBOROUGH.

June 17. In Portman-square, aged 75, the Right Hon. Richard Lumley-Saunderson, sixth Earl of Scarborough, (1690), Viscount Lumley, of Lumley Castle in the bishoprick of Durham (1689), and Baron Lumley, of Lumley-Castle (1681); seventh Viscount Lumley, of Waterford in Ireland (1628.)

His Lordship was born April 18, 1757, the second of the five sons of Richard the fourth Earl, by Barbara, sister and heiress of Sir George Savile, of Rufford in Nottinghamshire, Bart. In early life he had for some time a commission in a regiment of dragoons. In pursuance of the will of his uncle Sir George Savile, whose estates he inherited, he assumed the name of Savile; and in the Parliament which sat from 1784 to 1790, he was one of the members for the City of Lincoln.

On succeeding to the peerage, by the death of his brother George-Augusta the fifth Earl, Sept. 5, 1807, the Rufford estates were removed, pursuant to Sir George Savile's will, to his next surviving brother the Rev. John Lumley; and the Earl exchanged the name of Savile for that of Saunderson, which had been first assumed by his grandfather the third Earl, in 1723, on the death of James Saunderson, Earl of Castleton.

The late Earl married, May 25, 1787, the Hon. Henrietta Willoughby, second daughter of Henry fifth Lord Middleton, and sister to the present peer of that name; but by her Ladyship, who survives him, he had no issue. He is succeeded in his titles by his brother the Hon. and Rev. John Lumley-Savile, Prebendary of York; whose younger son, John Lumley-Savile, Esq., now Knight in Parliament for Nottinghamshire, succeeds to the estates formerly belonging to Sir George Savile in that county.

Lord Scarborough, throughout his life, was well known and appreciated in the sporting circles, and his racing stud was formerly considered one of the most valuable in the kingdom. He

voted in the majority on the rejection of the Reform Bill in October last; but did not repeat his hostile vote on the introduction of the second Bill in the House of Peers.

LORD BRANDON.

May 3. At Nice, aged 60, the Right Hon. and Rev. William Crosbie, fourth Lord Brandon, Baron of Brandon, co. Kerry; Rector of Castleisland, in the same county.

The family of Crosbie, which by the death of this nobleman has disappeared from the roll of the Peers of Ireland, was originally derived from Great Crosbie in Lancashire. John Crosbie, who died Bishop of Ardferd and Aghadoe in 1621, was the first of the name who rose to eminence in Ireland. From his elder son descended the family elevated to a Baronetcy of Nova Scotia in 1630, and which is yet existing, unless the unfortunate catastrophe of Sir Edward Crosbie in 1798, be deemed legally to have constituted a forfeiture. From his younger son David descended Sir Maurice Crosbie, who was created Lord Brandon in 1758. His son and successor William was created Viscount Crosbie in 1771, and Earl of Glandore in 1776; which titles expired with his son and successor John in 1815.

The nobleman now deceased was born Nov. 1, 1771, the only son of the Hon. and Very Rev. Maurice Crosbie, Dean of Limerick, (third and youngest son of the first Peer,) by his second wife Pyne, daughter of Sir Henry Cavendish, Bart. of Doveridge Hall, co. Derby, and aunt to the present Lord Waterpark. He was originally a barrister; but, having taken holy orders, was presented to the rich union of Castle Island, where he generally resided, and discharged the duties in person.

On the death of his cousin-german, John second Earl of Glandore, Oct 23, 1815, he succeeded to the barony of Brandon. He had married on the 3d of the preceding May, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Colonel David Latouche, of Upton, co. Carlow, and Knight in Parliament for that county, by Lady Cecilia Leeson, third daughter of Joseph first Earl of Miltown. By this lady, who survives him, he had one son, the Hon. Maurice Crosbie, who died an infant in 1816; and one daughter, the Hon. Elizabeth Cecilia, born in 1817.

Lord Brandon was a man of superior order of mind, and of great literary attainments. He was very much respected and liked by those who enjoyed his friendship. His affections were singularly warm, and his notions of justice

were remarkably rigid. He had been a great traveller in his youth, and was distinguished for his singular acuteness and perception. For the last twenty years he resided chiefly at his romantic cottage, at the upper Lakes of Killarney; but had been for the two last years resident on the continent for the benefit of his health. He was a Vice President of that excellent institution, the Literary Fund Society.

The barony of Brandon is the thirty-eighth peerage of Ireland which has failed for want of male heirs since the Union in January 1801, exclusive of titles extinct in the higher grades, but continued in the inferior dignity. Of these thirty-eight peerages, one, Netterville, has been since claimed; and, if admitted, four extinct peerages will be requisite (instead of three) for the next new creation.

COUNT WORONZOW.

June 21. At his residence in Mansfield-street, in his 88th year, General Count Woronzow, formerly Ambassador from Russia to the Court of Great Britain: and father-in-law to the late Earl of Pembroke.

Count Simon Woronzow was born at Moscow, in the year 1744, of a noble family, which in point of rank and antiquity was inferior to none in the Russian empire, the princes of the blood of Rurick and St. Waldimir only excepted. His father was Commander in Chief and Governor-general of the province of Waldimir. Count Simon began life as one of the pages in the household of the Empress Elizabeth, daughter of Peter the Great, and, at the death of that princess, entered as lieutenant in the regiment of the Guards Preobazinski. When the revolution took place which brought Catherine II. to the throne, Count Woronzow was one of the very small number in that corps who, remaining faithful to the Emperor Peter the Third, opposed the movement in favour of the Empress, and was, in consequence, put under arrest, together with the Captain of his company, who had adopted the same dangerous line of conduct. Catherine, however, possessed too high a mind and too steady a disposition herself not to forgive those whom she conceived to have done but their duty; and, every opposition to her elevation having readily ceased, Count Woronzow recovered his liberty at the end of three days.

Before returning to active service, his father sent him to travel first into the interior parts of Russia, which extensive country he traversed in every direction,

before setting off for foreign parts, when he accompanied his uncle, Count Michael Woronzow. Vienna, Italy, Paris, were the places he successively visited. The latter city he saw, for the first time, in the year 1765, and it is remarkable that he never returned to it before 1815, after a lapse of fifty years.

War having been declared by the Ottoman Porte against Russia, at the instigation of a western power of Europe, Count Simon eagerly solicited military employment, and was received as Lieutenant-Colonel of a battalion of grenadiers, at the head of which he was the first to storm the Turkish entrenchments, at the famous battle of Kahul, in 1770, which was considered as the grave of the body of the Janissaries, and as reflecting the last gleam of martial glory which shone upon the Turkish armies. Seventeen thousand Russian soldiers, under the command of Field-Marshal Romanzow, attacked and dispersed, on that memorable day, one hundred and twenty thousand Osmanlis, commanded by the Grand Vizier in person, and defended by a triple line of entrenchments. As a reward for his distinguished conduct on that occasion, Count Woronzow was instantly promoted to the rank of Colonel, received besides the Cross of St. George of the third class, and was soon after appointed to the command of the 1st regiment of Grenadiers. In the year 1772, a momentary retreat of the Russian forces, under the cannon of the fortress of Silistria, having been thought necessary, Count Woronzow, in performing his part of the general manoeuvre, found himself surrounded at once, with only 600 of his Grenadiers, by 12,000 Spahis, the flower and choice of the Turkish cavalry; against such fearful odds, he defended himself valiantly, until he was happily disengaged by General Count, afterwards Prince, Potemkin. The services of the regiment, and its Colonel, were handsomely rewarded, at the peace of Kainardgi, in 1773. The Count was made Brigadier-General, and his regiment received the title of Grenadiers of the Empress, who declared herself its only future Colonel, and ordered it to be present at Moscow, at the splendid fêtes or rejoicings which were given there for the celebration of peace. Soon after, Count Woronzow departed again for Italy, in which country he remained down to the year 1781, when he returned to Russia, and married the Lady Catherine, daughter of Admiral Siniavin, chief of a family which has been without interruption, and as it were hereditarily, in the naval service. In 1782, the Count was appointed Rus-

sian minister at Venice. He lost his wife in Italy in 1784, and was removed thence in 1789; to be sent on a special mission in London, where he became soon after resident Minister and Ambassador. From that time, he never ceased to play an important part in the politics, not only of Russia and England, respectively, but of all Europe. Though warmly disposed to liberal ideas in the former and genuine acceptance of the word, he showed himself from beginning to end, in heart and principle, the constant enemy of the French revolution, and the staunch and active supporter of lawful principles, and the legitimate order of succession in hereditary princes.

Particularly well treated, at first, by the Emperor Paul on his accession to the throne, he left his service boldly, and without hesitation, when that monarch thought proper to ally himself with the First Consul, Buonaparte; and it was only on Alexander succeeding to his father's crown that he was re-appointed Ambassador to the Court of St. James. From London he went to Russia in 1802, upon the occasion of his brother, Count Alexander Woronzow, being made Chancellor of State and Minister for Foreign Affairs; but soon returned to England, where in 1808 he married his daughter Catherine to the late Earl of Pembroke. From that day he never left this country, except for some short excursions to France in 1815 and 1819, which he undertook to see his son, Count Michael, who was Commander-in-chief of the Russian corps, forming a part of the European army of observation, placed under the supreme command of his Grace the Duke of Wellington.

His Excellency was a Nobleman highly esteemed in the distinguished circle in which he moved. The most placid calmness of temper, and perfect mildness of manner, united to the greatest strength of mind, characterised his elevated character. By his death numerous charitable institutions of this country will lose a constant and liberal benefactor; he distributed in charity more than 4700*l.* a year. The Countess of Pembroke and his son Count Michael, were present at their father's decease. He had been confined for some time to his room, but endured no anguish, and passed out of time into eternity with all the meekness and resignation of a spirit that was prepared to meet God. He was noble in mien, simple in manners, kind at heart.

He left positive orders that his remains should be deposited in the church vault of his parish, without any pomp, and in the plainest way possible, direct-

ing that a plate of marble should only decorate his tomb with a short inscription, indicative of his name, times of birth and death. His body was conveyed from his late residence, to the Russian Embassy Chapel, followed by six mourning coaches and six noblemen's carriages. Among the mourners were Count Michael Woronzow (the son of the deceased), the Earl of Pembroke, and his principal servants. The service was performed in the Greek ritual; after which the procession moved towards the New Church, St. Mary-le-bone, where the Rev. Mr. Moore met the corpse at the principal door, reading our burial form of service in a most impressive manner. About half past one o'clock the coffin was lowered into the vault containing the remains of one of his grandsons.

His son is at present Governor-general of those parts of Crimea and Bessarabia, honoured now with the appellation of New Russia; but found himself, by leave of absence, in London at the time of the decease of his venerable parent.

HON. EDWARD MONCKTON.

July 1. At Meriden, Warwickshire, aged 87, the Hon. Edward Monckton, of Somerford Hall, Staffordshire, formerly M.P. for Stafford, and Colonel of the Staffordshire Yeomanry; great-uncle to Lord Viscount Galway.

He was born Nov. 3, 1744, the sixth and youngest son of John first Viscount Galway, and the third by his second marriage with Jane, fourth daughter of Henry Warner Westenra, esq. and great-aunt to the present Lord Rossmore. He was elected to parliament as one of the members for Stafford at the general election in 1780; and sat during seven Parliaments, until the dissolution in 1812.

On the retirement of Earl Gower, the present Marquis of Stafford, about 1795, he was appointed colonel of the Staffordshire yeomanry, and held that command until 1829. At the period of the general reduction of that description of force throughout England, in 1826, the Staffordshire regiment was retained in its full amount. The test of the importance of each regiment as a support to the civil power of the country, on which the continuation or suppression of each corps was made to depend, was the number of days' service it had performed, either in a body or detachments, in aid of the civil power, in the course of the ten preceding years. The service of Colonel Monckton's regiment during that period, was stated by the Lieut.-Colonel, in an

address to the corps, to have been eighty-two days. As this demonstrated the occasional expediency of some military force for the support of the magistracy in that district, the county regiment yeomanry cavalry was retained, and its discipline was as creditably maintained by Colonel Monckton as that of any other regiment of a similar description in the kingdom. He received on his retirement letters of thanks from Earl Talbot, the Lord Lieutenant of the county; and from his Majesty, through Mr. Secretary Peel. In his magisterial capacity, Mr. Monckton might be considered as the patriarch of Staffordshire, having been actively engaged in the commission for more than fifty years. In the enjoyment of a large fortune, he employed it in the improvement of his estates, and for the advantage of his neighbourhood. He married, in 1776, the Hon. Sophia Pigot, daughter of George Lord Pigot; and by her had issue nine sons and four daughters: 1, Edward; 2, George; 3, John; 4, Henry, a Major-General in the army; 5, Sophia; 6, Mary-Leonora, who died in 1791, in her 8th year; 7, Philip, who died in 1820, leaving three sons and two daughters; 8, Claude, deceased; 9, Robert; 10, the Rev. Hugh Monckton, Rector of Seaton, co. Rutland, and Vicar of Harringworth, co. Northampton; 11, Anna-Maria; 12, William; and 13, Emma-Frances.

The family of Mr. Monckton have been remarkable for their great age. His elder brother, the Hon. John Monckton, of Fineshade Abbey, Northamptonshire, died at the age of 90, Jan. 2, 1830 (see a memoir in our vol. ci. 171). Their sister, the Countess dowager of Corke and Orrery, is still living at the age of 84.

LORD ELGIN.

June .. At Edinburgh, aged 74, the Hon. John Clerk, Lord Eldin.

Lord Eldin was the son of John Clerk, esq. of Eldin, the author of a celebrated treatise on Naval Tactics. He was born in April 1757, and in 1775 was bound apprentice to a Writer to the Signet. His original destination had been the civil service in India, and an appointment in that department had been promised him; but, some political changes occurring before it was completed, the views of his friends were disappointed, and he turned his attention to the law as a profession. At first he intended to practice as a writer and accountant; but he soon abandoned that lower branch of the profession, and in 1785 he was admitted a member of the Faculty of Advocates.

As a lawyer, Mr. Clerk was remarkable for great clearness of perception, never-failing readiness and fertility of resource, admirable powers of reasoning, and a quaint sarcastic humour that gave a zest and flavour to all he said. For many years he had half the business of the Bar upon his hands. In private life he was distinguished for his social qualities, not less than for his varied accomplishments, including a highly-cultured taste for the Fine Arts.

RIGHT HON. SIR JAMES MACKINTOSH.

May 30. At his house in Langham-place, aged 69, the Right Hon. Sir James Mackintosh, Knt. a Privy Councillor, one of the Commissioners for the affairs of India, M. P. for Knaresborough, and D. C. L.

Sir James Mackintosh was born at Alldowie, in the county of Inverness, Oct. 24, 1765. His father, Capt. John Mackintosh, of Kellachie, was the intimate companion of Major Mercer, the poet, who thus spoke of him, in a letter to Lord Glenbervie—"We lived together for two years in the same tent, without an unkind word or look. John Mackintosh was one of the liveliest, most good humoured, gallant lads I ever knew." Capt. Mackintosh, being stationed at Gibraltar, left his children, consisting of two sons and a daughter, in the care of their grandfather. Sir James was educated at Fortrose, under Mr. Stalker, and at King's College, Aberdeen, under Mr. Leslie. He also received instructions under James Dunbar, LL.D. Professor of Moral Philosophy, and Mr. Wm. Ogilvie, Professor of Humanity. The late Rev. Robt. Hall was his intimate companion. Having formed an intention of applying to medicine as a profession, he repaired to Edinburgh, and there attended the lectures of Dr. Cullen and Professor Black. He became a member of the Royal Medical Society, of which he was one of the annual presidents, together with John Haslam, M.D. It is said, however, that Mr. Mackintosh received greater pleasure from the Speculative Society, originally instituted in 1764, for the purpose of improvement in public speaking. He there distinguished himself, with Wild, Laing, and Gillies, names afterwards known in the southern portion of the island. Among his intimate friends at Edinburgh were Adam Smith and the Earl of Buchan.

In 1787, he took the degree of M.D. on which occasion he composed a Latin thesis,—"De Actione Musculari." He then travelled southward, in company with the eldest son of Sir James Grant,

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of Grant, who about that period became Knight of the Shire for the county of Moray, and might have rendered essential service to the young physician, had he not shortly after fallen into a state of ill health, which obliged him to retire from active life.

In the mean time the attention of Mr. Mackintosh was rather diverted from his professional studies to the science of politics; and in 1789 he published a pamphlet on the Regency question, in which he advocated the arguments of the Whigs. Among the numerous essays on the same subject, however, this pamphlet did not attract attention; and the author shortly after repaired to Leyden, and afterwards visited Liege, in which city he was an eye witness of the memorable conflict between the Prince Bishop and his subjects, a forerunner of the French revolution. On his return he relinquished the use of his medical degree, and entered himself of Lincoln's Inn. In 1789 he married Miss Stuart, of Gerrard-street, sister to Mr. Charles Stuart, the author of several dramatic pieces. She died in 1797, leaving three daughters, who will be noticed hereafter.

It was not until 1791 that the name of Mr. Mackintosh became known to the world. He then suddenly acquired considerable celebrity as the antagonist of Mr. Burke, in "*Vindictæ Gallicæ*, or a Defence of the French Revolution and its English admirers, against the accusations of the Right Hon. Edmund Burke; including some strictures on the late production of Monsieur de Calonne," an octavo volume of 379 pages. This dissertation he sold, when only partially composed, for a trifling sum; but the publisher liberally presented the author with triple the original price. At the end of four months the two first editions were dispersed, and a third appeared at the end of August 1791. The talent displayed in this work procured him the acquaintance of Sheridan, Grey, Whitbread, Fox, and the Duke of Bedford. He was previously intimate with Mr. Brand Hollis, Godwin, and some other even more notorious republicans. The *Vindictæ Gallicæ* called forth the following eulogium from Dr. Parr in his "*Sequel*:" "In Mackintosh I see the sternness of a republican without his acrimony, and the ardour of a reformer without his impetuosity. His taste in morals, like that of Mr. Burke, is equally pure and delicate with his taste in literature. His mind is so comprehensive, that generalities cease to be barren; and so vigorous, that detail itself becomes interesting. He introduces every question with perspicuity, states it with precision, and

pursues it with easy unaffected method. Sometimes, perhaps, he may amuse his readers with excursions into paradox; but he never bewilders them by flights into romance. His philosophy is far more just, and far more amiable, than the philosophy of Paine, and his eloquence is only not equal to the eloquence of Burke. He is argumentative without sophistry, fervid without fury, profound without obscurity, and sublime without extravagance."

The *Vindiciæ Gallicæ*, however, had not been very long published, before Mr. Mackintosh was accidentally led to a correspondence with Mr. Burke, on account of a third party. This led to an interview, and to a visit to Beaconsfield; and on his return to town he frankly owned to his private friends, that he was a convert to the arguments of his quondam antagonist.

In the mean time, Mr. Mackintosh had been called to the bar, but did not for some years attain any considerable practise. As the means of enlarging his income, he was induced to resort to a course of subscription lectures, which were delivered in the Hall of Lincoln's Inn. It is said that the benchers at first refused him the use of their Hall, on account of his Jacobinical character, and that it was not granted until at the repeated request of Mr. Pitt and Lord Loughborough. The lectures were most respectably attended, and their substance was published under the title of "A Discourse on the study of the Law of Nature and of Nations," and "Discourses on the Laws of England." Their author was called to the bar in 1795.

About this time Mr. Mackintosh lost his first wife, a woman endeared to him not only as the mother of his children and the partner of his heart—but as the faithful friend to whom he could freely unburthen himself, and who urged him on to resist his somewhat constitutional indolence. In 1798 he married, secondly, a daughter of J. B. Allen, esq. of Cressella in Pembrokeshire.

After the general election in 1802, Mr. Mackintosh was retained as counsel in several controverted cases, and acquitted himself ably before Committees of the House of Commons. In 1803, he greatly increased his celebrity by his speech delivered in defence of the French journalist Peltier, who was tried at the suit of the Attorney-general for libels on the First Consul of France. In the catalogue of Dr. Parr's library, occurs "Drewe's admired Sermon on the Duty of defending our Country, preached in the cathedral of Exeter Aug. 19, 1803, but written," says Dr. Parr, "in all probability, by Sir James Mackintosh."

Some letters of Mackintosh to Parr on the latter's epitaphs for Burke and Mrs. Mackintosh, are printed in Parr's *Life and Works*, vol. viii. pp. 572-576.

We are not informed how long Mr. Mackintosh held the appointment of Professor of General Polity and the Laws in the East India College at Hertford; but it was from that situation that he was removed to the office of Recorder of Bombay, on which occasion he received the honour of knighthood, Dec. 21, 1803.

In India the oratorical talents of Sir James Mackintosh were highly appreciated, and it was whilst he was there resident that he first commenced the composition of his *History of England*, which was long talked of, but at last (as far as is hitherto published) is dwindled down to three pocket volumes. His departure from India in Nov. 1811, was hastened by a severe illness; he retired from the Recordership with a pension of 1200*l.* from the East India Company.

After his return, he obtained, in July 1813, a seat in the House of Commons, as member for the county of Nairn. In 1818 he was elected for Knaresborough, through the influence of the Duke of Devonshire; and was re-chosen at the subsequent elections of 1820, 1826, 1830, and 1831. He was appointed one of the Commissioners for the affairs of India, Dec. 1, 1830. He was elected Lord Rector of the University of Glasgow in 1822, and again in 1823. Sir James Mackintosh had great disadvantages to contend against as a speaker. Amongst the most prominent was a harsh voice, a strong provincial accent, and an uncouth delivery. But the warmth of his feelings, the power of his language, and the frequent depth of his reflections, enabled him to triumph over every defect, and though it was late in life when he entered the House of Commons, he acquired a reputation within its walls, such as many have not been able to attain under circumstances much more favourable. It has been objected to Sir James Mackintosh that he was too fond of dealing in panegyric; but he had the art of praising with great delicacy and elegance, and he never employed that power to promote his own interests, or to serve any unworthy object. It may be said that from the outset of his career to the close, he excited expectations which, partly through bodily debility, and principally from an excessive sensibility of taste, he never realized. As a writer he was slow, laborious, and fastidious; that he was a clear and vigorous thinker, his works, which are few, abundantly testify; his style of composition was remarkable for a constant effort after purity. It is said that he has left a mass of historical ma-

terials which will speedily be arranged and given to the public, particularly respecting the period of the Revolution. He was the author of several articles in the *Monthly Review*, particularly those on Burke's *Regicide Peace*, and Gibbon's *Historical Works*; was afterwards an extensive contributor to the *Edinburgh Review*; and wrote a dissertation on the *History of Ethical Science*, in the *Encyclopædia Britannica*.

Sir James Mackintosh had been unwell for some time. The attack of which he died may be said to have originated in an accident. About the beginning of March, while at dinner, a portion of the breast of a boiled chicken remained in his throat, and gave rise to several distressing symptoms. At the end of two days the obstruction was removed by an emetic, and it was found to consist of the flesh of the chicken, with a portion of thin bone projecting at one side in a sharp point. The effects of the accident completely unsettled his general health. He anticipated the near approach of his dissolution with the most perfect resignation, retaining nearly to the last the command of the powerful and mental faculties which distinguished him through an arduous life. His funeral took place on the 4th June, at Hampstead. Among the carriages in the procession were noticed those of the Lord Chancellor, the Dukes of Bedford and Devonshire, the Marquis of Lansdowne, the Earl of Carlisle, Lords Holland and Dover, Right Hon. C. Grant, Sir Robert Inglis, Bart. M. P., &c.

By his first marriage Sir James Mackintosh had three daughters; of whom the eldest was married to Claudius John Rich, esq. Resident at Bagdad, who died Oct. 5, 1831 (see a memoir of him in our vol. xcii. i. 473, and an account of his MSS. and antiquities, which were purchased by Parliament for the British Museum, in vol. xcv. i. 263, 326): the second daughter, Catherine, was married in 1812, at Bagdad, to Sir William Wiseman, Bart.; she died in 1822, leaving four children; the third daughter was married to Mr. Erskine, of Bombay. By his second lady Sir James had two daughters and one son. A portrait of Sir James Mackintosh, by Edridge, was published in Cadell's *Contemporary Portraits* in 1814; another by Derby, in the *European Magazine* for June 1824. A lithographic portrait has been lately published by Mr. Isaac W. Slater, from a drawing completed in June last year.

MAJOR-GEN. SIR W. WILLIAMS.

June 17. At his house, in Marlborough-buildings, Bath, Major-General Sir William Williams, K.C.B. and K.T.S.

This distinguished officer was appointed Ensign in the 40th foot 1794, Lieutenant 1795, Captain 1799, Major in the army 1802, in the 81st foot 1804, Lieut.-Colonel in the 60th foot 1809, and in the 13th 1812. He served in Spain and Portugal; was present at the battles of Corunna and Fuentes d'Onor, the sieges of Ciudad Rodrigo and Badajoz, and at the battle of Salamanca; for which services he had the honour of wearing a cross and one clasp.

In 1814 he served in America, when he commanded at St. John's at the posts in advance on the Richelieu river; and Sir Geo. Prevost, in his general orders, expressed "his most entire approbation of the judgment, zeal, and assiduity displayed by Lieut.-Col. Williams in his arrangement for the defence of the important posts placed under his immediate command."

Sir William Williams had license to accept the Order of the Tower and Sword, conferred on him for his services in the Peninsula, March 11, 1813; he was appointed a Knight Commander of the Bath, on the enlargement of the order, Jan. 5, 1815, and was invested Aug. 6, 1830. He attained the rank of Colonel in 1819, and of Major-General in 1830.

REAR-ADMIRAL SUTTON.

May . . At Ditchingham-lodge, Suffolk, aged 72, Samuel Sutton, Esq. Rear-Admiral of the Red, Deputy Lieutenant and Magistrate for the Counties of Norfolk and Suffolk.

Rear-Adm. Sutton entered the navy in 1777 as midshipman on board the *Monarch* 74, commanded by Sir Joshua Rowley, Bart. with whom he afterwards removed into the *Suffolk*, Conqueror, and other ships, continuing to serve with that officer until the peace of 1783. During that period the Conqueror was engaged in the action with M. d'Orvilliers in 1777, the *Suffolk* in that with d'Estaing, off Grenada, in 1779, and the Conqueror in those with de Guichen off Martinique, in April and May 1780. The loss of the last on those two battles amounted to 87 killed and wounded; among the latter was her commander, Capt. Watson, who lost an arm, and died soon after.

At the close of the war with America, Mr. Sutton was appointed First Lieutenant of the *Preston* 50, bearing the flag of Rear-Adm. Rowley, at Jamaica, whence he was compelled to return to England by ill health. During the Spanish armament he served as signal officer of the *Iphigenia* frigate, one of the repeaters to the fleet assembled under the orders of Earl Howe. In Jan. 1793, he joined the *Culloden*, 74,

commanded by Sir Thomas Rich; and from that ship he removed in Nov. 1794 into the *Mars*, another third rate, as First Lieutenant to Sir Charles Cotton. The *Mars* was the sternmost ship in the very masterly retreat from the French fleet, effected by Vice-Adm. Cornwallis in June 1795; and in consequence sustained the brunt of the enemy's attack, but fortunately had not a man killed, and only twelve wounded.

In September following Lieut. Sutton was promoted to the command of the *Martin* sloop of war; and in 1797 was ordered to convey the Duc d'Angoulême from Leith to Cuxhaven; immediately after the performance of which service, he was advanced to post rank, by commission dated June 27. He subsequently commanded for a short period the *Monarch* 74, bearing the flag of Sir Richard Onslow, in the North Sea; and in 1799 became Flag Captain to Sir Charles Cotton, with whom he continued to serve in different ships until the commencement of 1801. He was then appointed to the *Alcmene* 32, and in that frigate assisted in the capture and destruction of the Danish line of defence before Copenhagen, when he lost five killed and fourteen wounded. He was removed into the *Amazon* 38, as successor to the gallant Riou, who had fallen in the battle.

Capt. Sutton's next appointment was to the *Victory*, a first rate, fitting for the reception of Lord Nelson, who hoisted his flag on board her, May 18, 1803, and sailed to assume the chief command in the Mediterranean; but, on his arrival off Brest, removed into the *Amphion*, leaving the *Victory* to communicate with Adm. Cornwallis. A few days after, Capt. Sutton captured l'*Ambuscade*, a French frigate of 32 guns and 187 men. He rejoined Lord Nelson off Toulon in July, and then exchanged with Capt. T. M. Hardy into the *Amphion* frigate, in which he was very actively employed during the most important part of Lord Nelson's command on the Mediterranean station, and had the good fortune to assist in the capture of a Spanish squadron laden with specie, Oct. 5, 1804. The *Amphion* was on this occasion opposed to la *Mercedes*, which blew up in ten minutes after the commencement of the action, when all on board, except 40 men, perished.

Capt. Sutton was advanced to the rank of Rear-Admiral in 1821.

REAR-ADM. OUGHTON.

June 9. At Cullen, James Oughton, esq., a superannuated Rear-Admiral.

This officer was made a Lieutenant

Sept. 30, 1783; served in that capacity on board the *Queen* 98, bearing the flag of Rear-Adm. Gardner, in the memorable battle of June 1, 1794, and was appointed, early in 1798, to the command of the *Hector* bomb, which formed part of Sir Home Popham's squadron at Ostend. He afterwards commanded the *Sphinx*, *Isis*, *Windsor Castle*, and *Leander*; the last bearing the flag of Sir Andrew Mitchell, with whom he served at the capture of the *Helder* in Aug. 1799, off Brest, and on the Halifax station. He was made post Captain the same year.

JEREMY BENTHAM, ESQ.

June 6. At his house, in Queen-square-place, Westminster, aged 85, Jeremy Bentham, Esq. M.A. the celebrated jurist.

He was the eldest son of Mr. Jeremiah Bentham, attorney, and was born at his father's house, in Red-lion-st. Houndsditch, Feb. 15 (old style) 1747-8. His grandfather, who had followed the same profession, and had occupied the same two houses in the City and at Barking, was clerk to the Company of Scriveners. The name of Jeremy was derived from an ancestor, Sir Jeremy Snow, a banker in the reign of Charles the Second. The late General Sir Samuel Bentham, of the Russian service, who died April 30, 1831 (see our last volume, pt. ii. p. 91), was his brother. His father married secondly Sarah, widow of the Rev. John Abbot, D.D. Rector of All Saints, Colchester, and mother of the late Lord Colchester. She died Sept. 27, 1809, and was buried in Westminster Abbey.

Mr. Bentham was remarkably forward in his youth. Soon after he was three years of age he read *Rapin's History of England* as an amusement; and at seven he read *Telamaque* in French. At eight he played the violin, an instrument on which, at a subsequent period of his life, he became remarkably proficient. He was very distinguished at Westminster school, and at the age of thirteen he was removed to Queen's college, Oxford, where he attained the degree of M.A. in 1767, and voted at the election of 1768, before he was of age. At Oxford he attended the lectures of Sir William Blackstone, and afterwards entered at Lincoln's Inn, of which society he became a bencher in 1817.

About 1765 his father purchased the house in Queen-square-place, where he and his son both passed the remainder of their lives. It had previously been the residence of the notorious courtesan, Theresa Constantia Phillips, author of *Memoirs* in three vols. 1761.

In one of his pamphlets ("Indications

respecting Lord Eldon") Mr. Bentham has thus related some circumstances of his short period of practice at the bar: "By the command of a father I entered into the profession, and in the year 1772, or thereabouts, was called to the bar. Not long after, having drawn a bill in equity, I had to defend it against exceptions before a Master in Chancery. 'We shall have to attend on such a day,' said the solicitor to me, naming a day a week or so distant; 'warrants for our attendance will be taken out for two intervening days, but it is not customary to attend before the third!' What I learnt afterwards was, that, though no attendance more than one was ever bestowed, three were on every occasion regularly charged for; for each of the two falsely pretended attendances, the client being by the solicitor charged with a fee for himself, as also with a fee for 6s. 8d. paid by him to the Master; the consequence was, that for every attendance the Master, instead of 6s. 8d. received 14.; and that, even if inclined, no solicitor durst omit taking out the three warrants instead of one, for fear of the not-to-be-hazarded displeasure of that subordinate judge and his superiors. * * * These things, and others of the same complexion, in such immense abundance, determined me to abandon the profession; and, as soon as I could obtain my father's permission, I did so. I found it more to my taste to endeavour, as I have been doing ever since, to put an end to them, than to profit by them."

In 1785 Mr. Bentham visited Paris for the third time, and afterwards, by way of Italy, Greece, and Turkey, went to Crechhoff in Russia, which was the station of the battalion his brother then commanded, but who was then unfortunately absent at Cherson in consequence of an apprehended attack from the Capitan Pacha. During his stay at Crechhoff Mr. Bentham wrote his letters on the Usury Laws. After three years' absence, he returned home, through Poland, Germany, and the United Provinces, in Feb. 1788.

The death of his father in 1792 left him with a moderate fortune, and the free choice of his course of life, when he wholly abandoned all prospect of professional emoluments and honours, and devoted himself entirely to the composition of his laborious works. These voluminous writings have been published in the following order:—

A Fragment on Government, being an examination of what is delivered on the subject in Blackstone's Commentaries. 1776. 8vo.

A View of the Hard Labour Bill; being an abstract of a Pamphlet entitled,

'Draught of a Bill to punish by Imprisonment and Hard Labour certain offenders; and to establish proper places for their reception.' Interspersed with observations relative to the subject of the above draught in particular, and to Penal Jurisprudence in general. 1778.

Defence of Usury; showing the impolicy of the present legal restraints on the terms of pecuniary bargains. In a series of letters to a friend. To which is added, a letter to Adam Smith, Esq., LL.D., on the discouragement opposed by the above restraints to the progress of inventive industry. 1787.

Letter to a member of the National Convention. 1787.

An introduction to the principles of Morals and Legislation. 4to. printed in 1780, published in 1789.

Draught of a new plan for the organization of the Judicial establishments in France. 1790.

Panopticon, or the Inspection-house; containing the idea of a new principle of construction, applicable to any sort of establishment in which persons of any description are to be kept under inspection; with a plan of management adapted to the principle. 1791. 2 vols. 8vo.

Essay on Political Tactics; containing six of the principal rules proper to be observed by a political assembly, in the process of forming a decision; with the reasons on which they are grounded, and a comparative application of them to British and French practice, being a fragment of a larger work, a sketch of which is subjoined. 1791. 4to.

Truth *versus* Ashurst; or Law as it is, contrasted with what it is said to be. Written in Dec. 1792, printed 1823.

Supply without burden; or Escheat *vice* Taxation, 1795; to which was prefixed a Protest against Law Taxes, which had been printed in 1793.

Traites de Legislation civile et penale, publiées en François d'après les MSS. par Etienne Dumont, 3 vols. 8vo. 1802.

First and Second Letters to Lord Pelham, giving a comparative view of the system of penal colonization in New South Wales and the Home Penitentiary system, prescribed by two Acts of Parliament of the years 1794 and 1799.

A Plea for the Constitution, also directed against the New South Wales colony, of which he recommended the abandonment! 1803.

Scotch Reform considered; with reference to the plan proposed for the Courts and the Administration of Justice in Scotland, with illustrations from English Non-Reform; in letters to Lord Grenville. 1808.

Theorie des Peines et des Recom-

penses, redigée en François par Etienne Dumont, 2 vols. 1812.

On the law of Evidence, 1813.

"Swear not at all;" containing an exposure of the needlessness and mischievousness, as well as anti-christianity of the ceremony of an oath, with proof of the abuses of it, especially in the University of Oxford. Printed 1813; published 1817.

Table of Springs of Action; printed 1815; published 1817.

Chrestomathia. Part I. explanatory of a proposed school for the extension of the new system of instruction to the higher branches of learning, for the use of the middling and higher ranks of life, 1816. Part II. being an Essay on Nomenclature and Classification; including a critical examination of the encyclopedical table of Lord Bacon, as improved by D'Alembert, 1817.

Plan of Parliamentary Reform, with reasons for each article; and an introduction, showing the necessity of radical, and the inadequacy of moderate Reform. 1817.

Papers relative to Codification and Public Instruction; including correspondence with the Russian Emperor, and divers constituted authorities in the American United States. 1817.

The Rationale of Reward, 1825. Translated by a Friend from M. Dumont's "*Traité des Recompenses*," as above, with the benefit of some parts of the original, which were in English.

Church-of-Englandism and its Catechism examined; preceded by strictures on the exclusionary system, as pursued in the National Society's Schools; interspersed with parallel views of the English and Scottish established churches; and concluding with remedies proposed for abuses indicated; and an examination of the Parliamentary system of church reform lately pursued, and still pursuing, including the proposed new churches. Printed 1817; published 1818.

Bentham's Radical Reform Bill, with reasons in notes, 1819.

Observations on the Restrictive and Prohibitory Commercial System, especially with a reference to the decree of the Spanish Cortes of July 1820. From the MSS. of Jeremy Bentham, Esq. By John Bowring.

Letters to Count Toreno, on the proposed Penal Code delivered in by the Legislation Committee of the Spanish Cortes, April 25, 1821; written at the Count's request, 1822.

Codification Proposal, addressed to all nations professing liberal opinions, 1822. Supplement, 1827.

The Book of Fallacies; from unfinished

papers of Jeremy Bentham. By a Friend. 1824.

Rationale of Judicial Evidence, specially applied to English practice, 1827. Five thick 8vo. vols.

These were only a portion of Mr. Bentham's writings. Some, which have been esteemed the most valuable, particularly an "*Essay on Judicial Establishments*," have never in reality been published. Repeated proposals have been made to publish a complete edition of his works. A few weeks before his death Prince Talleyrand, who at all times has professed his high admiration of the author, made proposals to have a complete edition of all his works in French published in Paris. Amongst the unpublished works is one on the use of language, with a view to the giving certainty to the expression of the will of the Legislature. He had also lately projected a new work on language, and one on mathematics. Some, if not all of these productions, will, it is expected, be edited by gentlemen competent to the task, and will at some future period be made public in a complete and uniform shape. Mr. Bentham's correspondence with many of the most distinguished statesmen of Europe, is entrusted to his chief executor, Dr. Bowring. In the second volume of Mr. Barker's *Parriana*, pp. 1—40, is printed a letter of Mr. Bentham to Mr. Bowring, respecting John Lind, the celebrated writer, the Rev. Dr. Nathaniel Forster, of Colchester, and the Rev. Dr. Samuel Parr. Five lively letters of Mr. Bentham to Dr. Parr, are printed in Parr's *Life and Works*, vol. i. pp. 548, 550; vol. viii. pp. 4—12.

As a writer Bentham was very obscure; but he had able friends, who made some of his numerous works intelligible, and who helped him to that fame which even his own obscurities could not strangle. Like Swift, he occasionally arrived at bold and startling principles through a process of banter and wit; for, absorbed as he was in the most serious pursuits, he possessed a rare vein of humour.

In 1802 Mr. Bentham again visited Paris, in company with his friend Sir Samuel Romilly; and again in 1825, when marked respect was paid to him, particularly in the courts of law.

Major Parry, in his "*Last Days of Lord Byron*," has given a ludicrous and somewhat disrespectful account of the visit he paid to Mr. Bentham, for the purpose of taking him to see the stores and materials preparing for the Greeks. Having been invited to "breakfast," without the hour being mentioned, the Major attended at what

he considered the philosophic hour of eight, but was told that Mr. Bentham did not breakfast until three! However, having taken that meal with the great jurist's two amanuenses, Major Parry was summoned to his presence about ten o'clock. "His appearance struck me forcibly. His white thin locks cut straight in the fashion of the Quakers, and hanging or rather floating on his shoulders; his garments something of their colour and cut, and his frame rather square and muscular, with no exuberance of flesh, made up a singular looking, and not an inelegant, old man. He welcomed me with a few hurried words, but without any ceremony, and then conducted me into several rooms to show me *his* ammunition and materials of war. One very large room was nearly filled with books; and another with unbound works, which, I understood, were the philosopher's own composition. The former, he said, furnished him his supplies."

The remainder of the story, although very amusing, is too long to extract. It turns principally on Mr. Bentham's custom of running in the streets, which made the Major fearful lest every body should take him for a mad doctor, the attendant amanuensis for his assistant, and Mr. Bentham for his patient, just broke adrift from his keepers. "He exulted," it is said, "in his activity, and inquired particularly, if I had ever seen a man at his time of life so active. I could not answer, No! while I was almost breathless with the exertion of following him through the crowded streets."

"His appearance," it has been lately remarked, "both in the amplitude of his look, the flow of his reverend hair, and the habitual benevolence of his smile, had a striking likeness to Franklin, and on a hasty glance the busts might be confounded. He had all the practical wisdom of one of the sages of good sense; took exercise as long as he could, both abroad and at home; indulged in reasonable appetite; and, notwithstanding the mechanical-mindedness with which his utilitarianism has been charged, and the suspicious jokes he could crack against fancy and the poets, could quote his passages out of Virgil, 'like a proper Eton boy.' He also played upon the organ, which looked the more poetical in him, because he possessed, on the border of his garden, a house in which Milton had lived, and had set up a bust against it in honour of the great Bard, himself an organ player. Emperors as well as other princes have sought to do him honour; but he was too wise to encourage their

advances beyond what was good for mankind. The Emperor Alexander, who was afraid of his legislation, sent him a diamond ring, which the Philosopher to his immortal honour returned, saying (or something to that effect) that his object was not to receive rings from princes, but to do good to the world."

During the late unhealthy season, Mr. Bentham had been subject to repeated attacks of *bronchitis*; but he had recovered from the first severe attacks with so much vigour, that it was considered by many that he would return to his former state of health; and he again received the visits of distinguished foreigners, and of those with whom he was in the habit of friendly intercourse. Several days before his death he had taken up the portion of his manuscript for the third volume of his unpublished Constitutional Code. Another attack of his disorder, however, arrested his labours for ever. His death was singularly tranquil.

It was a part of his will that his body should be devoted to the purpose of improving the science of anatomy, and his body was in consequence laid on the table of the anatomical school in Webb-street, Borough. His friends—those who knew him best, and had enjoyed most happy hours with him—might not have been displeased, though affected, by the sight. He looked calm and serene, presenting an appearance that might reconcile those who have the most horror of a dead body, to the aspect of death. In compliance with Mr. Bentham's wish, Dr. Southwood Smith delivered a lecture over the body.

A portrait of Mr. Bentham is prefixed to the second edition of his "Introduction to Morals and Legislation," 8vo. 1823; and in the same year one by another artist was published in the European Magazine.

REV. HENRY HETLEY.

March 12. At Wilton, Wiltshire, aged 87, the Rev. Henry Hetley, B.D. Rector of that parish, Vicar of Aldworth, Berks, and a Prebendary of Salisbury.

Mr. Hetley was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. as thirteenth senior optime, in 1767, M.A. in 1770, and B.D. in 1778. The late Dr. Samuel Parr, for the short time he continued at Cambridge, was Mr. Hetley's contemporary and friend, and they occasionally corresponded through life. Three of Mr. Hetley's letters, the first written in 1767, and the last in 1824, are printed in Parr's *Life and Works*, vol. viii. pp. 185-9. At the former period Mr. Hetley had been recently appointed

to a curacy at Staines. In the second, written in 1777, he mentions that the second son of Lord Pelham was his pupil, and that, at a recent ordination of the Bishop of Ely (Keene), he had been the examiner. In 1782, Mr. Hetley was presented by his college to the vicarage of Aldworth; in 1788 by the Earl of Pembroke to the rectory of Wilton; and in 1802 he was collated by Bishop Douglas to the prebend of Warminster in the cathedral church of Salisbury.

In his last letter to Dr. Parr, written in 1824, he gives a cheerful picture both of his success in the career of his profession, and of his happy temper of mind at its close. He states that he was "in possession of nine hundred a-year, temporal and spiritual; and, though not a great dignitary, I have four prebends bestowed upon me, (two belonging to Wilton Abbey) by Lord Pembroke, the Lord Lieutenant of the county, Bishop Douglas, and Dean Ekin; and to have been so distinguished is a great gratification to one in so private a walk in life." Mr. Hetley had two sons; one living at Wilton, the other not far from it.

REV. GEORGE BURDER.

May 29. At the house of his son, Dr. Burder, in Brunswick-square, aged 80, the Rev. George Burder, senior Minister of Fetter-lane Chapel, for many years gratuitous Secretary to the London Missionary Society, and editor of the *Evangelical Magazine*.

Mr. Burder was for upwards of twenty years minister of West Orchard Chapel, Coventry; and for twenty-nine years, until within a few weeks of his death, he had officiated at Fetter-lane Chapel. He was the author or editor of the following publications:—*Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress*, with notes, 1786. *Evangelical Truth Defended*, 1788. *Collin's Weaver's Pocket Book, or Weaving Spiritualized*, 1794. *Abridgement of Owen's Treatise on Justification by Faith*, 1797. *The Welsh Indians*; or, a collection of papers respecting a people whose ancestors emigrated from Wales to America, in the year 1170, with Prince Madoc, and who are said now to inhabit a beautiful country on the west side of the Mississippi, 1797. The life of the late Rev. John Machin, formerly minister of the parish church of Astbury, Cheshire, with a commendatory preface, by Sir Charles Wolseley, 1799. *Village Sermons*, in six volumes, 1799-1812; a work which has been highly popular among his fraternity. *Bunyan's Holy War*, with notes, 1803. *Howell's History of the Holy Bible*, enlarged and improved, 1805. *Mather's Essays to do Good*, re-

vised and improved, 1807. *Missionary Anecdotes*, 1811. *Henry's Family Bible*, with improvements, in conjunction with the Rev. Joseph Hughes, &c.

He was for many years Secretary to the London Missionary Society, which office he discharged gratuitously, and was extensively known as a man of unostentatious piety, enlightened benevolence, and considerable intellectual endowments. His funeral took place in Bunhill-fields' burial ground. A sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. Winter, at the Wesleyan Chapel, City-road, and the corpse was followed thence to the grave by upwards of fifty ministers, besides the relatives and private friends of the deceased. Mr. Burder's relative, the Rev. Samuel Burder, who conformed to the Established Church, is known to the world as an author profoundly skilled in Oriental literature, and a learned commentator upon the Scriptures.

JOSEPH THACKERAY, M.D.

July 5. At Bedford, after six days' illness, aged 48, Joseph Thackeray, Esq. M.D.

This Gentleman was brother, we believe, to the Rev. George Thackeray, M.D., the present Provost of King's College, Cambridge.

He was educated at Eton, from whence he went to King's College, Cambridge, and studied at the medical schools of London and Edinburgh. He was a Fellow of King's, and graduated B.A. 1807, M.A. 1810, and M.D. 1817.

By every class of the community in Bedford and its neighbourhood his death will be felt as an irreparable loss. He was no less eminent for his professional skill than distinguished for his private virtues. He was a kind and warm-hearted friend; to the poor a liberal benefactor; to the public charities of the town a munificent patron. To him, next to its liberal founder, the late Mr. Whitbread, the Bedford Infirmary owes its present prosperity. To the funds of the Institution he was a contributor to a very large amount; chiefly with a view to promote its interest he pursued a laborious profession with an ardour of mind and activity of body to which his constitution has proved unequal; and his life may be said to have fallen a sacrifice to his philanthropy.

His memory was honoured by a public funeral, which was attended by the corporation and inhabitants of the borough, and by several influential gentlemen of the county; amongst whom were Samuel Whitbread, Esq. M.P., Captain Pulhill, M.P., Mr. Palmer, M.P., Mr. Gregory, Mr. Carbonell, &c. &c.

NINIAN BRUCE, ESQ.

June 12. At the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, of the spasmodic cholera, Ninian Bruce, esq. A.M. for upwards of twenty years Surgeon of that establishment.

In the year 1795, Mr. Bruce entered the medical department of the army as Assistant Surgeon of the 88th regiment, of which Sir James McGrigor, the present Director-general, was then Surgeon. Mr. Bruce served in that corps in the West Indies, at the Cape of Good Hope, and in India; and after the return of that corps from Egypt, and the promotion of Sir James McGrigor, he was promoted to the Surgeoncy of his corps. He subsequently served, with great distinction, with the 88th regiment at the Cape of Good Hope, in South America, and at Walcheren. His health at this time became greatly impaired by service in various climates, particularly in the pestilential climate of Walcheren; on which account he was appointed to the Surgeoncy of the Royal Military College at Sandhurst, the duties of which he continued to discharge with the ability, zeal, and humanity which distinguished his character. His professional attendance was not confined to the College, but the poor population for the circuit of many miles received the advantage of his advice; he visited them at their homes, and bore the expense of all the medicines they required. The stationary appointment at Sandhurst was favourable to the feeble health of Mr. Bruce, and the retirement congenial to his long-established habits of study.

Mr. Bruce was no ordinary man; with much modesty, and without any show, he had the accomplishments of the scholar, and in the highest degree those of the man of taste, being well versed in the *Belles Lettres* and the *Fine Arts*. He had a taste for poetry, painting, and music, in the theory of which he was deeply versed, while he was no mean performer and composer. In philological studies he was a master, and at the same time a most judicious critic; and he possessed a rich fund of wit and humour. He was deeply versed in classical learning, and had for years made the ancient Greek and Roman writers his reading in hours of relaxation. Of late years he made the Oriental languages his study, and was a proficient in the Persian, Arabic, and Sanscrit languages.

While this gentleman may be accounted a most accomplished scholar, he was a man distinguished for the strictest integrity, and the highest sense of honour and independence.

GENT. MAG. *July*, 1832.

The writer of this is thoroughly acquainted with the persevering benevolence and kind-heartedness of Mr. Bruce; indeed his charitable feelings often carried him beyond his means. Never was man more single-minded, nor more gifted with the warmest feelings of the heart. His remains were followed to the grave by the officers and students of the Military College; and, on the Sunday following his decease, a funeral sermon was preached in the chapel of the College by the eloquent chaplain of Sandhurst.

JOHN TAYLOR, ESQ.

May ... In his 76th year, at his house in Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, John Taylor, Esq. a gentleman upwards of fifty years concerned with the periodical press, and particularly well known for his numerous contributions to the theatres, in the form of poetical sketches, prologues, epilogues, and addresses.

Mr. Taylor was the grandson of the famous Chevalier John Taylor, oculist to the principal sovereigns of Europe, and son to John Taylor, the Chevalier's son and successor, who was for many years oculist to his Majesty George III. and in that capacity resided in Hatton Garden, where the subject of this memoir was born, and, along with his brother Jeremiah, held the office of joint oculist to his Majesty, until the death of Jeremiah, which is lamented in an elegiac tribute in Vol. II. of our author's poems, published in 1827.

Between the celebrated Chevalier and his son John there was much animosity, as appears by a life of the former, published by this son in 2 vols. 12mo. 1761, full of scurrilous anecdote, and now, we believe, very scarce. To either of these publications, the oldest friends of the late Mr. Taylor were never known to hear him allude in the most distant manner, and they may well be now allowed to depart into obscurity.

The late Mr. Taylor's attachment to the stage began early in life. He had personal knowledge of Garrick and some of his contemporaries. In 1795 he published a pleasing poem, entitled "*The Stage*," in which is a fair and candid statement of the performers of the time. In the preface to this he informs us that "all the performers whose names are mentioned, except *Quin*, *Mrs. Pritchard*, and *Mrs. Cibber*, who died in the infancy of the author, he *saw*, and though he was young at the time, yet a constant opportunity of attending the theatres, enabled him to form such an estimate of their several merits as his memory faithfully retains." This was reprinted in 1827.

In 1811 he published "Poems on several occasions, consisting of Sonnets, Miscellaneous Poems, Prologues and Epilogues, Tales and Imitations," &c. 12mo. all of which were reprinted in 1827, except the "Caledonian Sonnet," which first appeared in 1810, and was written in ridicule of the "old ballad style of poetry" adopted by Sir Walter Scott, which, however, he never reprinted, and in his late collection he appears among that gentleman's admirers.

This last collection appeared in 1827, entitled "Poems on various subjects," 2 vols. 8vo. published by subscription. The list of subscribers, with which the first volume commences, is extremely copious, containing the names of most of the eminent characters, political, dramatic, artists, &c. who are either mentioned in his poems, or were esteemed throughout life by Mr. Taylor. They all felt warmly for an old and faithful servant of the public, now brought into difficulties by the ill conduct of those who had imposed on his goodnature.

He attached himself very early in life to the periodical press, and about sixty years ago was connected with the *Morning Herald*, when under the management of the Rev. Bate Dudley. Some years afterwards he became editor of the *Sun*, a daily evening paper, but was deprived of his property in that paper by the misconduct of a deceased partner. Of this and many other vicissitudes of his life, frequent notice is taken in the collection of his poems, which must excite the kindest feelings in the memory of his surviving friends.

Besides his poem, entitled "The Stage," these volumes contain above seventy prologues, epilogues, and other theatrical addresses, in the composition of which he had a singular felicity. These are followed by numerous sonnets, odes, episodes, miscellaneous effusions, imitations, and tales, among which latter are the well-known tales of Monsieur Tonson; Frank Hayman; Parsons the actor; and Lion; Otello, &c. Elegies and Epitaphs, Odes of Anacreon, &c. The great characteristics of his poems are ease, facetiousness, and good-humour, qualities very desirable in poetical compositions of this class, and which were well known to distinguish the author in private life. Many of his sonnets have much simplicity and tenderness, particularly where he adverts to the death of his first wife, whom he lost early in life, and whom he never forgot, although afterwards his happiness was increased by his union with the very amiable lady who survived him, and

whom he acknowledges a tender and affectionate companion and nurse to him in all his afflictions. These bore hard upon him in the last two or three years of his life, when he began to feel the infirmities of age, and particularly loss of memory. He had begun to collect memoirs of his early life, but had made very small progress in the work, in the year preceding his death. It was very absurdly said, in a paltry account of him published in 1816, that he was the author of the biographical memoirs which accompany Cadell and Davies's "British Gallery of Portraits," not a line of which came from his pen.

CLERGY DECEASED.

The Rev. *Joseph Crosthwaite*, Rector of Barlavington and Egdean, Sussex, to which churches he was presented by the Earl of Egremont, 1829. He was of St. John's College, Cambridge, B.A. 1813.

At Stourport, aged 80, the Rev. *David Davies*, for upwards of 50 years Curate of Milton Chapel.

The Rev. *William Hodgson*, Incumbent of Milnrow, Lancashire, and Master of Rochdale grammar-school. He was presented to Milnrow in 1800 by the Vicar of Rochdale.

The Rev. *Nicholas Manley*, M.A. Curate of St. Peter's, Dublin.

The Rev. *Ambrose Serle*, Rector of Kelvedon Hatch, Essex. He was of St. Edmund Hall, Oxford, M.A. 1795; and was presented to his living in 1798 by his own family.

At Coniscliffe, Durham, aged 77, the Rev. *James Topham*, M.A. Vicar of that parish, and for 30 years Curate of the adjacent large and populous parish of Darlington. He was collated to Coniscliffe in 1820 by Bishop Barrington.

Jan. 20. At Kandy, in Ceylon, aged 46, the Rev. *Thomas Ireland*. He had passed sixteen years as Military Chaplain, successively at Trincomalee, the Cape of Good Hope, Gorham's Tower, and in Ceylon; and fulfilled his professional duties in a most exemplary manner.

June 17. At Redmile rectory, Leic. aged 25, the Rev. *Edmund Henry Outram*, of St. John's College, Cambridge, late Curate of West Allington, Lincolnshire; younger son of the late Edmund Outram, D.D. Archdeacon of Derby, and Public Orator of Cambridge.

DEATHS.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

June 11. Aged 71, Sarah, widow of Thos. Alderson, esq. of Durham.

June 25. Richard-Chicheley, 2d surviving

son of C. Plowden, esq. of York-street, Portman-square.

June 26. In Berkeley-sq. in her 92d year, her Grace Elizabeth Duchess dowager of Manchester. She was the eldest daughter of Sir James Dashwood, the second Baronet, of Kirklington Park in Oxfordshire; by Elizabeth, daughter and coheir of Edward Spencer of Readlesham, esq. and sister to Anne Duchess of Hamilton. She was married Oct. 23, 1762, to George fourth Duke of Manchester, who died Sept. 2, 1788, having had issue by her two sons and two daughters: 1. George Viscount Mandeville, who died in 1772; 2. William, the present Duke of Manchester; 3. Lady Caroline-Maria, the present Duchess of Montrose; and 4. Lady Emily, Housekeeper at Hampton Court Palace. Her Grace was in the receipt of 8000*l.* per annum, as a compensation allowance for loss of the office of Collector of Customs outwards, held by her husband. Her remains were conveyed to Kimbolton for interment.

Emily, youngest dau. of General Molyneux, late of Cheltenham.

June 29. On his arrival from Bombay, after 14 years' servitude, aged 33, Major G. White, 19th N. I., second son of Joseph White, esq. of Little Munden, Herts.

Aged 51, James Esdaile Hammet, esq.

July 1. In Queen-street, aged 72, John Masfield, esq. late of Buttery House, Salop.

July 2. In Orchard-st. Frances dowager Lady Hales.

In Guilford-st. aged 69, Mrs. Sarah Rivington, one of the daughters of John Rivington, esq. who died in 1792, and sister of the Messrs. Francis and Charles Rivington, of St. Paul's Church-yard and Waterloo-place.

July 5. Of cholera, Frederic Thornhill, esq. of Fish-street-hill, citizen and founder, the highly-esteemed representative in Common Council of the Ward of Bridge. He was one of the most distinguished of the City orators; and will be remembered by our readers as the defender in this Miscellany of the erasure of the Inscriptions from the Monument.

July 6. Aged 17, John-Henry, second son of the Rev. Henry Penny, of Kensington.

In Maddox-street, aged 48, Capt. John Brady Shouldham, of Ballymahon, co. Longford.

July 7. From an accident on a steamboat at Blackwall, aged 23, Thomas Robert Andrews, esq. of Upper Bedford-place, eldest son of the late T. R. Andrews, esq.

July 8. Emma, only dau. of Geo. Heald, esq. of Upper Harley-st.

In Bridge-st. Blackfriars, of cholera, John Wood, esq. surgeon, eldest son of John Wood, esq. of Worthing.

July 9. At Guildhall, aged 77, Timothy Tyrrell, esq. Remembrancer of the City of London. He was elected to that office in

1793. He married in 1789 the only daughter of the late John Dalland, esq. the celebrated optician of St. Paul's Church-yard, by whom he had a numerous family of sons, all established in highly respectable walks of life.

July 10. At Brompton, aged 83, Mrs. Mary Groome.

Jane, wife of Mr. Samuel Osborn, of Bishopsgate-st. only dau. of the late Mr. Deputy Greenaway.

At Pimlico, aged 73, John Townsend, the veteran and well respected chief officer of the old Bow-street police. He was a great favourite with King George the Third and his late Majesty, and was always chief officer of the police on all state occasions; while, in reference to his present Majesty, he was heard to say, only a few weeks ago: "He is just like his father—he misses me in a moment if I am not there." Townsend was born in the Middlesex Hospital, and was brought up in the charity-school of St. Clement Danes; and it is a trait greatly to his honour that he became, as soon as he had the means, a subscriber to both these institutions, and so continued to the time of his death. He was remarkable for his *esprit de corps*, and, as such, feelingly alive to every thing connected with the honour of the craft. Those who recur to his examination before the Police Committee in 1816, will there see John Townsend in all his glory, at once laying down the law to Members of Parliament "with all humble submission," and giving a genuine picture of his own mind in all its originality and grotesqueness. He was well known in the streets from a white hat with a broad ribbon, similar to one worn some years since by the late King.

July 11. Charles, youngest son of F. H. Mitchell, esq. of Upper Wimpole-street.

The wife of W. Adams, esq. of Hampstead.

Aged 10, George, second son of the Rev. R. H. Barham, Minor Canon of St. Paul's.

July 13. In Albany-st. Regent's Park, aged 54, Capt. Joseph Dowson, an Elder Brother of the Trinity-house, elected 1822.

July 15. James Hunt, esq. of Brompton, and New Boswell-court, leaving a large family.

In Duke-st. Westminster, Eliz. widow of Nath. Atcheson, esq. F.S.A. who died in 1825 (see a memoir of him in our vol. xcvi. i. 91.)

July 16. Aged 31, the wife of Mr. Strange, bookseller, Paternoster-row.

At Bow, of cholera, aged 80, W. Munro, esq. of Berbice.

July 17. Aged 48, of cholera, Ann, wife of the Rev. J. Watson, D.D. Vicar of Ringstead cum Dentford, and Curate of St. Vedast, Foster-lane.

July 18. The wife of Charles Noyes, esq. of the Board of Trade, Whitehall.

Aged 60, Elizabeth, widow of G. Bayne, esq. of Nottingham-place.

Of cholera, aged 68, Maria, widow of Israel Israel, esq. of St. Mary Axe; and on the same day, aged 81, her son, George-Hebert Israel, esq.

At Camden-town, the widow of G. Byfield, architect.

July 19. Aged 67, Caroline, wife of Mr. Ridgway, bookseller, Piccadilly.

At Pimlico, aged 58, H. J. Coward, esq. half-pay Royal Art.

July 19. At a very advanced age, Mrs. Payne, of Gower-street.

July 20. At Hampstead, aged 75, Charlotte, the wife of Mr. Sergeant Sellon.

July 21. G. Hubson, esq. of Portland-place, aged 64.

At Camden-street. T. G. Smith, esq. of the Six Clerks' Office.

July 22. Josias Nottidge, jun. esq. of Bermondsey, eldest son of Josias Nottidge, esq. of Wixoe, Suffolk.

July 23. In Chesterfield-street, in the house of Lord Dacre, of cholera, Harry Scott, esq. Consul at Bordeaux, brother to the late Countess of Oxford, and son of the late Rev. James Scott, Vicar of Itchen Stoke, Hants.

In Belgrave-street, of cholera, the Hon. Elizabeth Katherine, wife of the Hon. Rob. Smith, sister to the Countess of Chesterfield and Lord Forester, and niece to the Duke of Rutland. She was the second dau. of Cecil-Weld 1st and late Lord Forester, by Lady Katherine-Mary Manners; was married June 17, 1822, and has left two daughters, and a son and heir, only fifteen months old.

BERKS.—June 29. At Falmouth, Lieutenant Martin, R.M.

July 6. At Newbury, Eleanor, wife of the Rev. Henry Bowyer, Rector of Sunningwell.

BUCKS.—July 6. At Iver, aged 79, John Copeland, esq.

DERBY.—July 5. At Willington, aged 51, the widow of Leonard Fosbrooke, esq. late of Ravenstone, co. Leic.

DEVON.—June 24. Walter Prideaux, esq. banker, in Plymouth, a member of the Society of Friends.

June 29. At Exeter, aged 57, Mary, wife of the Rev. E. Morshhead, Rector of Calstock, and eldest daughter of the late Arthur Kelly, esq. of Kelly.

June 30. The wife of H. M. Ford, esq. of Exeter.

July 6. At Plymouth, aged 56, Harriett, wife of Sir Colman Rashleigh, Bart. of Prideaux, in Cornwall. She was the second dau. of Rob. Williams, esq. M.P. of Bridehead, co. Dorset, and was married May 24, 1808, to Mr. Rashleigh, who was created a Baronet in 1831.

July 11. At Bideford, Sarah-Ann, wife of Lieut.-Col. Robert Frederick, late of 55th reg.

July 13. The widow of James Charter, esq. formerly Comptroller of the Customs, Exeter.

At Upton-cottage, near St. Mary Church, Exeter, Thomas Sparkes Cholwich, esq. formerly of Devonport.

July 16. At Hill's Court, in his 70th year, John Powning, esq. Member of the Corporation of the Poor for many years, and from 1808 Surveyor to the Chamber of Exeter.

DORSET.—June 28. Murdered by smugglers at Lulworth, by throwing him over the cliff, Lieut. Thos. Edw. Knight, Preventive Service. He was a native of Folkestone, and brother of Mr. Knight, surgeon, of that town. He was some time proprietor of a respectable boarding-school at Dover; and his widow, who is left with five children, is daughter of Mr. Elwyn, late Surveyor of the Customs of that town. This catastrophe happened on his 42d birth-day.

July 9. At Kington Magna, aged 22, Charlotte, eldest dau. of the Rev. T. W. Dugdale, Rector.

July 12. At Bridport, Mrs. Hine, sister-in-law to Mr. Justice Burrough.

DURHAM.—June 27. At Durham, aged 27, Eliza-Sophia, 2d daughter of Commander Wm. Oxborough, R.N.

ESSEX.—June 27. At Woodford-wells, aged 18, George, youngest child of the Rev. John Bedingsfeld, Collyer, of Hackford-hall, Norfolk.

GLOUCESTER.—June 24. At Cheltenham, the wife of the Rev. George Vanbrugh, Rector of Aughton, Lanc.

Lately.—At Gloucester, Teresa-Mary, wife of William Vaughan, esq. of Courtfield, Monmouthshire, dau. of the late Thomas Weld, esq. of Lulworth Castle, and sister to Cardinal Weld.

July 2. Eleanor-Sandys, fourth dau. of Rev. J. Kempthorne, Rector of St. Michael's, Gloucester.

July 5. At Clifton, in his 18th year, Wm. Henry, only son of late Wm. Whitaker, esq. of Motcombe-house, Dorset.

July 18. At the Bristol Hotwells, Louisa Minshall, relict of Rev. Robert Barker Bell, B.C.L. Fellow of New college, Oxford, eld. dau. of late Rev. Alex. Colston, of Filkins hall, Oxon.

HANTS.—July 5. At Southampton, aged 57, Peter Bernard, esq.

July 8. At Winchester, Miss Howley, sister of the present Archbishop of Canterbury.

July 10. At Winchester, the widow of Wm. Nicholas, esq.

July 16. John Saunders, esq. of Downe's-house, near Southampton.

HERTS.—June 25. At Stanstead, aged 61, Wm. Dimsdale, esq.

KENT.—July 9. At Broadstairs, Elizabeth, wife of Sir Gilbert Blane, Bart. M.D.

She was the only dau. of Abraham Gardiner, esq., was married July 11, 1786, and had four sons, and a daughter, who was drowned in 1813.

July 14. At St. Stephen's, Canterbury, Eleanor, youngest daughter of Rev. Henry Plumtre, Rector of Claypole, Notts.

July 15. At Halstead place, in her 20th year, Esther Anue, youngest dau. of Alderman Atkins, M.P.

At the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, Maria, wife of Lieut.-Col. Fred. Campbell, R.N.

July 18. At Ramsgate, of cholera, in his 68th year, T. Lewis, esq. many years of the firm of J. T. James and Co. Queen-st. Cheapside.

LANCASTER.—*June 24.* At Liverpool, aged 57, Wm. Nicholson, esq. late Lieut.-Col. and one of the senior Deputy Lieutenants of the County.

July 2. At Liverpool, of cholera, A. Browne, esq.

LINCOLNSHIRE.—*Lately.* At Louth, aged 73, John Loft, esq. a member of the Corporation.

MIDDLESEX.—*June 28.* At Ealing, Major John Fortnam, late of 19th Light Dragoons.

July 10. Aged 71, Arden Hulme, esq. of Hampton Wick.

At Hadley, aged 68, J. B. Child, esq.

July 14. At Hampton Wick, the wife of C. Derby, esq. of George-st. Portman-sq.

July 17. At Edmonton, aged 46, Lieut. Charles Taylor, R.N.

NORFOLK.—*Lately.* At Yarmouth, aged 62, Wm. Wincopp, M.D.

July 19. At the Vicarage, Hillingdon, aged 21, E. T. Hodgson, esq. Gren. Guards, third son of the Dean of Carlisle.

NORTHUMBERLAND.—*June 21.* At South Shields, having been cruelly beaten by two pitmen ten days before, Nicholas Fairless, esq. for forty years an active magistrate. During the "Sailors' Stick" in 1815, his activity was such as to procure him the thanks of Government. His remains were attended to the grave by the Mayor of Newcastle and above 200 gentlemen; and a verdict of wilful murder was returned against the men who had occasioned his death.

July 4. At Ovingham, Mr. Matthew Bewick, nephew of the late celebrated Mr. Thomas Bewick, wood engraver. He was a young man of great promise, and was likely, had he lived, to have attained an equal degree of eminence in his profession with his uncle.

July 10. W. C. M. Creight, esq. of the Branch Bank, Newcastle upon-Tyne.

NOTTINGHAM.—*July 7.* At Barnby-Moor, aged 73, Samuel Barker, esq.

SALOP.—*June 25.* At Lilleshall Vicarage, in her 18th year, Ellen, daughter of the Rev. John Blunt.

June 28. At Market Drayton, in the

house of his brother-in-law Purney Sillitoe, esq. Wm. Sandey, esq. Commander R.N.

SOMERSET.—*June 25.* At Leigh Frome, Geo. Sargeant, esq. Colonel on Bengal establishment.

Lately. At Bath, aged 70, A. T. Sam-payo, esq. of Peterborough house, Fulham.

June 29. At Bath, Sir Wm. Chambers Bagshawe, of the Oakes, Derbyshire. He exchanged the name of Darling for Bagshawe in 1801; and was knighted when High Sheriff of Derbyshire, March 24, 1806.

July 3. At Bathwick, in his 83d year, T. Rogers, esq. of Holt, only brother of the Rev. J. M. Rogers, of Devizes.

At Yeovil, aged 46, Susannah, widow of Samuel Kitson, esq. and dau. of Edward Bellamy, esq. of Cheddington, Dorset.

July 4. At Bathford, aged 53, Evan Thomas, esq. of Sully, co. Glamorgan, and Llwynmaddock, Brecon.

At Bath, Elizabeth, widow of Alex. Ector, esq. of Jamaica.

STAFFORD.—*July 19.* Aged 27, Mill-cent-Charlotte, wife of Rev. Edw. Geo. Simcox, of Harborne, third dau. of John Gisborne, esq. of Darley Dale, Derbyshire.

SUFFOLK.—*June 22.* At Hampton, Eliz. widow of R. Dixon, esq. of Upper Harley-st.

July 9. At Bury, Letitia, wife of Rev. Charles Dewhurst, eldest dau. of N. W. Bromley, esq.

SURREY.—At the Moat-house, Stockwell, aged 16, Eliza-Julia, dau. of Mr. Alderman Farebrother.

July 4. At Mitcham, aged 17, W. B. second son of the Rev. J. H. Mapleton.

July 9. At Carshalton-park, aged 82, John Taylor, esq.

At Richmond, aged 78, Frances, widow of Thomas Rice, esq. of Hampton-court.

At Leatherhead, Rebecca-Fish, wife of William Richardson, esq.

At Mitcham, aged 72, John Parrott, esq.

July 11. At the house of Chas. Brooke, esq. Long Ditton, on his second birth-day, Charles-Broughton, youngest son of Lieut.-Col. James Tod.

July 12. At Norwood, in the house of her brother-in-law John Hays, Anne, wife of Edward Micklem, esq. late of Oxford.

July 15. At Westow-hill, aged 42, Lucy, wife of James Hill, esq.

SUSSEX.—*July 17.* At Findon, Sarah Loveday, second dau. of the late John L. esq. of Caversham, Oxfordshire.

WARWICK.—*July 10.* At Leamington, Elizabeth, widow of John Bolland, esq.

WILTS.—*June 29.* At Charlton, Sarah, wife of the Rev. George Young.

July 2. At Bowden Park, the widow of Barnard Dickinson, esq.

July 8. Aged 75, Daniel Young, esq. of Cowbridge.

July 9. Aged 61, John Pirckney, esq. an Alderman of Salisbury, and thrice Mayor.

July 13. At Mere, aged 11, Anne-Grove, only dau. of John Chafin Morris, esq. Commander R.N.

At Wootton-Rivers, Thomas Pike, esq.

WORCESTER.—*June 25.* At Tenbury, Ellen, widow of Rev. Thomas Roche, vicar.

YORK.—*July 1.* At Leeds, aged 67, Elizabeth, widow of Charles Roberts, esq. Major 57th regt. late of Scarborough, and formerly of Cheshunt.

WALES.—*June 18.* At Flint, aged 44, of cholera, Capt. Henry Wynne, late of 23rd Fusiliers.

IRELAND.—*May 22.* At Ballygrennan, near Limerick, Lieut. James Fitzwilliam, late of the 1st regiment, with which he served during the Peninsular campaign, and at the battle of Waterloo. In an attempt to scale the walls at Badajoz, for which he volunteered, he received several gun-shot and bayonet wounds, and remained amongst the killed for several hours, for which he enjoyed a pension.

Lately. At Drogheda, aged 75, Alderman C. Evans, fifty-five years proprietor of the Drogheda Journal.

In Dublin, aged 72, Madame de Rubigny Barre, authoress of a valuable French grammar, and a woman of considerable talent. In 1822 she published an account of her life and sufferings during the French Revolution; and one of her latest acts was to bequeath her body for dissection to the Professor of Anatomy of Trinity College, Dublin, for the benefit of science.

At Belfast, of cholera, Dr. Buchanan, physician to the Cholera Hospital of the Ballymacarrett district. When cholera made its appearance in Glasgow, he proceeded thither, to study the disease; and, from the period of the breaking out of that epidemic in Belfast, his exertions were so unremitting that he was seldom able to snatch more than three or four hours' sleep out of the twenty-four. He has left a wife, with a family of five children.

SCOTLAND.—*Lately.* Dr. Andrew Duncan, Professor of Materia Medica in the University of Edinburgh, and Secretary to the University.

At Edinburgh, Capt. Henry Curtis, 2nd dragoon guards; son of the late Rev. Chas. Curtis, Rector of St. Martin's, Birmingham, and nephew to the late Alderman Sir Wm. Curtis, Bart. His remains were buried at Holyrood Chapel.

ABROAD.—Suddenly, a few days after sailing from Falmouth for Jamaica, John Bailie, esq. late of Torquay.

At the Hague, at the age of 100 years and nine weeks, M. Buder, formerly master tailor of the Court of Louis XVI.

At Naples, Isabella, wife of the Rev. Henry Horace Hayes.

At Paris, of cholera, aged 41, Jean Antoine St. Martin, Member of the French Institute. He was born at Paris; and at a very early

age he applied himself to the study of the oriental languages, and became one of the best pupils of the learned orientalist Silvestre de Sacy. Appointed first inspector of oriental typography at the Imprimerie Royale, he was elected in 1820 member of the Institute, and of the Académie des Inscriptions et Belles Lettres. His principal work is the *Mémoires Historiques et Géographiques sur l'Arménie*; Paris, 1818-19, 2 vols. 8vo. He had finished, before his death, a work on the Chronology of Ancient History, in which he discusses and solves with remarkable talent most of the difficult questions relating to ancient chronology.

March 31. At sea, on her return from Liberia (the colony of emancipated American slaves) to Sierra Leone, Hannah, widow of Rev. Alexander Kilham, and sister to Peter Spurr, esq. of Sheffield. For many years she had been a member of the Society of Friends, and one of the most actively benevolent persons in that connexion, especially in founding and promoting schools for the christian instruction of poor children, both in Great Britain and Ireland.

May 22. At Berbice, W. Power, esq. Protector of Slaves.

June 4. At Montreal, aged 39, Jane, wife of John-Banner Price, esq. Assistant Commissary-general.

June 6. At Barbadoes, aged 52, Michael Cavan, esq. for many years a resident merchant.

June 28. At Leghorn, aged 76, Mrs. Emily Gore, dau. of Charles Gore, esq. of Devanner, Radnorsh. and afterwards of Weimar, in Saxony.

July 2. At Boulogne, aged 47, John Payler, esq. of Canterbury.

ADDITIONS TO OBITUARY.

Vol. CI. Part i.

P. 366.—“The Earl of Darnley was as liberal patron of the Fine Arts, and a zealous friend of all useful public institutions; and he gave a most convincing proof of the interest which he felt in the promotion of natural knowledge, by the formation and maintenance of a noble collection of rare and curious plants and animals.” *Speech of H.R.H. the Duke of Sussex, at the Anniversary of the Royal Society.*

P. 650. On a monument at St. Lucia, (being a pyramid eight feet square at its base, and 15 feet 8 inches high) has been placed the following inscription: “Sacred to the memory of his Excellency Major-General George Mackie, C.B. Governor of St. Lucia, who died at the Pavilion, on the 8th of March 1831, in the 53d year of his age, after a severe illness of eight days, and within two months of his arrival in this colony. This tribute of respect to his worth as an amiable man and upright Governor; is erected by the staff officers, non-commis-

sioned officers, and privates of the Royal Artillery, Royal Engineers, 93d Highlanders, and 1st West India regiments, together with a large portion of the respectable inhabitants of the Island, A D. 1831."—A similar tablet is placed on the opposite side of the monument, to the memory of Major-Gen. Sir David Stewart, K.C.B. who died Governor of the same Island, Dec. 28, 1829.

Part ii. p. 280.—"Mr. Thomas Greatorex, the well-known musician, was the author of a paper on the measurement of the heights of mountains. He was a person of great modesty and simplicity of character, and possessed a knowledge of some branches of mathematics and of natural philosophy

which is rarely met with in the members of his profession." *Duke of Sussex's Address to the Royal Society.*

P. 283.—Dr. Ferris was a protégé of the late Dr. Benjamin Bates, whom he was to have succeeded at Aylesbury. He lived for a short time at Missenden, and afterwards at Beaconsfield, and was in the Commission of the Peace for Bucks, but removed into Devonshire.—He was the author of, *Dissertatio de Sanguinis per corpus vivum circulantibus Putredine*. Edinb. 1784; *Dissertation on Milk*, 1785, 8vo.; *A General View of the establishment of Physic as a science in England*, by the incorporation of the college of Physicians, 1794, 8vo.

BILL OF MORTALITY, from June 27 to July 24, 1832.

Christened.		} 2181	Buried.		} 2711	Between	2 and 5 229		50 and 60 345	
Males	1149		Males	1372			5 and 10 127		60 and 70 252	
Females	1032	Females	1339	10 and 20 124			70 and 80 185			
				20 and 30 369			80 and 90 62			
				30 and 40 236			90 and 100 4			
				40 and 50 354						
Whereof have died (stillborn and) under two years old							424			

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN, by which the Duty is regulated till July 25.

Wheat.		Barley.		Oats.		Rye.		Beans.		Peas.	
s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
62	8	33	2	21	4	35	4	35	8	35	3

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, July 23.

Smithfield, Hay 3*l.* 0*s.* to 4*l.* 10*s.* Straw 2*l.* 0*s.* to 2*l.* 5*s.* Clover 4*l.* to 6*l.* 10*s.*

SMITHFIELD, July 23. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8*lbs.*

Beef.....	2 <i>s.</i> 10 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i>	Lamb	4 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> to 5 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>
Mutton	3 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i>	Head of Cattle at Market, July 23 :	
Veal	4 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i>	Beasts	2,323 Calves 237
Pork	4 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i> 10 <i>d.</i>	Sheep and Lambs 23,310	Pigs 150

COAL MARKET, July 23.—Wallsends, from 17*s.* 3*d.* to 22*s.* 3*d.* per ton.

Other sorts from 16*s.* 6*d.* to 19*s.* 6*d.*

TALLOW, per cwt.—Town Tallow, 45*s.* 6*d.* Yellow Russia, 43*s.* 0*d.*

SOAP.—Yellow, 60*s.* Mottled, 72*s.* Curd, 74*s.*—CANDLES, 8*s.* per doz. Moulds, 9*s.* 6*d.*

PRICES OF SHARES, July 27, 1832,

At the Office of WOLFE, BROTHERS, Stock and Share Brokers, 23, Change Alley, Cornhill.

Birmingham Canal, 238.—Ellesmere and Chester, 77.—Grand Junction Canal, 224.—Kennet and Avon, 26½.—Leeds and Liverpool, 465.—Regents, 17.—Rochdale, 87.—London Dock Stock, 66.—St. Katharine's, 75½.—West India, 110.—Liverpool and Manchester Railway—Grand Junction Water Works, 51.—West Middlesex, 72½.—Globe Insurance, 188.—Guardian, 25.—Hope, 6.—Chartered Gas Light, 49½.—Imperial Gas, 47.—Phoenix Gas, 41½.—Independent Gas, 39½.—General United, 30½.—Canada Land Company, 45.—Reversionary Interest, 115.

For prices of all other Shares enquire as above.

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND.

From June 26 to July 25, 1832, both inclusive.

Fahrenheit's Therm.					Barom.	Weather.	Fahrenheit's Therm.					Barom.	Weather.
Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.				Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.			
June	°	°	°	in. pts.			July	°	°	°	in. pts.		
26	59	64	56	30, 10	cloudy		11	68	75	62	, 80	cloudy & fair	
27	63	70	62	, 20	fair		12	69	79	65	, 86	do. thun. hail	
28	69	73	65	, 32	cloudy		13	68	75	67	, 87	do. & rain	
29	69	77	61	, 35	fair		14	60	71	59	30, 00	do. do.	
30	64	70	58	, 34	fine		15	62	70	60	, 34	fine	
July 1	71	76	62	, 25	do.		16	63	74	65	, 23	fair & cloudy	
2	65	74	59	, 17	cloudy		17	67	82	81	29, 99	fair	
3	59	68	59	, 13	do. & fair		18	62	67	64	, 98	do.	
4	63	74	61	30, 00	do. do.		19	58	64	60	30, 05	fair & cloudy	
5	68	76	64	29, 96	do. do.		20	60	68	62	, 15	fair	
6	68	75	59	, 90	do. rain		21	58	59	57	, 04	fair & cloudy	
7	62	72	65	, 80	do. and fair		22	56	57	50	, 09	cloudy	
8	64	69	64	, 88	do.		23	52	65	64	, 08	do.	
9	67	75	62	, 94	fair		24	65	66	62	, 07	do.	
10	66	69	61	, 95	cloudy		25	65	73	65	, 09	fair	

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS,

From June 28, to July 27, 1832, both inclusive.

June & July.	Bank Stock.	3 per Ct. Reduced.	3 per Ct. Consols.	3½ per Ct. 1818.	3½ per Ct. Reduced.	New 3½ per Cent.	4 per Cent. 1826.	Long Annuities.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Old S. S. Annuities.	Ex. Bills, 1000L.
28	200	83½		90½	91½			16½		1 dis.		9 10 pm.
29		83½			91½			16½		1 dis. par		9 11 pm.
30		83½			91½		100½	16½				1 12 pm.
1		83½			91½		100½	16½		1 dis.		10 11 pm.
2		83½			91½		100½	16½				11 9 pm.
3	200	83½	4½		91½		100½	16½		par 1 dis.		9 11 pm.
4	200	84½	4½		91½			16½		par.		12 10 pm.
5	200	83½	4½	91	91½			16½		1 pm.		10 11 pm.
6	199	84	3½	88½	91½	91 90	100½	16½	200½	par 1 pm.		10 11 pm.
7	199½	84	3½	88½	91½	90½	100½	16½	199½	2 pm.		10 11 pm.
9	199½	84	3½	88½	91½	90½	101	16½	200½	1 2 pm.		12 13 pm.
10	200	84	3½	88½	91½	90½	100½	16½	199½	1 pm.		12 13 pm.
11	199	83½	4½	88½	91½	90½	100½	16½	199½	1 2 pm.		12 13 pm.
12	200	83½	4½	88½	91½	90½	100½	16½	199½	1 2 pm.		12 13 pm.
13	200	83½	4½	88½	91½	90½	101½	16½	199½	1 2 pm.		12 13 pm.
14		83½	4½	88½	91½	90½	101½	16½	200½	1 2 pm.		12 13 pm.
16	200½	83½	4½	88½	91½	90½	101	16½	200½	1 pm.		12 14 pm.
17	199½	83½	4½	88½	91½	90½	101	16½	200	2 pm.		13 14 pm.
18	199	83½	4½	88½	91½	90½	101	16½		1 pm.	82	13 14 pm.
19	200	83½	4½	88½	91½	90½	101½	16½		2 pm.		14 15 pm.
20	199½	83½	4½	88½	91½	90½	101½	16½	199½	par 2 pm.		14 15 pm.
21	199	83½	3½	88½	91	90½	100½	16½		1 pm.		14 15 pm.
23	200	83½	3½	88½	90½	90	100½	16½		par		14 15 pm.
24	199½	83½	3½	88½	91½	90½	101			1 pm.		13 15 pm.
25	Hol.											
26	199½	83½	3½	88½	91½	90½	101½	16½	199½	1 pm.	81½	14 16 pm.
27	200	83½	3½	88½	91½	90½	101½	16½				14 15 pm.

South Sea Stock, July 7, 92½; 18, 92½; 26, 91½.

New South Sea Annuities, July 10, 81½; 19, 82; 24, 81½.

J. J. ARNULL, Stock Broker, Bank-buildings, Cornhill,
late RICHARDSON, GOODLUCK, and Co.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

[PUBLISHED SEPTEMBER 1, 1832.]

London Gaz.—Times—Ledger
Chron.—Post.—Herald—Morn.
Adver.—Courier—Globe—Stand-
ard—Sun—True Sun—Albion
Brit. Trav.—Record—Lit. Gaz.
St. James's Chron.—Packet.
Even. Mail.—English Chron.
8 Weekly Ps.—29 Sat. & Sun.
Dublin 14—Edinburgh 12
Liverpool 9—Manchester 7
Exeter 6—Bath, Bristol, Shef-
field, York, 4—Brighton,
Canterbury, Leeds, Hull,
Leicester, Nottingham, Plym.
Stamf. 3—Birmingham, Bolton,
Bury, Cambridge, Carlisle,
Chelmsf., Cheltenham, Chester,
Coven., Derby, Durh., Ipsw.,
Kendal, Maidst., Newcastle,



Norwich, Oxf., Portsm., Pres-
ton, Sherb., Shrewsb., South-
ampton, Truro, Worcester 2—
Aylesbury, Bangor, Barnst.
Berwick, Blackburn, Bridgew.
Carmar., Colch., Chesterf.
Devizes, Dorch., Doncaster
Falmouth, Glouc., Halifax
Henley, Hereford, Lanca-
ster, Leamington, Lewes, Line
Lichf., Macclesf., Newark
Newc.-on-Tyne, Northamp.
Reading, Rochest., Salisb.
Shields, Staff., Stockp., Sun-
derl., Taunt., Swans., Wakef.
Warwick, Whiteh., Winches,
Windsor, Wolverha., 1 each
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Jersey 4—Guernsey 3

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OLD HUNGERFORD MARKET; and the BUST of Sir E. HUNGERFORD.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

Printed by J. B. NICHOLS and SON, CICERO'S HEAD, 25, Parliament Street, Westminster;
where all Letters to the Editor are requested to be sent, POST-PAID.

MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

IN our next Number we shall have it in our power to gratify the classical world with an unpublished fragment of the ΒΑΚΧÆ of Euripides; accompanied by an English poetical translation, which we doubt not will afford equal delight to the less learned reader, unable to enjoy the beauties of the original.

In reference to the inscription ΦΙΛΑΔΕΛΦΕΙΟΝ on the façade of Exeter Hall in the Strand, a question has been asked by a correspondent, who signs himself UNOCULUS, whether the inscription upon a public building ought, if written in Greek, to end in *εἶον* or *ων*. In reply we have to state that words ending in *ων* mean a *place* appropriated for the *dwelling* of one or more persons. Thus we meet with *παρθεν-ων* in Æschyl. Prim. 668; and *ἀνδρ-ων* in Agam. 250. Hence by analogy we might at first sight deem it proper to write *ἀδελφ-ων*. But as *no place* was anciently set apart for the dwelling of *brothers*, the Greeks had no such word as *ἀδελφ-ων*, and consequently we must write *ἀδελφ-εἶον*, similar to *Μουσ-εἶον*, and *Ὀδ-εἶον*; but if we wish to express the ideas of *brotherhood* and *friendship* united, we must write *τὸ φιλαδέλφ-εἶον*, where the *τὸ* is necessary, because the word *φιλαδέλφ-εἶον* can hardly be considered as a proper name. — In our description of Exeter hall the inscription was inadvertently stated to be ΠΑΝΑΘΗΝΑΙΟΝ; it appeared correctly ΦΙΛΑΔΕΛΦΕΙΟΝ in the engraving.

W. K. writes, "In addition to my communication relating to the demolition of the old London Bridge, as described in the Number for March last, it may be interesting to your readers to learn that the remains of a body were discovered a few days ago by the workmen, in clearing away the remains of the chapel pier, viz. the 9th from the London shore. It may in all probability have been the body of Peter of Cole Church, the original architect, whom tradition tells us was here interred. The supposition is additionally strengthened by the fact that the place in which these bones were found was under the lower floor or story of the chapel, and an inclosure had evidently been built up in small courses of fire-stone, to contain a person of the middle stature."

A GENEALOGICAL INQUIRER begs to correct a misprint in our last Supplement, p. 607. Mary, wife of Marlow Sidney, was born 1754, and married in 1771. The wills of the Sidneys were proved, not at Rochester, but in the Vicar-general's Court; as Penshurst, Oxford, and Chevening are peculiars of the archbishop. The fire of 1666 destroyed the wills proved there anterior to 1664, and the index anterior to 1614. The names of Rachael Sidney 1624, and Francis 1635, remain on the Index; but their wills have perished.

E. C. remarks, "with respect to oral tradition, as related in part i. p. 402, I will tell you something respecting myself. I dined at Magdalen College, Oxford, Nov. 5, 1788, to celebrate the centenary of the Revolution; and a Dr. Jackson was there who had been a Fellow with some of them who were restored that day hundred years. Dr. Jackson was living in 1794, and some of the Fellows must have lived to be very old."

H. W. T. requests information as to the existence of the coin, represented by Pinkerton in his Essay, vol. i. plate 2. viz. Julius Cæsar, third brass, reverse, "Ægypto Capta." He has looked for this piece at all the principal sales, &c. for several years past, but has hitherto sought in vain. This circumstance, together with that of Mr. P. not having cited the authority from whence the engraving was taken, leads him to the supposition that Mr. P. might have dreamt of the coin, or something to the same effect.

The numismatical observations of C. wait for the coin being engraved. Those of Mr. AKERMAN shall appear in our next.

T. D. F. (with reference to the letter of A. J. K. p. 10.) observes, that neither the Celts nor Germans built in *streets*, nor were there *any* in this country prior to the Roman æra. The irregularity of the external walls amounts to nothing, these not being older than the time of Constantine, and the first vallum perhaps destroyed. London he does not conceive to have been *Romanized*, until, as A. J. K. says, after the conflagration of Nero's æra.

L. S. suggests, in reference to *St. Wimal*, in p. 15, that that name might be a contraction, or corruption rather, of *St. Winwaloe*, who was a British Saint, and flourished about 555, an abbot of great sanctity. There was a priory dedicated to this saint at Wereham in Norfolk. His day was the third of March. This being generally a cold season of the year, the storms at this time are called in Norfolk to this day "*Whinwall* storms," and the old rhyme following we are informed by Norfolk historians becomes frequently quoted:

"First comes David, next comes Chad,
Then comes *Whinwall* as if he was mad."

The communications of Mr. PRYCE, Mr. H. PHILLIPS, MELAS, PHILO-SAXONICUS, W. M., THE ENDEAVOURER, HILARANTHORPS, and several others, are unavoidably deferred; together with that of the Rev. Mr. OLIVER, to whom we are much obliged. The Essay on the Sonnets of Shakspeare in our two next Numbers.

A great portion of J. S. M.'s travelling remarks appears too common-place for publication; and from the manner in which his writing is crossed, we are unable to undertake the task of abridgment.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

AUGUST, 1832.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

ORIGINAL LETTERS OF ROBERT BURNS.

MR. URBAN, *July 1832.*

THE four following documents are all copied from originals in Burns's own hand-writing, and have never been published. They are in the possession of a gentleman in Berwick upon Tweed; and have been shown for so long a time as curiosities of the first rarity, that they are now in a rather tattered condition. The hand-writing is bold, manly, and free. The first letter is curious from being prefaced with two versions of one of the author's published poems. The second throws some new light upon the life of the illustrious Bard, and shows how woefully he was beset in his best days with the vice, which he very emphatically calls the "savage hospitality" of the neighbourhood in which he was then residing. The third, from Auchertyre, contains proof of the amiable and grateful disposition of its author's mind; and the fourth of its ingenuity and love of mirth and raillery.

Yours, &c.

V. W.

I. ADDRESS.—"*Mr. William Cruikshank, of the High School, St. James' Square, Edin.*"

WRITTEN IN FRIARS-CARSE HERMITAGE.

Thou whom chance may hither lead,
Be thou clad in russet weed,
Be thou decked in silken stole,
Grave these maxims on thy soul.

Life is but a day at most,
Sprung from night, in darkness lost.
Hope not sunshine every hour,
Fear not clouds will always lour.

Happiness is but a name,
Make content and ease thy aim;
Ambition is a meteor-gleam,
Fame a restless airy dream;
Pleasures insects on the wing,
Round Peace, the tenderest flower of spring;
Those that sip the dew alone,
Make the butterflies their own,

Those that would the bloom devour,
Crush the locusts, save the flower.

For the future be prepared,
Guard wherever thou canst guard,
But, thy utmost duty done,
Welcome what thou canst not shun.

Follies past give thou to air,
Make their consequence thy care;
Keep the name of man in mind,
And dishonour not thy kind.

Reverence with lowly heart
Him whose wondrous work thou art;
Keep His goodness still in view,
Thy trust—and thy example too.

Stranger, go! Heaven be thy guide!
Quod the Beadsman on Nith-Side.

Altered from the foregoing.

Thou whom chance may hither lead,
Be thou clad in russet weed,
Be thou deckt in silken stole,
Grave these counsels on thy soul.

Life is but a day at most,
Sprung from night, in darkness lost;
Day, how rapid in its flight!
Day, how few must see the night!
Hope not sunshine every hour,
Fear not clouds will always lour.

As Youth and Love with sprightly dance,
Beneath thy morning sun advance;
Pleasure, with her syren-air,
May delude the thoughtless pair;
Let Prudence bless Enjoyment's cup,
Then 'raptured sip, and sip it up,—

As thy day grows warm and high,
Life's meridian flaming nigh,
Dost thou spurn the humble vale?
Life's proud summits wouldst thou scale?
Check thy climbing step, elate,
Evils lurk in felon-wait:

Dangers, eagle pinioned, bold,
Soar around each cliffy hold,

While cheerful Peace with linnets song,
Chaunts the lowly dells among ;—

When thy shades of evening close,
Beckoning thee to long repose ;
As life itself becomes disease,
Seek the chimney-nook of ease.
There ruminate with sober thought,
On all thou'st seen and heard and wrought ;
And teach the sportive youngers round
Saws of experience sage and sound.
Say the criterion of their fate,
Th' important query of their state,
Is not art thou high or low ?
Did thy fortune ebb or flow ?
Wert thou cottager or king ?
Peer or peasant ? no such thing !

Tell them, and press it on their mind,
As thou thyself must shortly find,
The smile or frown of awful Heaven,
To virtue or to vice is given :

Say, to be just, and kind, and wise,
There solid self-enjoyment lies ;
While foolish, selfish, faithless ways,
Lead to be wretched, vile, and base :

Thus, resigned and quiet creep
To thy bed of lasting sleep ;
Sleep, whence thou shalt ne'er awake,
Night, where dawn shall never break,
Till future-life, future no more,
To light and joy the good restore, }
To light and joy unknown before. }

Stranger, go, Heaven be thy guide !
Quod the Beadsman on Nith-Side.

I have not room, my ever dear friend, to answer all the particulars of your last kind letter. I shall be in Edin. on some business very soon, and as I shall be two days, or perhaps three, in town, we shall discuss matters viva voce. My knee, I believe, never will be entirely well ; and an unlucky fall this winter, has made it still worse. I well remember the circumstance you allude to respecting Mr. C——s opinion of Mr. V——, but as the first gentleman owes me still about 50*l*. I dare not meddle in the affair.

It gave me a very heavy heart to read such accounts of the consequence of your quarrel with that puritanic, rotten-hearted, h—ll-commissioned scoundrel A——. If, notwithstanding your unprecedented industry in public, and your irreproachable conduct in private life, he still has you

so much in his power, what ruin may he not bring on some others I could name ?

Many and happy returns of seasons to you, with your dearest and worthiest friend, and the lovely little pledge of your happy union. May the Great Author of life, and of every enjoyment that can render life delightful, make her that comfort and blessing to you both which you so ardently wish for, and which, allow me to say, you so well deserve. Glance over the foregoing verses, and let me have your blots. Adieu !

ROBT. BURNS.

Postmark, "Dumfries."

II. ADDRESS.—" *Mr. William Cruikshank, No. 2, St. James' Square, Edin.*"

MY DEAR SIR,

Apologies for not writing are frequently like apologies for not singing, the apology better than the song. I have fought my way severely through the savage hospitality of this country—to send every guest drunk to bed if they can.

I executed your commission in Glasgow, and I hope the cocoa came safe. 'Twas the same price and the very same kind as your former parcel ; for the gentleman recollected your buying there before perfectly well.

I should return my thanks for your hospitality, (I leave a blank for the epithet, as I know none can do it justice,) to a poor wayfaring Bard, who was spent and almost overpowered fighting with Prosaic wickednesses in high places ; but I am afraid lest you burn the letter whenever you come to the passage, so pass over it in silence.

I am just returned from visiting Mr. Miller's farm. The friend whom I told you I would take with me was highly pleased with the farm ; and as he is without exception the most intelligent farmer in the country, he has staggered me a good deal ; I have the two plans of life before me ; I shall balance them to the best of my judgment, and fix on the most eligible. I have written Mr. Miller, and shall wait on him when I come to town, which will be the beginning or middle of next week. I would be in sooner, but my unlucky knee is rather worse, and I

fear for some time will scarcely stand the fatigue of my excise instructions. I only mention these ideas to you; and indeed, except Mr. Ainslie, whom I intend writing to to-morrow, I will not write at all to Edin. till I return to it. I would send my compliments to Mr. Nicol, but he would be hurt if he knew that I wrote to any body and not to him, so I shall only beg my best, kindest compliments to my worthy hostess and the sweet little rosebud. So soon as I am settled in the routine of life, either as an excise officer or as a farmer, I propose myself great pleasure from a regular correspondence with the only man almost I ever knew, who joined the most attentive prudence with the warmest generosity.

I am much interested for that best of men Mr. Wood, I hope he is in better health and spirits than when I saw him last.

I am, ever, my dearest friend,
your obliged humble servant,
Mauchline, ROB^t. BURNS.

3 March 1788.

III. [Address torn off.]—"I have nothing, my dear Sir, to write you but that I feel myself exceedingly comfortably situated in this good family; just notice enough to make me easy but not to embarrass me. I was storm-steaded two days at the foot of the Ochel hills, with M^c Tail at Herveyston, and Mr. Johnson at Alva, but was so well pleased that I shall certainly spend a day on the banks of Devon as I return. I leave this place, I suppose, on Wednesday, and shall devote a day to Mr. Ramsay at Ochertyre, near Sterling; a man to whose worth I cannot do justice. My most respectful kind compliments to Mrs. Cruikshank and my dear little Jeany; and if you see M^c Masterston, please remember me to him.

I am ever, my dear Sir,
yours most gratefully,
ROB^t BURNS."

"*Auchtertyre, Monday Morn.*" [no other date]

IV. [No address.]

"Literary scolding. Hints—

"Thou Eunuch of language; thou Englishman, who never was south the Tweed; thou servile echo of fashion-

able barbarisms; thou quack, vending the nostrums of empirical elocation; thou marriage-maker between vowels and consonants on the Gretna Green of caprice; thou cobbler botching the flimsy socks of bombast oratory; thou blacksmith, hammering the rivets of absurdity; thou butcher, embruving thy hands in the bowels of orthography; thou arch-heretic in pronunciation; thou pitch-pipe of affected emphasis; thou carpenter, mortising the awkward joints of jarring sentences; thou squeaking dissonance of cadence; thou pimp of gender; thou Lyon Herald to silly etymology; thou antipode of grammar; thou executioner of construction; thou brood of the speech-distracting builders of the Tower of Babel; thou lingual confusion worse-confounded; thou scape-gallows from the land of syntax; thou scavenger of mood and tense; thou murderous accoucheur of infant learning; thou ignis fatuus, misleading the steps of benighted ignorance; thou picklehering in the puppet-show of nonsense; thou faithful recorder of barbarous idiom; thou persecutor of syllabication; thou baleful meteor, foretelling and facilitating the rapid approach of Nox and Erebus."

[No signature or date.]

Mr. URBAN,

Aug. 26.

AS I have not undertaken to write a regular history of the Bank of England, and have confined my researches to those points, the elucidation of which is rendered desirable by the negotiation for the renewal of the Bank Charter, I have not proceeded in regular order. My chief object is to remove some of the prejudices against our funding system and paper currency, by a clear and authentic statement of facts.

An ultra-liberal writer on the subject of the Bank Charter, who affects to court the approbation of Lord Milton, has asserted that "by the Revolution of 1688, the people did not obtain such an extension or even confirmation of their liberties as fully compensated for the undoubted loss of an economical if not a liberal government. When King James was adjudged to have abdicated the throne, he left no debts behind. Neither he nor his family burthened posterity by an-

ticipating the resources of the country."

It happens that, in resuming my inquiry into the difficulties the Bank had to encounter in the year 1696, I am obliged to take notice of the decree passed in that year by Lord Somers, reversing the decision of the Judges in favour of the creditors of Charles II. in an action for the interest upon bonds for 400,000*l*. The King had stopt the payment of the principal sum in the year 1670, by closing the Exchequer against his creditors, and had appropriated to other purposes the revenues assigned for the discharge of this debt. The bonds which he afterwards compelled the bankers to accept, being granted without the sanction of Parliament, were not binding upon the successors of the Monarch, whom Mr. Wells finds it expedient to eulogise. This refusal to acknowledge a debt which James had recognised, increased the opposition to the financial measures of the new Government.

The seizure at the Mint by the first Charles was denounced as robbery, and the stoppage of payment by his son was stigmatized as swindling, in the uncourteous language of the puritans; but these harsh terms and the punishment of similar conduct in the case of ordinary malefactors, are considered as barbarisms, which modern refinement and political reformation ought not to tolerate. Having put it out of his own power to incur any additional debts, at the expense of the existing race of his subjects or of their posterity, he obtained indemnity by selling himself to France, and prostituting the honour of his country, which he exposed to the same danger which Holland had nearly sunk under, in trusting to the generosity of a Monarch whose sole object was the gratification of unbounded ambition. To curb that ambition William introduced the system of finance, which has since enabled us to humble a greater conqueror. Though it may not be necessary for us to maintain any barriers against Louis Philippe, it has not always been prudent to confide in the moderation of the Rulers of France. Had Amsterdam with all its naval stores fallen into the possession of Louis XIV. would he not have availed himself of them with the same promptitude with which the contents of the

arsenal of Venice were applied by its despoiler, who achieved with them the conquest of Egypt? What effectual resistance could this country have maintained against a Gallic conqueror master of the seas? The use of cannon had in preceding centuries rendered individual prowess of little avail, and had converted the triumphs of Crecy and Agincourt into a passing pageant; scarcely were we able to maintain a foot of ground unprotected by our guardian element. Even the naval flag, which we consider as an impregnable ægis, had been subjected by Charles to foul disgrace.

The superiority of Cromwell's navy over the Dutch, was acquired by length and weight of metal. The loss of this superiority Mr. Wells may ascribe to a laudable economy; but historians tell us the King squandered, in his own pleasures, the money voted for the public service.

The introduction of artillery had increased the expense as well as the potency of the modes of attack and defence, and has confirmed to money the epithet of 'the sinews of war.' The conqueror may maintain his armies by plunder; but the chieftain who is engaged in the defence of national rights and independence, cannot have recourse to the same means. The lavish expenditure of Louis XIV. in his armaments, rendered him as irresistible as Napoleon, in contending with any power who did not command equal resources. The superiority of Napoleon is ascribed by the Duke of Rovigo to his immense train of ordnance. At his last battles near Vienna, of which chance made me an eyewitness, his troops were very inferior to those of the Austrians; on the day of Wagram his left wing was driven back by the Austrians, until their advance was checked by his batteries along the Lobau. This prevented them from intercepting the junction of Davoust; upon whose arrival their left wing was turned, and compelled to fall back almost in sight of the Archduke John, who was marching from Hungary, where he had been watching Davoust from the opposite bank of the Danube.

The cannon of the Austrian centre baffled the attacks of the Saxons under Bernadotte, who considered themselves as wantonly sacrificed; and this repulse gave rise to the feud which five

years afterwards reversed the fortunes of Napoleon at Leipsic. After publishing an insulting bulletin, which gave the lie to Bernadotte's order of the day, read to the Saxons after the battle, and inserted in the public prints, Napoleon endeavoured to sooth Bernadotte, by sending him to put Antwerp in a state of defence against Lord Chatham, who might have taken it with a much smaller loss than his army sustained from disease at Walcheren. The most formidable batteries can offer no resistance without men to man them; but on this occasion they showed the advantage of an imposing appearance. How ineffectual cannon may render the most determined bravery, Carnot taught General Graham at Berg-op-Zoom. However expensive may have been our wars in the Austrian Netherlands, it was much better to have that country for our field of exercise and stubborn contest, than to wait like Prussia, until we are attacked at home. We may have to experience that the balance of power, for the establishment and maintenance of which the chief part of our national debt has been incurred, was not purchased too dearly. In this we have a common interest with the Hollanders. They fought with us under King William, not for the extension of their own territory, but to establish a barrier between themselves and France; and it is necessary for me to show the important part the Bank of England acted towards achieving this great object.

The importance of Namur, seated at the conflux of the Sambre and Meuse, was valued as highly by King William as it has been since by the Duke of Wellington, under whose superintendence we have spent so large a sum in strengthening it. The capture of it by Louis XIV. had added so much to his reputation, then at its zenith, as to make it the subject of a congratulatory Ode by Boileau. Before the campaign of 1695 when King William sat down before it, the allied armies had been compelled on almost every occasion to give way to their Gallic opponents; but the Bank of England, in this second year of its establishment, afforded such assistance as enabled King William to conduct his operations on a larger scale; and

Louis, finding himself not strong enough to attack the besieging army, attempted to create a diversion by marching against Brussels, which he bombarded. In this position of affairs, the transmitting pecuniary supplies was a matter not only of urgent importance, but of great difficulty and hazard. This induced the Deputy Governor of the Bank, Mr. Godfrey, to take the charge of conveying them. After his arrival at the camp, he accompanied King William to the trenches, and was carried off by a cannon-ball. The collecting of these supplies was the cause of the high price of guineas and of bullion, which gave rise to misrepresentations that are frequently quoted in the present day. In December 1694, guineas were 22*s.* 3*d.*, and standard silver was quoted 5*s.* 4*d.* In January following, they were each one shilling higher, and silver was 5 per cent. below the Mint price; but the Exchange on Amsterdam was 12 per cent. below par. This shows that the high price of foreign money was not occasioned by the badness of our coin, but was the cause of it, by making it profitable to export that part of it which was of full weight.

I have here taken 11 florins as the par of our Exchange with Holland, which it was formerly acknowledged to be, and at which rate our silver coin was current by law in that country; but Lord Liverpool's coinage has raised the value of our money more than 5 per cent., and our guineas have been lately exported when the Exchange was at twelve florins, which makes a much greater difference.

The rise of guineas in 1695, as well as that in 1810, arose entirely from the difficulty of effecting our payments on the Continent. In the latter year they were sent to purchase wheat in France, which would admit nothing else from this country. In the former case the difficulty of conveying silver to the camp made gold the more in request. On the 12th July, guineas were 29*s.* 10*d.*; silver was quoted 6*s.* 1*d.* During the month of August, which was the last of the siege, the Exchange in Amsterdam fell to 8½ florins; but this rise in the price of guineas and of foreign money, was not accompanied by a general advance in the price of consumable commodities. Wheat, which had been selling

in St. Alban's market, on the previous December, at 4s. 6d. per bushel, fell in the spring of 1695 to 4s. 2d., and remained at that price until the approach of harvest. In 1693, previous to the establishment of the Bank, it sold in the same market at 9s. 6d. per bushel; that is, 76s. per quarter; and the price of the 4lb. loaf was a shilling. After the surrender of Namur, the prosperous aspect lowered the price of foreign money; and in December 1695, the pound sterling was exchanged for 9½ florins; but early in the following year, Mr. Mountagu's attempt to raise the value of our money by a recoinage, produced for some time a contrary effect, and threw our finances into the most appalling disorder. We shall perceive that this did not arise in the smallest degree from any misconduct or imprudence on the part of the Directors of the Bank.

Yours, &c.

YLLoss.

Mr. URBAN, Aug. 20.

IN a new edition lately published of my "Picture of London," I have noticed a striking circumstance in the present condition of the Metropolis. Almost all the old buildings, and other vestiges of antiquity, have successively disappeared, to give place to modern improvements. Westminster Abbey Church and the Hall, with part of St. Stephen's Chapel, the Temple Church, part of the Priory Church of St. Bartholomew the Great, the Tower, St. Saviour's Church, and Crosby Hall, are the chief, and almost the only specimens of architectural antiquities, left to adorn and give interest to old London; and but for the zealous and praiseworthy exertions of a very few active and energetic individuals, some of these buildings would have been destroyed, or greatly reduced in dimension and character long ere this time. Subscriptions to a considerable amount have been collected to renovate and preserve the architectural features of the *Lady Chapel of St. Saviour's, Southwark, and Crosby Hall*. It is also proposed to repair and reinstate the beauty of the stone Cross at Waltham.

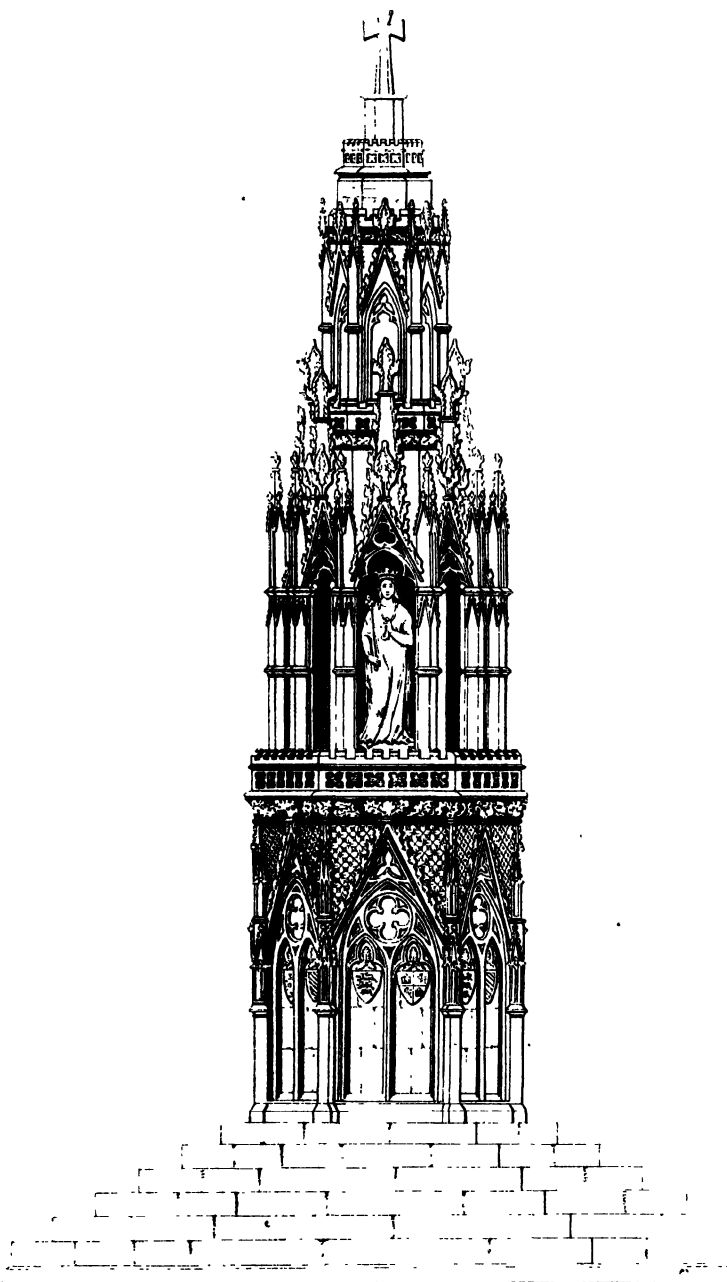
Iconoclasts have prevailed in diffe-

rent ages and different countries; but their reckless and heartless misdeeds are now justly reprobated. Still the preservers and guardians of works of art and antiquity have not yet been enrolled as a body. It is time they were; and in an age like the present, when the enlightened part of mankind either really feel or affect a regard for all works of antiquity, and more especially such as have either beauty or historic interest attached to them, it is thought that a Society may be formed in the British Metropolis, with agents or members in other parts of the kingdom, to watch over and endeavour to preserve the remaining ancient works from total destruction or mutilation. It may be said that Churches, Mansions, Tombs, &c. ought to be protected by their legal guardians; but it is lamentably known that these very persons are sometimes their wanton and mercenary spoliators. The zealous and high-minded antiquary has his feelings continually annoyed in travelling through the country, by the entire extinction of many fine buildings and monuments of remote ages, and of the merciless and tasteless disfiguration of others: he has, however, the consolation and pleasure of seeing and examining some which still remain, as memorials of the science and talents of men and times far remote from our own. He has witnessed some of these carefully preserved from dilapidation,—others renovated after the decay of age or accident, but others left to moulder from weather, or suffer mutilation from mischievous and reckless boys and men. To guard such as remain from further deterioration and destruction,—to advise and assist legal authorities,—to be the means of preserving and conveying down to future ages those works of real beauty and interest, and which are neglected or doomed to annihilation—it is proposed to establish a Society, to be called "THE GUARDIAN OF ANTIQUITIES."

It will not be necessary at present to enter into further details. In the ensuing winter the Society will be organised, and placed under the management of a President, Vice-Presidents, a Council, &c.

Yours, &c.

J. BRITTON.



W.B. Webb Architect

WALTHAM CROSS,
Restored.

Mr. URBAN, *New Kent Road,*
Aug. 7.

IT is no new observation, but not the less on that account to be considered, that nothing presents remarkable passages of history to our imagination in so forcible a manner as certain visible objects contemporary and connected with them, which have survived the accidents of each succeeding age.

Such is WALTHAM CROSS, a monument remarkable for the illustrious historical character whom it commemorates, and rendered still more precious by the beauty of its architectural design.

This elegant structure reminded the passenger, by a striking example, of that mortality which awaits the highest as well as the lowest, and of that future and eternal state of existence into which all must pass; while he was superstitiously taught to pray for the soul of her whom the rich monument commemorated; for a spirit fled beyond the reach of human intercession, and summoned before the just and merciful tribunal of God who gave it.

The act, it must be confessed, savoured of charity in him who performed it; but the doctrine had no foundation in Holy Writ, and held out a dangerous compromise for crime. What mattered it how worldly goods were spent or acquired, provided a portion of them should be left to procure a stipendiary priest, for the purpose of praying the soul of the defunct owner out of that dread "prison house," the secrets of which the poet has told us are unfit for mortal ear? The compact was indeed fraudulent; for payment was received for a benefit which no pecuniary bribe could purchase.

Eleanor, daughter of Ferdinand the third, King of Castile and Leon, the only child by his second wife Joan, daughter and heir of John Count of Ponthieu, was married to Prince Edward, eldest son of Henry the Third, when he was yet but fifteen years of age, in 1254, at Burgos in Spain, with the approbation of her brother Alphonso, who had succeeded to the kingdoms before named.

Alphonso was so much struck with the commanding stature and elegant deportment of the youthful prince, that he himself invested him with the

girdle of knighthood. Returning with his bride to his father's court, Edward was welcomed, says Matthew Paris, as an angel from God, with the highest demonstrations of joy, "quasi angelus Dei cum summâ suscipitur jubilatione." * Fabian tells us he brought his princess to London, where "she was honourably received of the citizens, the city richly curtained and garnished with divers rich cloths; the King (Henry III.) was present at her coming, and she was conveyed through the city to St. John's without Smithfield, and there lodged for a while, but after removed to the Savoy." †

One of the prince's attendants on this matrimonial expedition, John Mansel, brought with him the charter of the King of Castile and Leon, sealed with a bulla of gold, by which he quit-claimed the whole of Gascony for himself and his heirs to the King of England and his successors. Henry, on recognition of this gift, more complimentary than substantial, immediately surrendered it to his son, with Ireland, Wales, the towns of Bristol, Stamford; and Grantham.

Edward, fifteen years after his marriage with Eleanor (during which interval he had distinguished himself in various chivalrous encounters and political events), was signed with the cross at Northampton by Ottobon, the legate of the Pope, at the same time with his brother Edmund and the Earl of Gloucester. ‡

Two years subsequent to this ceremony, he set out on his expedition to the Holy Land, in accomplishment of his vow, accompanied by his wife, the faithful companion of his perils, who there gave birth to a daughter Joan, surnamed de Acre (Acon), from the place where she first drew breath. This Joan became the wife of Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester. While Edward was sojourning at Acre, a correspondence was opened with him by a certain Saracen Amiral of Joppa, who professed a high respect for his character, and testified a desire to become a Christian. The messenger employed by the Amiral was one Anzazim, a member of that extraordinary tribe called Assassins, whose elective

* Matt. Paris, Hist. Angl. edit. Watts, p. 890.

† Fabian's Chronicle, reprint, p. 338.

‡ Matt. Paris, p. 1005.

monarch received the appellation of the Old Man of the Mountain, and who have since given a name to all hired murderers. This man, we are informed, had been brought up according to the custom of the sect to which he belonged, in a subterraneous cavern, a troglodyte from his birth; in order that, unaccustomed to the influence of civilization, and thus unawed by respect for rank, he might rush on any prince an enemy of his religion, and put him to death; instructed to believe that, if he should perish in such an act, the joys of Paradise in life eternal awaited him. We may doubt, after this statement, of the innocence of the Amiral's intentions alleged by historians, since he employed such an ambassador.

Anzazim on one of these missions approached the English prince, and requested a private audience. Edward dismissed his attendants, and retired with the messenger to an oriel window, when on a sudden the wily Assassin drew a poisoned dagger and stabbed the King twice in the arm, and once, probably thrusting at his breast, under the arm-pit. Edward struck the villain down with his foot and slew him with his own knife, in wrestling which from his grasp, he dreadfully wounded his hand.

According to others, he dashed out the miscreant's brains with the tripod supporter of a table standing by.

The wounds festered from the venom with which the point of the weapon that inflicted them had been imbued. Edward's affectionate consort is said with her own mouth to have extracted the poison, applying her

tongue to the rankling wounds until they healed, and receiving no injury herself from the act. On which relation an old authority has taken occasion, somewhat quaintly, to observe on the sovereign efficacy of a good wife's tongue when properly applied.* Knyghton takes the credit of the cure from Queen Eleanor, and gives it to a skilful surgeon, who boldly excised the mortified flesh from the arm of his royal patient.† If this should be considered the more probable account, there is no reason to doubt of the Queen's anxious attendance on her husband under this casualty, which might give rise to a romantic version of her conduct. She bore Edward four sons, of whom the youngest succeeded to his crown, the unfortunate Edward the Second, surnamed of Caernarvon; and nine daughters; and having been his wife for thirty-six years, deceased, in an expedition with him towards the northern borders, on the 27th November, 1290, at the house of Sir Richard Weston at Herdby or Harby, in the parish of North Clifton upon Trent, five miles from Lincoln.‡ Edward caused her body to be conveyed to London in great pomp, and himself retraced his steps to attend it. It was received into the churches at different stages on its road, namely, at Lincoln, Newark, Grantham, Leicester, Stamford, Geddington, Northampton,§ Stony-Stratford, Woburn, Dunstable, St. Alban's, Waltham, &c. and at every one of these resting-places the King caused a Cross to be erected, bearing statues of her and the armorial achievements which appertained to her dignities.

* Speed, Hist. of England.

† Hen. de Knyghton apud Decem Scriptores, p. 2457.

‡ Descriptions for Stothard's Monumental Effigies, p. 31.

§ The design of the Northampton Cross very closely resembles that of Waltham: the principal distinctions being that it has eight sides, and that there are four statues of the Queen. It is more perfect than Waltham Cross; and indeed its chief injuries are those of addition. Four dials are placed on the uppermost story; and on the front next the road are the arms of Queen Anne, and two ostentatious tablets, commemorating two repairs in 1713 and 1762. It is high time these should be removed. A remarkable feature among the ornaments is an open book, carved on four of the sides, about the proper height to be read, probably intended to represent a missal, and to suggest to the traveller to offer his devotions for the defunct. The situation of this Cross is very favourable, on a bank next the high road, on the hill above Northampton. It terminates with a plain cross.

The design of the Cross at Geddington is different; and it was probably erected at a considerably less expense. It is triangular, except that the centre of each side projects with a very slight angle. The shaft for the height of about twenty feet is a flat surface, diapered with flowery patterns in six long pannels. On these are placed the shields, as on the other crosses; and above are three statues of the Queen in niches. The crowning member is a group of buttresses, with pinnacles and finials.

There are views of all three of the Crosses, by which their features may be compared, in the *Vetusta Monumenta*, vol. III. and *Britton's Architectural Antiquities*, vol. I.

The Abbey Church of Waltham Holy Cross received the sad remains of departed royalty for the night, and at the point where the procession diverged from the high road to convey the body to the sacred precinct, Waltham Cross was erected.

The venerable Church at Waltham had been originally founded by Tovy, *stalhere* or standard-bearer to King Canute, for the reception of a crucifix of stone, bearing an image of our Saviour, and said to have been discovered in the west of England, by the miraculous direction of an angel from heaven, delivered to a poor smith.*

The demesne of Waltham (Wealdham, the hamlet in the forest,) reverting to Edward the Confessor on the death of Tovy, he gave it to Harold, afterwards King of England, the nephew of Editha his wife. Harold constructed a spacious Church of stone on the spot, and endowed it for a dean and eleven secular canons. These canons were expelled by Henry II. to make room for Augustine monks; and Henry III. probably rebuilt a great portion of the Church, for Matthew Paris speaks of a dedication of it with great pomp in the year 1242.†

That part of the Church now standing, consisting of the nave, was, I have no doubt, of Harold's erecting; and consequently the very ailes remain at this day, which re-echoed with solemn dirges for the Saxon monarch, emphatically styled "infelix," ‡ and for the illustrious Eleanor of England, Castile, Leon, and Ponthieu. These reflections press on the mind of the antiquary, who views the massive columns and huge circular arches, § their indented ornaments, and grotesque heads, which characterize the architecture of the remnant of the Church of Waltham Holy Cross. Its extensive site eastward is still indicated by the level sward which has replaced its pavement, and which lies

at least a yard lower than the adjoining burial-ground.

Waltham Cross has been often described, and descriptions of buildings seldom convey a well defined idea; it will be better therefore to call in the efficient aid of delineation, and to lay before your readers an etching, chiefly derived from Mr. Clarke's plan for its restoration; and to content myself with observing that it is a structure of the most chaste and elegant period of the pointed style, and that it owes the state of sharpness and preservation in which the greater part of its ornamental details at present appear, to the hardness of the stone in which they have been executed.

The arms of England, Castile, and Leon, and Ponthieu, || on shields suspended by their guiges or straps, from knots of foliage, decorate the hexagonal compartments of its basement story. The elegant style of these ornaments closely resembles that of the ancient shields in the nave of Westminster Abbey, commemorating the benefactors to the fabric.

The three figures of the Queen which adorn the second stage, and whose draperies are disposed in a taste that would not disgrace the Grecian school, have suffered much from exposure in an elevated situation to the stress of weather. Those who have hitherto attempted in drawings to restore these figures, have greatly erred in altering their attitude, and in placing a sceptre and a *mundus* in the Queen's hands, which latter distinction is inappropriate, for the orb, as the mark of sovereignty, can only belong to queens regnant.

Luckily we are in possession of excellent authority for restoring the figures of Queen Eleanor at Waltham Cross. The attitude in which they were placed is that which was much in vogue in representing females on the seals and sculptures of the period;

* Cotton MSS. Brit. Mus.

† Matt. Paris, Hist. Angl. p. 595.

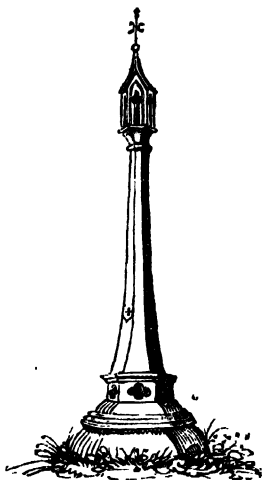
‡ "The Church of this Monastery," says Weever, "hath escaped the hammers of destruction, and with a venerable aspect sheweth us the magnitude of the rest of this religious structure. Herein Harold made his vows and prayers for victorie, when he marched against the Norman conqueror."—Fun. Monum. p. 642.

§ See them boldly delineated in Mr. Coney's etching, in the new edition of Dugdale's Monasticon, vol. VI.; also three plates in Britton's Architectural Antiquities, vol. III.

|| The arms of Castile and Leon, Quarterly, Gules, a castle Or, and Argent, a lion rampant Purpure. These were used by Eleanor's father Ferdinand, as King of Castile and Leon, and are considered to be the first instance of two coats being borne quarterly in one shield. The arms of the Earldom of Ponthieu were, Or, three bendlets Azure within a bordure Gules.

the left hand seizes the cordon of the mantle, and draws it over the shoulders, while the right holds a short sceptre in an easy position. The posture of the statues on Waltham Cross was precisely that of the female figure represented on the seal of this Queen engraved in Sandford's Genealogical History of England, and also on that of her daughter-in-law Queen Isabella, and which have accordingly been referred to by the artist who executed the accompanying etching. The eye of the most unpractised observer will at a glance perceive the elegance of this position, contrasted with that of a figure holding a long sceptre in one hand, and a ball in the other. Little difficulty in the restoration of these images will therefore arise; the bolder folds of their draperies are still extant; the crown on one remains very perfect; and the effigy in the Abbey* will supply the features.

The point likely to be mooted by critics in our ancient architecture, is the proper mode of restoring the Cross which surmounted the whole structure. A small portion only of its shaft remains. I could suggest that an appropriate example for its completion might be derived from a cross which I conceive to be of the period of Edward I. and which stands in the high road, in the village of Stretham between Cambridge and Ely. I sketched it in 1824, as below.



Stretham Cross, Cambridgeshire.

* See the beautiful etching after the effigy of Queen Eleanor, by the late C. A. Stothard, esq. F.S.A. in his "Monumental Effigies of Great Britain."

I have a strong suspicion, however, from the undecorated character of the supporting plinth and of the portion of the shaft which remains, that the structure at Waltham was terminated by a *plain cross*, approaching the form of the cross patee in the upper limb and transverse portion. Such indeed is the cross which crowns Queen's Cross at Northampton; and one of a similar form appears on a curious ancient seal of the Abbey Church of Waltham.† This cross is there planted on a rock (Mount Calvary), by two supporting angels. Round the verge, in uncial characters, is the inscription, *HOEC EST SIGILL' ECCLESIE SANCTE CRVCIS DE WALTHAM.*

To return, however, to the subject of the restoration of Queen Eleanor's Cross. I ardently hope, Mr. Urban, that the gentlemen who have stepped forward to preserve this national historical monument, will meet with the support they deserve. The Crown itself will surely not be reluctant to contribute towards an undertaking in which the remembrance of its ancient dignity is concerned.‡

In conclusion, may I ask, when shall we hear of some spirited and influential individual convening a public meeting for the purpose of forming "a General Conservative Fund for Ancient English Architecture?" a plan which I ventured to suggest to you in a communication to your Magazine of April last, p. 303, and which appears to me the only one likely to be made extensively efficient in preserving objects so important to our national glory, and the general diffusion of intelligence and taste.

A. J. K.

Mr. URBAN, *Cork, May 3.*

MANY even of those who have made History their peculiar study, are not perhaps aware how much Chro-

† See Ogborne's History of Essex.

‡ The Society of Antiquaries, at the instance of their Secretary Dr. Stukeley, interfered to preserve it, and at their suggestion the brick-work was carried round its base, and posts erected, in the year 1757, by John, second Lord Morson, lord of the manor of Cheshunt, in which parish the Cross stands. See Clutterbuck's Hist. of Hertfordshire, vol. II. p. 78. In this work is a beautiful view of Waltham Cross, and the landscape to the eastward of it, drawn by E. Blore, from a sketch by the late W. Alexander, and engraved by H. Le Keux.

nology is indebted to the ancient coins of Greece and Rome. To point out all those dates on their coins by which History may be illustrated, and Chronology confirmed or corrected, would require a more minute acquaintance with the details of history than I can boast of; but I shall be satisfied if I shall be able to direct the attention of the reader to the principal sources from which this information can be obtained.

The first coins which present us with dates, are those of the Ptolemies kings of Egypt. The founder of this dynasty, Ptolemy surnamed Soter, was one of the celebrated Generals of Alexander, and, on the death of that prince, established himself on the throne of Egypt. Dates are to be found on his coins, and on those of most of his successors; but, as the greatest part of them are merely the dates of the king's reign, and are not counted from a common æra, they are but of little value; and, as all these kings bear the name of Ptolemy, it would be in general impossible even to appropriate their coins to the monarchs who struck them, were it not for the surnames of Philadelphus, Philopater, &c. with which the name of Ptolemy is generally accompanied. A few of them, indeed, particularly those of Ptolemy II. and III. bear dates from the æra of Ptolemy I. but these are so few in number as to be of little value to Chronology, although useful in classing the coins themselves, many of which can only be ascertained by the portraits they bear; which, however well executed, must form but an unsatisfactory mode of arranging them, when we consider the great length of some of the reigns, and the change of features resulting therefrom, and also the resemblance which some of the kings bore to one another. A few of these coins are useful in confirming the account we have of the length of their reigns, the date of the last year being found on some of them, and nearly the last on several. The history of these kings, however, derives a considerable degree of illustration from the coins of the Syrian kings, with whose history that of Egypt is much blended.

SYRIA.

Of those coins which bear dates the next in chronological order, but infi-

nitely the first in importance, are those of the kings of Syria, commonly called Seleucidæ, from Seleucus the founder of the dynasty, who began to reign in 312 B. C. and from which æra the coins of his successors bear date.

On those of the first six kings no dates are found, and but few on those of Antiochus III. and Seleucus IV., but on those of Demetrius I. and the fifteen monarchs who followed, (a period which, although of only eighty years, is one of the most eventful to be found in history,) they are extremely numerous, and of the utmost importance, not only in fixing the periods of the reigns of the Syrian kings, and the most important events which occurred in their reigns, but also in elucidating the History of Egypt, Macedon, Rome, and other countries, at that period so intimately connected with that of Syria. To begin then with Demetrius I. it is mentioned in 1 Maccabees, vii. 1, that it was in the 151st year of the æra of the Seleucidæ, that Demetrius departed from Rome for Syria, where he declared himself king; and afterwards, chap. x. 57, that Alexander Bala, after Demetrius was defeated and slain, received the king of Egypt's daughter in marriage in the year 162; from which it appears that Demetrius reigned about eleven years. Josephus also mentions that Antiochus IV. died in the year 149, and that Antiochus V. his son and successor, reigned two years, when he was put to death by Demetrius, and that afterwards the latter reigned eleven years.

These two accounts, which perfectly agree, are however at variance with those of several other historians, who date Demetrius's accession at the year 150, and make his reign thirteen years, whilst others have assumed the intermediate number of twelve years. The coins, however, of Demetrius and Alexander, are in evidence that Josephus and the Book of Maccabees were right; for, of the numerous dates we have of Demetrius, the first is 153, and the last 162, whilst we have dates of Alexander of the year 161, he having seized a part of the kingdom, and assumed the title of king some time before the defeat and death of Demetrius. It is therefore nearly certain that the latter reigned only from 151 to 162.

Alexander Bala. Josephus mentions that this usurper laid claim to the crown of Syria in 160, that he obtained the kingdom on the defeat and death of Demetrius, and was himself defeated and slain by Demetrius II. after a reign of five years. The Book of Maccabees also mentions that Alexander was slain in 167. Other writers make him reign seven years, counting of course the two years from 160 to 162, during which he disputed the throne with Demetrius. All these accounts are confirmed by the coins of Alexander, which bear the dates 161, 167, and by those of Demetrius II. which commence with 167, and those of his rival Antiochus VI. which commence with the same year.

On the death of Alexander Bala in 167, the throne of Syria was contested by Demetrius II. son of Demetrius I. and by Antiochus VI. supported by Tryphon.

Demetrius having been made captive by the king of Parthia, Antiochus remained in undisputed possession of the kingdom, but was in a short time murdered by Tryphon his guardian, who seized the crown; the title of the latter was however contested by Antiochus VII. the brother of Demetrius, and Tryphon was defeated and slain. The first date we meet with on the coins of Demetrius II. is 167, and the first on those of Antiochus VI. also 167, which perfectly agrees with the Book of Maccabees, which says that Demetrius began to reign in that year. Of Antiochus VI. we have the dates 167 to 170. We have also of Demetrius the date 173, found on a coin of Tyre, and probably struck after he was carried into captivity, but none afterwards, until 181; this, with the exception of the date on the coin of Tyre, agrees with the Book of Maccabees, which says that Demetrius was carried into captivity by the king of Media in 172, and it will be found to agree also with Josephus, who says that, a short time after Demetrius was made captive, Antiochus was murdered by Tryphon, after a reign of four years; and if, as it is probable, Antiochus VI.'s reign began towards the close of 167, and ended in the early part of 172, it would not make more than four years and a half, which would be little more than what Josephus mentions.

The agreement between the coins

and the two authorities I have quoted, will be found completed as to these reigns by the following evidence afforded by them. 1st. The Book of Maccabees mentions that in 174 Antiochus VII. claimed the crown from Tryphon, and besieged him in Dora. 2d. Josephus says, that Tryphon fled from Dora to Apamea, where he was taken and put to death, after a reign of three years; and, as he gives four years to Antiochus VI. the seven years counted from 167 will exactly fall in with 174. 3d. The first date on the coins of Antiochus VII. is also 174.

After this period the Chronology of Syria derives but little assistance from the Book of Maccabees, which is the more to be regretted, as the history of that country now becomes more complex and intricate; much information however is derived from Josephus and Justin, and the dates on the coins are of still more importance.

Antiochus VII. being defeated and slain in a battle against the Parthians, Demetrius II. recovered the kingdom; but, having engaged in a war with the king of Egypt, the latter set up Alexander II. surnamed Zebina, as a claimant for the Syrian throne; and, Demetrius being slain at Tyre, Alexander finally obtained the kingdom. His throne was however disputed by Antiochus VIII. surnamed Grypus, son of Demetrius, and Alexander was defeated and slain; after which, Antiochus VIII. reigned for some years jointly with his mother, and afterwards by himself. Writers are much at variance as to the chronological arrangement of these events, but the surest and most satisfactory evidence will be found in the dates on the coins.

With respect to the reigns I have enumerated, the dates which require to be ascertained are: 1. That of the death of Antiochus VII.; 2d. That of the claim of Alexander to the crown; 3d. That of the death of Demetrius; 4th. The period when Antiochus VIII. disputed the throne with Alexander; 5th. The death of Alexander; and 6th. The death of Cleopatra, from which event the sole reign of Antiochus may be dated.

The dates afforded by the coins prove beyond doubt that these six events, with the exception of the third and fourth, took place with considerable intervals between, and the mistakes committed by several chro-

nologists seem to have originated from considering the defeat and death of Demetrius to have immediately followed the claim of Alexander, and that Antiochus VIII. and Cleopatra did not reign in any part of Syria until the death of Alexander.

The dates of Demetrius II. from his restoration, are from 181 to 187. Those of Antiochus VII. 174 to 187. Those of Alexander II. 184 to 190. Those of Cleopatra and Antiochus VIII. 187 to 194, all inclusive.

All those dates can easily be reconciled with historical accounts, except those of Antiochus VII. from 182 to 187, which appear to me almost impossible to be accounted for, except by supposing them struck by Antiochus IX. surnamed Cyzicenus, the son of Antiochus VII. who may have even at that early period claimed a right to the throne, and perhaps been in possession of some portion of the extensive dominions of Syria; and they could not have been struck by Antiochus VIII. in the lifetime of his father, as Demetrius had an elder son who succeeded him, by the name of Seleucus V.

Froelich, endeavouring to account for these dates, has quoted 2 Macca-bees, ch. 1. to show that Antiochus VII. was killed several years later than has been generally supposed, but I do not think the authority sufficiently supports him, as the letter there quoted, although dated in the year 188 of the æra of the Seleucidæ, does not speak of the death of Antiochus as an event which had just taken place; and all other authorities, supported by the dates of the coins of Alexander, beginning with 184, are completely at variance with the supposition.

The first date of Demetrius after his restoration is 181; which agrees with the accounts of most writers, so that we may regard that as the date of Antiochus's death, and Demetrius's restoration. As the date of 187 is to be found on the coins of Demetrius, and also on those of Cleopatra and Antiochus VIII. we may well conclude that to have been the date of Demetrius's death, the reign of Seleucus V. which lasted only a few months, and the accession of Cleopatra and Antiochus VIII. The next dates of the portion of history I have just noticed, are those of the claim of Alexander

Zebina, and the period when his reign terminated; the chronologists of greatest repute make the year 185 the first, and 189 the last of his reign; but, as the dates 184 and 190 occur on his coins, I think there can be little doubt as to the accuracy of the latter.

The last of those dates to be ascertained is that of the death of Cleopatra; the year 192 has been generally assigned as that of her death, but, as 194 occurs on her coins, the latter must be preferred.

The remainder of the history of the Syrian monarchs is still more complicated than that I have just noticed, and the dates on their coins less numerous; much assistance may, however, still be derived from them. Antiochus VIII. after his mother's death, enjoyed the kingdom in peace for a few years, when his title was disputed by his half-brother Antiochus IX. surnamed Cyzicenus, who, if the coins I have noticed bearing the name of Antiochus, and the dates 182-187, belong to him, must have urged his claim at a much earlier period. The two brothers then for some years appear to have reigned in different parts of Syria, Antiochus VIII. at Antioch, and Antiochus IX. at Damascus. On the death of the former his son Seleucus VI. succeeded, and defeated and slew Cyzicenus, but was in turn defeated by Antiochus X. surnamed Pius, the son of Cyzicenus, and flying to Mopsuestia in Cilicia, was there killed.

After this, the throne of Syria was contested by Antiochus X. the son of Cyzicenus, and Antiochus XI.; Philip, and Demetrius III. sons of Grypus. Antiochus XI. was defeated and slain by Antiochus X. who himself fell in battle against the Parthians, leaving Philip and Demetrius in possession of Syria; and Demetrius being afterwards made captive by Mithridates king of Parthia, Philip for a short time had sole possession of Syria, until Demetrius dying in captivity, their fifth brother Antiochus XII. and Dionysius, claimed that portion at least which belonged to Demetrius, which he seems to have possessed until he was attacked, defeated, and slain, by Aretas king of Arabia. After this, Syria fell into the hands of Tigranes king of Armenia, who enjoyed it for many years; but was at last deposed by the Romans under Lucullus, who placed Antiochus XIII. Asiaticus, the

son of Cyzicenus, on the throne; but, he being four years after deposed by Pompey, Syria thenceforth became a Roman province. Appian, Josephus, and Justin, are the principal historians who have given us an account of the complicated history of these princes, and considerable differences may be observed in their narratives. I shall merely however notice such evidence as the dates on the coins supply us with, which in this part of the Syrian series are not very numerous.

Justin says that Grypus, after his mother's death, reigned eight years in quiet, until his throne was disputed by Cyzicenus; but this is contradicted by the coins, for 194 is found on the coins of Cleopatra and Antiochus, and 199 on those of Cyzicenus, a period of only five years. As to the length of Grypus's reign, Josephus informs us that he reigned twenty-nine years; which, counted from 187, would place his death in 216, which was probably not far from the truth; his coins, however, throw no light on this point, as the last date afforded by them is 206. The dates of Cyzicenus do not go further than 211, and we have no dates of Seleucus VI., Antiochus X., XI., or XII. Some writers make Philip's reign commence in 217, others in 219 and 221; and some place the termination in 229, others in 231 and 235. The dates on his coins, which are numerous, are from 220 to 229, both inclusive. As to Demetrius III. some writers make his reign to commence in 219, some in 222, but these are corrected by his dates, which are 218-224. Justin says, Tigranes reigned eighteen years; Blair's Chronology gives him only fourteen; whilst others give him twenty. It is probable however that Blair was right, as Antiochus Asiaticus is generally supposed to have been placed on the throne in 243; which, counting from 229, the last date on the coins of Philip, would be exactly fourteen years. The dates on his coins are only 236 to 241.

BITHYNIA.

The next in chronological order are the coins of the kings of Bithynia, but the information we derive from them is extremely limited. No dates appear before Nicomedes II. who is said to have ascended the throne 149 B.C.; the first date on his coins is 150, which counted from 457 A.V.C. he supposed date of their æra, an-

swers to 607 A.V.C. or 146 B.C. His dates, which are very numerous, end with 203, answering to 93 B.C. which, if Sestini is right in the appropriation of these coins, must have been the last year of his reign, as 204 appears on those given to Nicomedes III. The dates which follow end with 223; but the most celebrated numismatic writers differ as to their appropriation, for Sestini gives them all to Nicomedes, whilst Dumersau and others assign some of them to Nicomedes IV.

The dates found on the coins of the kings of Parthia, and the Bosphorus, and some others, remain to be considered; but I must beg leave to make them the subject of another letter.

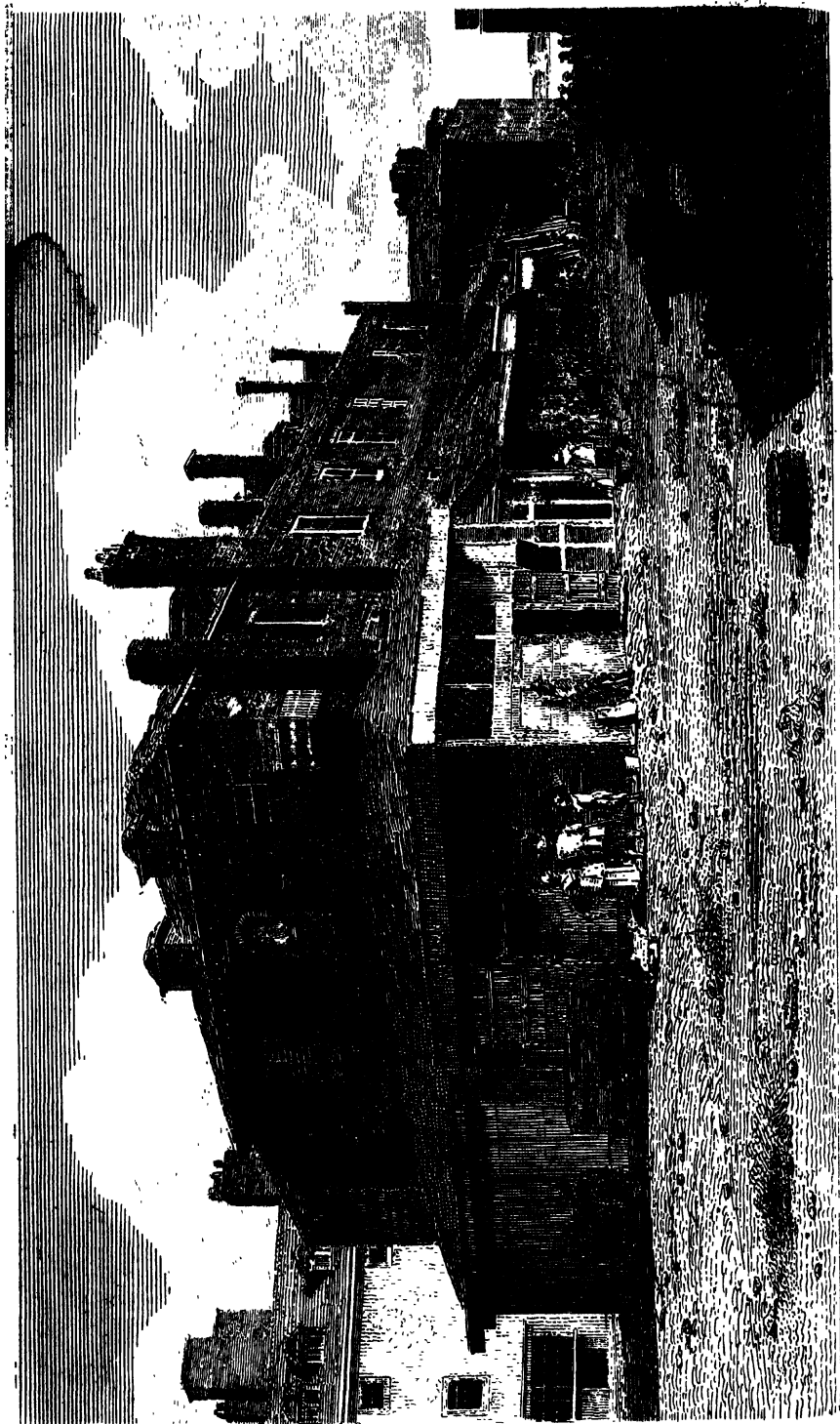
Yours, &c. JOHN LINDSAY.

—◆—
MR. URBAN,

OMNIA Romæ cum pretio, is an adage as true now as it was 2000 years ago, and every one who reads the newspapers of the day must have seen the advertisements headed "Douceur," seeking a "Permanent Mercantile Situation," a term now well understood to mean something else which I decline naming, and for which various sums are continually offered from 50*l.* to 2000*l.*; and it is a remarkable fact that not one of these advertisements is ever repeated; I can safely aver this, as I have perused the Times Newspaper daily for many years, and have paid particular attention to this branch of its intelligence. About forty years since, however, there seems to have been less *scrupulosity*, as old Hooker would say, in these matters, for in the *Oracle Newspaper* of Nov. 1794, we have the following:

"TWO HUNDRED GUINEAS ready to be given to any lady or gentleman who has interest to procure a **LIEUTENANT'S COMMISSION** in the NAVY, for a young gentleman of honour and reputation now on service in the Grand Fleet, and who has passed the proper examination with great credit, and really deserves promotion. Secrecy may be depended on. Answers addressed to S. F. City Coffee House, Cheap-side, will be attended to."

Does the march of honesty keep pace with the march of intellect? I am afraid not, Mr. Urban; and, though we may be more enlightened and more *refined* than those who have gone before us, I much doubt whether there be a greater sprinkling of integrity among us, than in former times. The



OLD HUNTERFORD MARKET.

growth of knowledge and of selfishness
and of the simultaneous, and like
the two, the two exhibited some time
afterwards, appear to possess a coe-
tant existence. We may almost say
that Ben, in his "Staple of

O, how honest, hang'em; poor thin men-
 O, how they respects them? O, the fates!
 How they respect their reputation fall'n;
 Such a mercy, off late mercy, 'gan to have any!

 Ω

HUNGERFORD MARKET.

AMONG the various improvements now taking place in the neighbourhood of Charing Cross, the renovation of Hungerford Market, and the adaptation of it as a Market for the sale of Fish, and for the accommodation of the western portion of the Metropolis, promises to be one of the most beneficial. We propose, in our next month's Magazine, to give a description, with a plate, of the new building; which we preface, on the present occasion, with a view of the old Market-house.

It appears probable that the Market originated, as other public improvements have done, from an accidental fire, by which the town residence of the Hungerford family was destroyed. This occurrence is thus recorded by Pepys in his Diary :

"1889, April 26. A great fire happened in Durham yard last night, burning the house of one Lady Hungerford, who was to come to town to it this night, and so the house is burned, new furnished, by carelessness of the girl sent to take off a candle from a bunch of candles, which she did by burning it off, and left the rest, as is supposed, on fire. The King and Court were here, it seems, and stopped the fire by blowing up of the next house."

Charles the Second, who had been called upon for great personal activity at the great Fire, only three years before, was at this period much alive to similar accidents.

The market was established by the authority of a charter granted in 1679, in which the premises were described as "Hungerford House, alias Hungerford Inn, situate in or near the Strand, in the parish of St. Martin's in the Fields;" and permission was given to Sir Edward Hungerford, K.B. and his heirs, to hold a market there

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on every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday. Six years afterwards (1685) King James the Second issued his letters patent, which, after reciting the above grant to Sir Edward Hungerford, states that Sir Stephen Fox and Sir Christopher Wren, knights, had become by purchase the proprietors in fee of the said Market, and gave license to all persons to bring and expose to sale within the said Market, on the days aforesaid, meal, flour, grain, and corn, and that Sir S. Fox and Sir C. Wren should receive the tolls and other profits.

The Market-house was probably erected from the designs of Sir C. Wren; and, from the inscription given hereafter, it appears to have been completed in 1682. It consisted of a lofty and spacious hall, with a large room above; but was latterly subdivided into several tenements, consisting of stables, cart-houses, carpenters' shops, &c. On the west side of the surrounding area was an open colonnade, or piazza, in which were a few shops for provisions, which have formed, until the present alterations, the sole remaining semblance of a market. Seymour, who published, in 1735, says, "This Market at first was very likely to have taken well, especially for fruit and herbs, as lying so convenient for the gardeners to land their goods at the stairs, without the charge and trouble of porters to carry them farther by land, as now to Covent-garden-market; but, being built at first, it turns to little account, and that of Covent-garden hath got the start; which is much resorted unto, and well served with all fruits and herbs, good in their kind." *

In Seymour's time the large room in the Market-house was used as the school for the charity-children of St. Martin's parish. At the period of the publication of "*London and its Environs described*," in six volumes octavo, 1761, the room had become a French church; how long it continued in that occupation does not appear.

The founder of this Market, Sir Edward Hungerford, was the representative of the illustrious family of Hungerford, of Farley in Wiltshire. His father, Anthony Hungerford, esq. died

* Survey of the Cities of London and Westminster, vol. II. p. 654.

in 1657; and the son, falling in the evil days of King Charles the Second, acquired only such a bad eminence as might be attained in that dissipated Court. By his excessive extravagance, he squandered a princely fortune, and

even at that thriftless æra was stigmatized by the appellation of the spend-thrift. He is said to have given 500 guineas for a wig; * which was probably of the same very magnificent proportions as represented in his bust.



This bust stood until lately on the north front of the old Market-house, with the following inscription :

“FORUM, utilitati publicæ perquam necessarium, Regis Caroli 2^{di}. innuente Majestate, propriis sumptibus erexit perfecitque D. Edoardus Hungerford, Balnei Miles, anno M.DC.LXXXII.”

The cross, or rather saltire, on his breast, which should have been represented within a shield, is the ancient badge of the order of the Bath.

On the key-stone of the gateway was carved the crest of Hungerford, a garb, or wheat-sheaf, between two sickles, rising from a ducal coronet.

Sir Edward Hungerford was made a Knight of the Bath at the Coronation of King Charles the Second,

April 23, 1661. His name has lately appeared more than once in the pages of the Gentleman's Magazine, from his being one of the chief patrons of archery in that reign. It is signed to the Finsbury ticket, by which that subject was first introduced, in the number for February, p. 113. He was Lieutenant-Colonel of the Regiment of Archers in 1661, and Colonel in 1682. †

Although Sir Edward Hungerford had three wives, and had children by all, ‡ his ancient family seemed to expire with him; for by him the last remaining part of the once extensive property of the main line of the Hungerfords was dismembered and alienated. § He assigned his estates to trustees for the benefit of his creditors,

* Hoare's *Hungerfordiana*, p. 116.

‡ See Hoare's *Hungerfordiana*, p. 31.

† Wood's *Bowman's Glory*.

§ The wife of the celebrated John Evelyn had an uncle Edward Hungerford, esq. whom they visited in 1654 at Cadenham in Wiltshire, afterwards at a farm at Darnford Magna; and at a seat at Horninghold in Leicestershire. This was Edward Hungerford, of Cadenham, esq. who married Susanna, daughter of Sir John Pretymann, and sister to Lady Browne, Mrs. Evelyn's mother. He died in 1667; and was succeeded by his son Sir George Hungerford. These facts are mentioned; because it is remarked by the editor of Evelyn in a note, that Sir Edward Hungerford, K.B. presented to the Vicarage of Horninghold in

by whom Farley Castle and manor were sold in 1686 to Henry Baynton, esq. of Spye Park.* He lived, however, to an advanced age; and at the time of his death, in 1711, he is said to have been one of the Poor Knights of Windsor.†

During the greater part of his life he enjoyed the privilege of freedom from arrest, by having a seat in the House of Commons. In the Restoration Parliament he sat for the borough of Chippenham; for which he was rechosen in 1661, 1678, 1679, and 1681; in 1685, 1688, and 1690, he was elected for New Shoreham; and in 1695, 1698, 1700, and (though not in 1701, again in) 1702, for Steyning.

Mrs. Crewe, a descendant of the Hungerfords, among other portraits of the family, had one of Sir Edward Hungerford "the Spendthrift."‡

Thrifless him selfe, but, lyke the goode manure,

His rotten waste did fertilise the lande;
And others' thriftye toile hathe wrought
the cure,

A goodlie Mercatt joines the busie Strand.

J. G. N.

HISTORICAL VIEW OF PESTILENTIAL DISEASES.

(Continued from p. 9.)

1597. HISTORIANS afford us little information of the plague which appears to have severely handled the northern part of the kingdom this year, judging from the following extracts from the parish register of Carlisle: "The plague broke out Oct. 3, 1597, and raged here from Sept. 22, 1597, to Jan. 5, 1598;" added that "680 persons were buried there." That more died we learn from an inscription on the north wall of the vestry at Penrith quoted by Camden, A. D. 1598, "Ex gravi peste quæ regionibus hisce incubuit obierunt apud Penrith, 2260; Kendal 2500; Richmond 2200; Carlisle 1160."

1603. The plague broke out in London this year, and raged to such a degree, that 38,000 persons were computed to have died of it in 12 months, though the whole population of the city amounted only to about 150,000 inhabitants.

1604. We find little account of its progress out of the metropolis, but that it extended far and wide there can be no doubt. Its ravages may be estimated by what is said of it in King's Vale Royal. In Nantwich, in about ten months, the deaths were 500, being equally violent in Chester and other parts of the county. In Manchester 1000 died out of the then population of 8000 (its population by the census of 1831 was 270,961!) It was supposed that those places which showed most hospitality to all who fled from London during the plague, were less visited by it than others. It prevailed in Chester indeed so early as 1602, continuing there till 1605, when it was particularly fatal; in 1603 650 persons having died, and in 1604 about 980. At one period the weekly average was 55. The fairs were suspended. The Court of Exchequer was kept at Tarvin, and the assizes at Nantwich, where, however, as we have just seen, the mortality was considerable.

1625. The reign of Charles I. was ushered in with an ominous visitation of pestilence, which, as Baker (Chronicles, p. 570.) tells us, broke out in London more dangerously than in the beginning of his father's reign, inasmuch that the King was fain to adjourn the Parliament, because of the thin appearance of members by reason of the contagion. Its effects in the metropolis may be collected from the title of two pamphlets, viz. "London's Lamentation for her sinnes, and Complaint to the Lord her God, with a sovereign remedy against the Plague, by W. C. Crashaw, pastor, at White

1676 (Nichols's Leicestershire, vol. II. p. 610); which seems to identify the Knight of the Bath with the individual Evelyn called his uncle. As the Sir Edward Hungerford, K.B. of 1676, could have been none other than "the Spendthrift," of Farley, there must certainly have been some intercourse between the two branches of the family regarding the estate at Horninghold. They appear, however, from Hoare's Hungerfordiana, to have been very distant cousins: their connecting ancestor having been so far back as Sir Edmund Hungerford, who died in 1484. There is in the History of Leicestershire no other information regarding the Hungerford estate at Horninghold, than the single presentation to the living.

* Britton's Beauties of Wiltshire, vol. III. p. 213.

† Hoare's Hungerfordiana, p. 32.

‡ Ibid. p. 119.

Chapel;" and "London's Complaint against her children in the country for their inhumanity during the Plague. By Benjamin Spenser, M.A. Reprinted in Morgan's *Phoenix*." How far it extended into the country, we know not; but we have authority of its existence in Cheshire, from the following curious instance of self-inhumation, extracted from the parish register of Malpas; and we also know that it was only kept out of Chester by extraordinary precaution. "Richard Dawson being sicke of the plague, and perceyving he must die at that tyme, arose out of his bed, and made his grave, and caused his nefew to cast strawe into the grave, which was not farre from the howse, and went and layd him down in the sayd grave, and caused clothes to be layd uppon, and soe departed out of this world; this he did, because he was a stronge man, and heavier than his sayd nefew and another wench was able to burye."

1647, 1648, 1649, 1650. In Lysons's Cheshire it is said, that in that county between June 22 and Oct. 21, 1906, persons were carried off by a contagious disorder, supposed to be plague, and probably continued more or less for the two or three years; as in King's Vale Royal, it is stated that a great plague broke out at Chester in Midsummer, and carried off 2000 people, and that grass grew in the streets of the High Cross; and in Malcolm's History of London, are inserted directions for burying those who died of the plague.

1665. Hitherto we have merely quoted from old historians and chroniclers, who have furnished few particulars; but we now come to a fearful visitation, whose pathway may be traced in the familiar pages of Biographical Memoirs written at the time. It is singular indeed that two such standard historians as Hume and Rapin scarcely allude to its existence further than briefly mentioning the sum total of deaths. De Foe in his well-known fictitious, yet well-founded narrative, has indeed fully made up for their deficiency; and the reader who wishes to become, we may almost say, a spectator of the awful scene, has but to consult that vivid picture. Lingard too has given us an admirably condensed view of the disease, its progress, symptoms, and

effects; we shall therefore chiefly confine ourselves to two writers, who recorded in their diaries the continuous impressions and feelings and facts as they occurred; it need scarcely be added, that we refer to the Memoirs of Pepys and Evelyn. We shall preface our quotations from their records with a short summary.

In the winter of 1664, it seems a few isolated cases of plague had occurred in the suburbs of London; sufficiently numerous, however, to excite alarm, and turn the attention of the public to the variations in the bills of mortality. The season was as usual cold, but attended with frequent changes of weather, which the sanguine hailed as favourable to health; but still, notwithstanding their hopes and anticipations, the undeniable fact that the number of deaths was on the increase, augured ill, and considerable agitation and apprehension prevailed in all ranks; when at length, at the latter end of May, all speculations were put an end to by the disorder showing itself under the influence of an incipient summer's sun and unusually stagnant atmosphere, in that focus (then as at present) of filth, profligacy, and misery, St. Giles's. Radiating in all directions from that central spot, it flew on the wings of death in all directions, at the same moment threatening the court at Whitehall and the recesses of the city. A general panic prevailed the high and low. The King and Court fled to Salisbury, and soon afterwards established themselves at Oxford, whither the Parliament and courts of law soon followed. The Queen, preferring her native air, retired to France. From Evelyn and Pepys we learn that scarcely a family remained in the infected places, whenever removal was practicable. A solemn fast was proclaimed throughout the land. London would indeed have been deserted had not the Lord Mayor refused to grant certificates of health, without which the country people refused the entrance of strangers into their villages, the approaches to, which were guarded on every side; recklessness soon conspired to increase the mortality; Pepys informing us that the dead were buried in open fields, apparently at the caprice of the officers superintending this department, under a pretence that room was wanted in the

regular cemeteries. Evelyn speaks of "many coffins exposed in the streets now thin of people," all the way from the City to St. James's, and of the danger of infection from an accumulation of pestiferous beggars surrounding his carriage when it stopped. The consequence of families breaking up their establishments, and flying to secluded spots for safety, may well be conceived. Above 40,000 servants were supposed to be thrown out of employ, and trade was at a stand; thus further entailing misery and want on a multitude of dismissed workmen of all descriptions. Private charity, in addition to Royal and public bounty, did all it could, the King subscribing weekly 1000*l.* and the City 600*l.*; but these were but temporary palliations, and whether from want of nourishment, uncleanly habits, or profligacy, increased by despair, the mortality increased with tenfold violence amongst the lower orders, carrying off a large proportion of children and females. Within a month, however, of its commencement, all ranks fell before it without distinction, upwards of 1000 being the weekly average; though double that number, it has been asserted by some, might have been nearer the truth; for what with concealment on the one hand, and the short pause between the infliction of the death-stroke and its termination, accounts were very inaccurately kept, and of course the business of minute inquiry in the most infected quarters was one little sought after and little attended to. Indeed, but for the operation of strong and compulsory laws, the Metropolis might have speedily become a loathsome receptacle of pestiferous bodies in every stage of decay, under the burning influence of a peculiarly dry and scorching summer. Every house, on the immediate attack of a single inmate, was compelled to exhibit a crimson cross on its door, with an annexed inscription, "Lord have mercy upon us." On the appearance of this awful signal, it was placed under strict quarantine; for 30 days none were allowed to pass its threshold, and the living were doomed to linger on a dreary existence in company with the dying or the dead. Instant death was the punishment of him who with a plague spot upon him escaped in despair from his domestic prison. A local police were

on the watch for the removal of those who expired in the streets, and at night a melancholy bell announced the approach of the pest-cart, rendered visible by the glare of torches, into which the offensive remains of those who had perished during the course of the last 24 hours, were carelessly and indecently thrown. Coffins we have seen above were, at least in the early stage of this dreadful season, prepared and exposed in the streets; but these were soon dispensed with, and the unshrouded, uncoffined corpse was cast without a funeral prayer, or mourner's sigh, for the former was not permitted to be read, nor the presence of even the nearest friend in the latter capacity allowed, into one common receptacle for the victims of one common mortality. The effect of such a scene upon the human mind may easily be conceived. As good or evil prevailed in the hearts of men, so were the fruits thereof apparent in excess. Accordingly some splendid instances of self-devotion and disinterestedness shed their bright lustre in this dark region of woe; but, as the prophet declares, wickedness prevailed in the hearts of the multitude—so were the fruits of vice luxuriant and appalling. It will be no exaggeration to assert, that not a deed of darkness was left uncommitted by the wretches who prowled, uncontrolled by the laws and opinions of man, to violate and despoil property and persons alike unprotected. Superstition too, and fanaticism availed themselves of so inviting an opportunity for displaying themselves in all their wildness and folly. Signs and wonders were seen in the heavens above, while the ghosts of the dead walked upon the earth beneath; a flaming sword, it was asserted, had been seen by multitudes to quiver at midnight in the clouds, extending from Westminster to the Tower; and while the timid believed the real presence of this unequivocal sign of God's wrath, a pretended preacher of his Word walked naked through the City with a pan of burning coals upon his head, denouncing upon the Metropolis the fate of Nineveh, "Yet forty days, and London shall be overthrown." London indeed was not overthrown, but during the 60 days of July and August, the average number of deaths reported amounted daily to 537. The night

was no longer sufficient for the burial of the dead; at all hours they were borne along, and as no human prudence had been found effectual for checking the disease, preventive laws were repealed, or became obsolete; and the few remaining tenants of nearly desolate dwellings were permitted to wander at pleasure to meet with death or relief, amidst streets grown over with grass; for nothing but the most urgent business now induced the uninfected to venture abroad. There were no greetings in the market-place in this time of mourning and sorrow. On the contrary, the few who appeared avoided every fellow-being they met with, or kept the middle of the street, to avoid the possibility of contact. As a last resource, the Lord Mayor and Aldermen ordered constant fires to be kept in the streets and lanes throughout the town for three days and three nights, but without the slightest effect, or, if any, with a bad effect; for the month of September, which was ushered in by the fiery system of purification, was more malignant than its predecessors. Hitherto, those who were attacked looked forward to something like a chance of recovery, but now even hope fled, for he on whom "the tokens," as they were called, appeared, sunk with a certainty of rising no more, his fate being usually sealed in 24 hours, and seldom protracted to the heretofore limit of three days; and no less than 10,000 deaths occurred in the second week of this fatal month. The winds of the autumnal equinox at length, however, set in, and from that moment a perceptible change for the better was apparent; until in December the cruel enemy had nearly disappeared, though for months to come a few cases lingered in the metropolis; but in various parts of the country it raged with more or less violence during greater part of the following year.—We have no data for ascertaining the sum total of mortality throughout the kingdom, but it must have been immense, when it is known that probably not less than 130,000 perished in London alone.

It may be necessary to conclude with a concise account of symptoms, which were in their commencement very similar to those of incipient fever, viz. shivering, nausea, head-ache, and

delirium; for a time the patient suffered little inconvenience from these, but dark spots called "the tokens" shortly ensued, and, if so, death speedily closed the scene.

No rational causes can be assigned for this visitation; but it is worthy of remark that it commenced, as well as those of 1625 and 1636, in St. Giles's or Whitechapel, the latter the resort of butchers, whose shambles were not under the same regulations for cleanliness as in our days. This, together with the unusual drought, no doubt were disposing causes; it being, as Baxter tells us, "the dryest winter, spring, and summer, that ever man alive knew, or our forefathers mention of late ages, so that the grounds were burnt like the highways, and the meadows where I lived having but four loads of hay, which before bare forty." With a further account, conveying the vivid impression and sentiments of an eye-witness, we shall conclude our narrative of this event. "The calamities and cries of the distressed and impoverished, are not to be conceived by those that are absent from them. Every man is a terror to his neighbour and himself; and God for our sins is a terror to us all. O! how is London, the place which God hath honoured with his Gospel above all places of the earth, laid low in horrors, and wasted almost to desolation by the wrath of that God whom England hath contemned! A God-hating generation are consumed in their sins, and the righteous are also taken away, as from greater evils yet to come. Yet under all these desolations, the wicked are hardened, and cast all on the fanatics; the true dividing fanatics and sectaries are not yet humbled for former miscarriages, but cast all on the prelates and imposers; and the ignorant vulgar are stupid, and know not what use to make of any thing they feel. But thousands of the sober, prudent, and faithful servants of the Lord are mourning in secret, and waiting for his salvation, in humility and hope they are staying themselves on God, and expecting what he will do with them."—He then proceeds to state facts: "The richer sort removing out of the City, the greatest blow fell on the poor. At first so few of the more religious sort were taken away, that, according to the mode of too many

such, they began to be puffed up, and boast of the great difference which God did make; but quickly after they all fell alike. It is scarcely possible for people who live in a time of health and security, to apprehend the dreadful nature of that pestilence. How fearful people were, thirty, forty, if not a hundred miles from London, of any thing they bought from mercers' or drapers' shops, or of goods that were brought to them; or of any person who came to their houses. How they would shut their doors against their friends; and if a man passed over the fields, how one would avoid another, as we did in the time of the wars; how every man was a terror to another!" As a proof of this, and an exemplification of the general dismay and system of seclusion adopted, the case of the Rev. Samuel Shaw (author of a little tract lately reprinted, called "The Welcome to the Plague,") may be cited; he was the ejected minister of Long Whatton, then residing at Loughborough. He buried two of his children, two of his friends, and a servant, in his own garden. He and his wife were both attacked, but recovered. For three months his house was closely shut up, none being permitted to enter it. The conduct of the ejected non-conforming ministers passed all praise, and deserves to be held in the lasting remembrance of all good men, and seems to have been one amongst the few bright gleams of that sad time. For the plague (again observes Baxter) occasioned the silenced ministers more openly and laboriously to preach the Gospel, to the exceeding comfort and profit of the people. They that were silenced in 1662 had ever since done their work, very privately, and to a few; not so much through their timorousness, as their loathsomeness to offend the King, and in hope that their forbearance might procure them some liberty. When the plague grew hot, most of the conformable ministers fled, and left their flocks at the time of their extremity; whereupon divers nonconformists, pitying the dying and distressed people who had none to call

the-impenitent to repentance, or to help men to prepare for another world, or to comfort them in their terrors, when about 10,000 died in a week, resolved that no obedience to the laws of mortal men whatsoever, could justify them in neglecting men's souls and bodies in such extremities. They therefore resolved to stay with the people, and to go into the forsaken pulpits, though prohibited, and to preach to the poor people before they died; also to visit the sick, and get what relief they could for the poor, especially those that were shut up.—Often those heard them one day, who were sick the next, and quickly dead. The face of death did so awaken both the preachers and the hearers, that preachers exceeded themselves in lively fervent preaching, and the people crowded constantly to hear them. All was done with great seriousness, so that through the blessing of God, abundance were converted, from their carelessness, impenitency, and youthful lusts and vanities; and religion took such a hold on many hearts, as could never afterwards be loosed.

We cannot take our leave of the author, from whom we have thus largely quoted, without a hope and earnest wish that every reader would maturely weigh his words, and take a leaf, where it be necessary, out of the book of good old Richard Baxter.

We have here seen the noble self-devotion of those conscientious ministers who were ejected for non-conformity; but that some who adhered to the ruling powers were equally unremitting in their attention, and as ready to sacrifice themselves in the performance of their duties, the following beautiful narrative will sufficiently prove, where again we also find another ejected minister still lingering amongst his flock, and going hand in hand with the established pastor. At Eyam in Derbyshire, three miles east from Tideswell, lived the Rev. William Mompesson,* with his wife and two young children. They sent the latter away; she finally died in her 27th year. To avoid crowded congregations in church, he assembled

* An interesting account of the Christian heroism of the Rev. William Mompesson, from the pen of Anna Seward, appeared in our vol. LXXI. p. 301; and to the same volume, p. 785, the late Major Hayman Rooke contributed a view of the perforated Rock at Eyam, in which Mr. Mompesson performed his sacred office during the plague. EDIT.

the people on a grassy steep, and preached from a perforated arch in the rocks of the dingle. The churchyard soon ceased to afford room for the dead, they were therefore burned on a heathy hill above the village. After the plague he was presented to the rectory of Eakring near Ollerton in Nottinghamshire. Fearing the plague, they refused to admit him, and erected for him a hut in Rufford Park, where he abode till the fear subsided. When the plague broke out, he wrote to the Duke of Devonshire at Chatsworth, stating that he thought he could prevail upon his parishioners to confine themselves within the limits of the village, if the surrounding country would supply them with necessaries, leaving such provisions as should be requested in appointed places, and at appointed hours upon the encircling hills. This proposal was punctually complied with; and it is very remarkable, then when the pestilence became beyond all conception terrible, not a single inhabitant attempted to pass the deathly boundaries of the village. By the influence of this exemplary man, the rest of the county of Derby escaped the plague, though it continued in Eyam for seven months.—We have spoken only of this Christian martyr to his country's weal; but another yet remains, whose good name deserves mention equally honourable.

The Rev. Thos. Stanley was instituted to the rectory of Eyam in 1644, which he held till the Act of Uniformity in 1662 threw him out. It appears that he continued to reside there after his ejection, and the tradition of the place at this day is, that he was supported by the voluntary contributions of two-thirds of the inhabitants. It is recorded of him, that when he could not serve his people publicly, he was helpful to them in private, especially when the sickness prevailed, continuing with them when 259 persons of ripe age, and 58 children, were cut off thereby. When some, who might have been better employed, moved the then Earl of Devonshire to remove him, the Earl answered that it would be more reasonable that the whole country should, in more than words, testify their thankfulness to him, who, together with his care of the town, had taken such care as no one else did, to prevent the infection

of the towns adjacent. He died at Eyam, and was buried there in 1670.*

1725. We are now approaching our own times, and verging towards limits almost within the memory of man, fortunately without having to record any event at all similar to the preceding as befalling this country. But the early part of the 18th century had to bear fearful testimony to the presence of the dark-winged angel of Death, in the Old as well as New World:—in Peru 300,000 persons having been carried off in three months; in Marseilles a plague proved fatal to 18,000; and in Lisbon to 40,000 inhabitants; and excited such alarm throughout Europe, that we find, in 1725, an Act of Parliament passing, forbidding any person to come into England from any part of France, between the Bay of Biscay and Dunkirk, without certificates of health. Other precautions were also taken, such as the erection of pest-houses, to which all infected persons, and all persons of infected families, should be conveyed; lines also and trenches were to be drawn round any city, town, or place infected. There were in those days, as now, persons ready to ascribe any precautionary measure dictated by necessity or common sense, to unconstitutional motives; and, accordingly, Lord Cowper argued strongly against such regulations, as infringements on the liberty of the subject, as inconsistent with the views of a free Government, and the more odious, because copied from the then arbitrary Government of France. His arguments proved effectual, for the obnoxious clauses were repealed, not, however, without great opposition. Fortunately the country escaped, at least we hear of no great increase in the bills of mortality for that year; and since then, to the present hour, it has been our favoured lot to live without hearing even a rumour of its existence, for, with one exception only, viz. in Sicily, in 1743, when about 50,000 persons died, the remainder of the century passed without any such visitation reaching the shores of Europe.

* See "Notes concerning the work of God, and some of those who have been workers together with God, in the high Peak of Derbyshire," printed at Sheffield, 1702.

MR. URBAN,

(No. 1.)

AMONG a collection of MSS. recently purchased by the Trustees of the British Museum, is a parcel of original Letters from Lord Chesterfield and Dr. Charles O'Connor to Mr. George Faulkner, of Dublin; and also from Mr. Pinkerton, Dr. Thomas Campbell, and Mr. J. C. Walker, addressed to Dr. Percy, Bishop of Dromore. Most of these seem to be inedited, and as the latter ones contribute to fill up a gap in the Literary Correspondence of Pinkerton, edited by Dawson Turner, esq. I trust a selection from them will be considered of sufficient interest to obtain a place in your Periodical.

The Editor of the above Correspondence says in his preface, that he "has reason to regret Mr. Pinkerton was very little in the habit of preserving copies of his own letters," so that he was able only to procure the loan of a few addressed to the Earl of Buchan, Mr. Malcolm Laing, and Mr. Walker. It is, therefore, with much satisfaction I send transcripts of four curious Letters from Pinkerton to Dr. Percy, the two first of which are absolutely necessary to understand the Bishop's reply to them, which appears in vol. I. p. 112, of the Correspondence. The third Letter throws considerable light on the communication of Dr. T. Campbell to the Bishop, printed in the Correspondence, vol. I. p. 144; and the last cannot but be interesting to all who have ever read the Essay on the Minstrels prefixed to the *Reliques of Ancient Poetry*, and more particularly as it is the answer to a letter of Dr. Percy's on the subject, inserted in the Correspondence, vol. I. p. 355. In the same collection from which these Letters have been copied is a paper in the Bishop's hand-writing, containing some quotations from Puttenham, in support of the opinion that minstrels were poets as well as musicians, which were evidently intended to be added to the "Note" for the first page of the Essay; but in the subsequent edition of the *Reliques* by Percy's nephew, in 1794, the "Note" was not made use of.

Should these Letters prove acceptable, I will send you more on a future opportunity.

F. M.

GENT. MAG. August, 1832.

Knightsbridge, 19 Nov. 1785.

MY LORD, — The Scottish Poems from the Maitland MS. being now printed off in two volumes,* I have desired Mr. Nichols to send a copy to your Lordship, which I beg your acceptance of as a small token of my gratitude for the favour your Lordship did me in pointing out the MS. and other kindnesses. My preface will also serve to commemorate my sentiments on this occasion, and if it lies in my power to make any return, I shall never be deficient in zeal at least.

Before proceeding to publish the Romances† (which will be an easy work), I wish much to have some transcripts from the MS. in the Advocates' library, mentioned by your Lordship in the *Reliques*. This I find is difficult to manage; few people in Edinburgh being qualified for the task, but hope soon to accomplish this, and then shall let your Lordship know my plan, &c., and as I never chuse to be a plagiarist, even of first thoughts, I hope in my dedication to testify due respect to the first projector of this design. Many ancient Scottish poets I also propose to republish, as your Lordship will see from the present production; but editions are very easy matters, and one might publish half a dozen in a year. They are indeed amusements, and not labours; as I have found, who, while the present work was in hands, have been at same time occupied in one of the most laborious tasks ever attempted.

It is some years since I formed the design of writing the History of Scotland from the earliest accounts till the reign of Mary: to be comprised in forty books, forming two volumes 4to. But the earliest part, from the beginning till Malcolm III. 1054, is so overwhelmed in fiction, that I find it absolutely necessary to dig a foundation,

* "Ancient Scottish Poems never before in print, but now published from the MS. collections of Sir Richard Maitland, of Leithington, Knight," &c. 2 vols. 8vo, Lond. 1786.

† The Romances alluded to were probably those of Sir Gawain and Goloogras, &c. inserted in the "Scottish Poems reprinted," 3 vols. 8vo, Lond. 1792.

and clear away rubbish, ere I venture to build an edifice. This I mean to do by publishing first in 8vo, *An Enquiry into the History of Scotland prior to the reign of Malcolm III.* or year 1054.* So far as I have gone, I find that it is to the most violent and pitiful national prejudices alone that we are indebted for the obscurity of our early history. The following are the grand divisions of my work :

Part I. The ancient Celtic inhabitants of Scotland, prior to the Christian æra, or any records.

II. The Britons south of Forth and Clyde. Kingdom of Cumbria, &c.

III. The Picts. Shown to be Scandinavians (from Bede and many other authorities). Came to Scotland about the Christian æra. Drove out the Celts. Pictish tribes conquered by Agricola. Established a kingdom in the Isles (see Solinus, &c.) which after spreads into the free tribes in Scotland. Catalogues of their kings from four ancient Chronicles, prior to Fordun, compared with that published by Fordun, &c. Never conquered, but brought under Scottish dominion by right of marriage. Form at this day almost the whole lowlanders of Scotland. (*See Essay on the Origin of Scottish Poetry*, prefixed to my present publication.)

IV. Scots. Originally Irish. A small colony came over in the 3d century under *Reuda*. (Beda, Irish Annals.) Driven out in 447 (Gildas, Beda.) No kingdom till 503, when Fergus, son of Erc, acquired from the Picts a petty sovereignty in Argyle. (Irish Annals, all our Chronicles prior to Fordun, &c. &c. &c.) Exact series of the kings from thence till 850, when Kenneth by marriage succeeded to the Pictish throne. Insignificance of the Scots even after this. (Old Charters and Chronicles, Aired, Richard of Hagulstad, &c.) Ireland, undoubtedly Scotia, till the 11th cent. (a whole cloud of witnesses.) How Albania came to be called Scotia, &c. &c. &c.

Such, my Lord, is the skeleton of a work to which all my other labours are a jest, but which will fix the ancient history of my country upon the firm basis of ancient authorities, that nothing can shake. Men of science

and all lovers of truth I shall convince; as for the rest, *si vulgus vult decipi, decipiatur*. Let them put up with the dreams of the father of Ossian, and other followers of prejudice. I write not for them, but for those who know that ancient history can only rest upon ancient authorities. Now, my Lord, there is one favour I earnestly request of your Lordship, in order to render my work as perfect as possible, and that is, that your Lordship would endeavour to procure from Dublin translations of such little notes in the Irish Annals prior to 1054, as concern Scotland. There are in the College libraries at Dublin three or four books of Annals in Irish, as the Psalter of Cashel, written in the 10th age; the Annals of Tigernac, in the eleventh, &c. and perhaps one or two passages about the Alban Scots may be found in them. I would write to Colonel Vallancey, the antiquary, at once, but he is so hot-headed in his writings, that I fear he would load me with fables. But accurate translations, with a note of the age of the MS. are what I want, and if your Lordship would use your influence, Scotland would ever be grateful for the attention: and any expense whatever attending it, I shall most thankfully pay to Mr. Nichols, or any other person, by your Lordship's order. In short, your Lordship cannot confer a greater obligation on a whole kingdom, than by this service, not to mention the extreme favour it will do me as an individual.

O'Flaherty, in his *Ogygia*, mentions a Chronological Poem of the Scottish Kings. If this be in any library in the College at Dublin, as I am told, an exact copy of the original, and a literal translation, would be a vast acquisition, as it bears to be written under Malcolm III. A great point is the colony of *Reuda* mentioned by Beda, what [ever] account the Irish Annals give of it; if the *Dalreudini* were originally settled in Scotland, but returned to Ireland, where we find them in Irish Annals; or if from Ireland they went under the name of *Dalreudini* to Scotland. I particularly beg that your Lordship will ask at different Irishmen, what is the meaning of *Dal*, as Macpherson says it does not signify a portion or district in Irish: yet the Irish antiquaries say it does.

* This work appeared in 2 vols. 8vo, Lond. 1789.

Has your Lordship ever seen Douglas's *Palace of Honour*, printed at London, 1553, and at Edinb. 1579? It is the only old Scottish piece which I can find nowhere. The *Complaint of Scotland*, 1549, is quoted in the *Reliques*. Does your Lordship know where any copy is? If your Lordship wishes any extract, &c. from the Museum, or any public library here, please let me know, and I shall gladly do it, for I shall with great pleasure make any little return I can for the trouble I give you, knowing that it will not be in my power to express by any important service how much I am, my Lord, your Lordship's most obliged faithful servant,

JOHN PINKERTON.

The Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Dromore, at Dromore, Ireland.

(No. 2.)

Kilnabridge, 23 Jan. 1786.

MY LORD,—Since writing to your Lordship, Mr. Nichols informs me that he knows not how to send the parcel to your Lordship, and I beg you will instruct us. I have also discovered, that the Psalter of Cashel cannot be found, and that Tigernac is at Oxford; so that I was mistaken in my request about them. But, my Lord, I beg that you will exert your great influence to procure literal transcripts and translations of all such sentences in the Irish Annals, as relate to Scotland prior to 1055, which, it is believed, will not fill six pages.

Lord Buchan informs me, that your Lordship is promoting an Irish Society of Antiquaries, which I am happy to hear. Depend on it, my Lord, that I am a stranger to that little invidious spirit which animates most Scottish antiquaries against the antiquities of that noble island and worthy sister of Britain, in which you now dwell. From the birth of Christ much may be done in Irish history, but the Irish antiquaries hurt their cause by going further, and lose the flesh by grasping at the shadow.

But, my Lord, I entreat you by all your regard for antiquities, to use your best endeavours in the following point, about which it is likely Lord Buchan may also write to you. O'Flaherty, in his *Ogygia*, and in his defence of it lately published by Mr.

O'Connor,* and Kennedy, in his Genealogy of the House of Stuart (Paris, 1705, 8vo) both mention a short Chronicle of Scottish Kings in Irish rime, which bears in its conclusion to be written under Malcolm III. Now, my Lord, this is, of all our historical monuments, the most ancient, and of the first importance to our early history, and it would be a high favour to the whole Scottish nation if any copy of that chronicle could be procured; for O'Flaherty speaks as if different copies were extant. I cannot too earnestly entreat your Lordship to use every application to procure so valuable a national record, which all our antiquaries as earnestly wish to see. If it is in my power to serve your Lordship by any intelligence from libraries in England, I shall with the utmost pleasure.

I beg, my Lord, that if other avocations prevent your attending to these matters, you will by a single line let me know, that I may lose no time in applying to some learned gentleman of Ireland about them. Nor shall I murmur at this, knowing the many important duties of your station may totally prevent your minding such trifles. Depend on it, my Lord, I shall in all events retain a most grateful sense of your kindness to me, and ever be, with great respect, my Lord, your Lordship's obliged and faithful servant,

JOHN PINKERTON.

I am informed that your Lordship has a copy of the *Complaint of Scotland* (printed 1549), and should be glad, if it has the title-page, to have a fac-simile of it, as the book is meant to be reprinted. But I suspect no copy has the title, save that which belonged to Lord Oxford, and was sold by Osborn. Does your Lordship know who got this last? The title is very important, as it bears the book to be written by Wedderburn, not Sir James Inglis, as commonly thought.

Rt. Rev. the Lord Bishop of Dromore, Dromore, Ireland.

Free. Cadogan.

* Charles O'Connor, of Balanagare, author of the *Dissertations on the History of Ireland*, &c. and father of the Rev. Dr. O'Connor, late librarian to the Duke of Buckingham, with whom he is confounded by Mr. Dawson Turner.

(No. 3.)

Knightsbridge, 18 Dec. 1786.

MY LORD,—I am afraid of being troublesome to your Lordship, but hope that the importance of the subject will excuse my requesting your assistance in one other point of Scottish History. In the British Museum* is a valuable MS. translation of the Annals of Ulster, which I have read, and taken extracts from, with great attention. In these Annals the death of Brudi, son of Meilochon, first Christian king of the Picts, is marked in 583. By the Pictish Chronicles, published by Innes, that death falls under 587. Allowing these four years, my Lord, the whole other names and dates of the Pictish monarchs in the Annals of Ulster, perfectly agree with the old Pictish chronicles. The importance of this point is such as to affect the whole Pictish chronology. For, my Lord, as the Pictish Chronicles only give the number of years each king reigned (and Brudi's ninth year, as Bede says, was 567, so that we have a sure epoch), these Chronicles may in a long reign assign a round number, as in Brudi's 30 for 26. Hence, if other Irish Annals agree in 583, I should certainly prefer that fixed date to the round number in the Pictish Chronicles. The only other Irish Annals I can discover of cool faith, are the Annals of Tigernac, and those of Innisfail, both of which are in Trinity College, Dublin. It would, therefore, be an especial and great favour, my Lord, if you could procure me the date of Brudi's death (583 or 587) from these Annals. And if further extracts be made of such minute dates and notices as concern the Picts in these Annals, the favour will be much encreased: but the date of Brudi's death is the most important matter; and I humbly entreat you, by all your love of literature and antiquities, to interest yourself in my behalf. Mr. Young, Fellow of Trinity, I believe understands Irish, and as Col. Vallancey lately gave him some trouble

on my account, concerning an old Irish poem, perhaps, if he is known to your Lordship, he would be as proper a person as any.

I trouble you, my Lord, because Mr. O'Connor and Col. Vallancey know, that I am no friend to the *Milesian* system, and I could not venture to apply to them, nor can I depend much on their accuracy; and if your Lordship would desire the favour as for yourself, perhaps it would be better. The antiquities of Ireland I reverence as much as those of my own country; but I do not think that falsehood will serve either. I have with vast labour finished one half of my *Enquiry into Scottish History preceding the year 1056*, and hope to see the whole published in two vols. large 8vo, in about a year and a half. I shall briefly state my ideas concerning old Irish history, that your Lordship may correct me, if I err. The fables preceding the *Firbolg*, are now dead and given up on all hands. The *Firbolg*, I am convinced, were the *Belgæ*, and Ptolemy places the *Menapii* and *Cauci*, Belgic nations, in the south of Ireland. These *Belgæ* proceeded to Ireland, in all appearance, about 200 years before Christ. The *Duatt de Danan* were surely the *Danes*, who invaded Ireland in the eighth century, and are confounded by tradition, that confounds all things, with far earlier events. The *Milesians* of Spain are merely fabulous, and unknown to all ancient annals and writers. The *Belgæ* were the conquerors of the old Celtic inhabitants, and the names of kings, cities, &c. of Ireland, are mostly Belgic or German, that is, Gothic. The *Scots* was a general name for all the inhabitants of Ireland, and from whence they passed to Scotland.

I return your Lordship many thanks for the *Palace of Honour*, which I shall take great care of and re-deliver, after publication, to any person you desire. Be assured, my Lord, that I have a deep sense of your politeness to me, on this and many former occasions, and shall ever be, with great truth and respect, my Lord, your Lordship's most obliged and faithful servant,

JOHN PINKERTON.

The Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Dromore, at Dromore, Ireland.

* So spelt, but erroneously, by some of the most talented men of the present age, among whom I may mention the late Dr. Thomas Young, and Sir Walter Scott. It is undoubtedly wrong, as the *u* in *Mucron* ought to be represented by the simple *e*, not by the diphthong *æ*.—F. M.

(No. 4.)

MY LORD,—I am greatly obliged by your polite favour, which I have just received. The title of the book is Webb's Analysis of the History and Antiquities of Ireland, 1791, 8vo, price 4s. and it may be left at Mr. Nicol's, King's bookseller, Pall Mall, or Mr. Dilly's, Poultry, as convenient. My address is Hampstead, near London.

With regard to the Note inclosed,* I am much obliged by the communication, and it shall be kept profoundly secret. It may seem like ingratitude, my Lord, in me to controvert your opinions, and this appearance would prevent my objections, were it not for the axiom *Amicus Plato, sed magis amica veritas*. I must confess myself thoroughly convinced, that *Minstrel* only implied musician, and *was never used for a bard, maker, or poet*: were I reprinting any former production in this way, I would retract all my opinions to the contrary, though often repeated. The Review† I remember nothing of, and shall only state a few points briefly.

Your Essay on the Minstrels might be considerably improved, in my humble opinion, by being divided into three points: 1. On the bards, *faiseurs*, troubadours, makers, poets; 2. On the reciters or *canteurs*; 3. On the minstrels proper, or accompanying musicians.

I must confess that, after a laborious collation of original passages, I found only the one French line you quote from Du Cange, which seems to favour your opinion; but *font* is often used for *act* or *perform*, and has so many senses, that it would be rash to found an opinion on one passage only, while about three hundred are against it.

The translators of Favine and Du Cange are mere moderns, and their opinion of no more consequence than if they had written yesterday. It is on ancient testimonies that ancient truth must be founded.

* See Pinkerton's Correspondence, vol. i. p. 355.

† Critical Review for Nov. 1792.

In the commission 1569, "*or*" is disjunctive, not assimilative. A particle in vague old language, is a sandy foundation. Pasquier is of noted inaccuracy; the minstrel might transcribe the romance for his own use, as a prodigy; a minstrel might even write a romance, *Exceptio firmat regulam*.

Even granting all those passages in your favour, you must contend against hundreds on the opposite side. For a part, Ritson's book may be referred to.

As to your Lordship's being the first who used the word *Minstrel* in the new sense of poet, I must confess my inability to point out any one writer, English or foreign, who used it in that sense before. That you are not the last, will appear from Beattie's *Minstrel*, &c. and I could name at least fifty others, including Ritson's book of 1792, and many productions of my own. The word *Troubadour* is never used for an English poet; to its late general use I am an entire stranger. Your Lordship will no doubt reconsider this part of the note, as open to such easy objections; the very mention of the Review is beneath your literary reputation.

I hope, my Lord, that your goodness will excuse the brevity of these objections, which is owing solely to my many avocations. I have found brevity look like harshness, but nothing can be further from my mind, and I am sorry even to object to any of your opinions, seldom indeed erroneous. I ever am, with the greatest respect, my Lord, your Lordship's obliged and faithful servant,

J. PINKERTON.

Hampstead, 4 Sept. 1794.

The Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Dromore, at Dromore, Ireland.

The Bishop has indorsed the above letter in red chalk, "Mr. Pinkerton's answer to my note," and at the beginning he has written, "Pinkerton's attempt to prove Minstrels only Musicians."

CLASSICAL LITERATURE.

ON THE ANALOGIA LINGUÆ GRÆCÆ. No. VII.

Mr. URBAN,

THE doctrine of *Hemsterhuis*, which, from its most striking character, that of carrying analysis to extreme simplicity, may be called the *simple-radical*, I have now discussed in several important views with great fairness and yet without any false delicacy. It remains that I devote a like share of attention to the *Cratylean* doctrine; which, as it proceeds upon the rectitude of names, that is, upon the designed accommodation of the name to the object, we may not unaptly call the *rational-significant*.

The origin of names from imposition and not from nature is the usual mode of expression for an idea; which *Æschylus* is said to have exemplified in his Plays, before Plato wrote a dialogue on purpose for its demonstration and developement.

In the *Cratylus* of Plato, it is the less important to determine how much of that investigation is serious and how much again is ironical; since my present intention is only to show, what the etymological system there proposed and since adopted amounts to in itself. Its essence then lies in assuming, on the part of certain original name-givers whether divine or human, a deep and perfect knowledge of the attributes and character of the thing or person requiring to be named; so that the thing should be distinguished by a name indicative of its constituent elements and qualities, and the person by a pregnant appellation should adequately denote what he actually was, or even in some cases what he was destined to become.

A few lively instances will show this whole matter more clearly and readily than all the definitions in the world.

In No. IV. of these papers I have illustrated the *Cratylean* etymology by two very strong specimens of decomposition; *Αγαμέμνων*=*ἄγαν* and *μένων*, from his *patient endurance* at the siege of Troy, and *ἄνθρωπος*=*ἀνὰ* *θρῶν* *ὄπωπας*, as *contemplating what he beholds*.

To render the exemplification full and satisfactory, let a few specimens more be exhibited both of things and of persons.

Thus, then, *ψυχὴ*=*φύσσει*, as denominating that power which carries

and contains nature;

σῶμα=*σῆμα*, as being the *sepulchre* of the soil;

ἀστυ, because *ἄστας ἀναστρέφει*, from converting to itself the *sight*.

Again, *Διόνυσος*, when *jocosely* called *διδούσος*, as the *giver of wine*, is partly composed of *δῶος*; which may *justly* (and gravely enough) be denominated *οἰόνους*, because it is accustomed to *deprive* those of *intellect* who possessed it before.

Ἀθήνη=*θεονόη*, as *understanding divine* concerns in a superior manner; or else=*ἡθονόη*, as being *intelligence in manners*.

In either case, the present word *Ἀθήνη* is to be regarded as a euphonic change and improvement of the original appellation.

Let thus much at present suffice to exemplify what may be termed the *Cratylean* doctrine of names, as discussed seriously or (in part) facetiously in the Platonic dialogue called *Cratylus*.

At all events, that splendid notion, after it was once started, seems to have spread with enthusiasm through many fervent and fanciful brains, till at length it was enshrined (so to speak) in the *Commentaries of Eustathius*. Emanating from thence, with various reception, but more or less always honoured, it long enjoyed a large share of scholastic idolatry in numerous editions of the *Clavis Homerica*. An English translation of that *Clavis* for the eight first books of the *Iliad* now lies before me; and beyond all doubt presents a monument of erudition as rich in amusement as it is profound in philosophy.

Let the worthy and ingenious translator, however, of the C. H. stand acquitted of all participation in the wayward fancies of Homeric etymology: his own Advertisement, indeed, distinctly declares, that he is answerable for the translation alone, not at all for the erroneous matter in the original book.

Now for the proof; one line of the *Iliad*, and that the very first, may content us.

Μῆνιν δειδε, Θεὰ, Πηληϊάδεω Ἀχιλῆος.

"*Μῆνις*, *lasting wrath*. Th. *μένω*, *to remain firm*." Very good: *lasting* I

see, but where is the *wrath*? A purely gratis dictum. Some unknown ancient's *αὐτὸς ἔφα* for it, nothing more; except, indeed, as in a thousand other cases, the blind acquiescence in it ever since.

2. "Αεῖδω, to sing. Th. *a*, intens. and εἶδω, to know; because this word is applied principally to poets, to whom the *knowledge of various things* is attributed."

3. "Θεά, a goddess. Th. Θεός, a god, which from θεάομαι, to behold with religious awe and admiration, to view; or from θέω, to run, because the planets, which revolve in a continual course, were styled Deities by the ancients."

4. "Αχιλλεύς. On account of the origin of the name, it is written, Αχιλλεύς, being formed from *a*, intens. and τὸ χεῖλος, the lip."

After these four magnificent samples from the *Clavis Homerica*, whoever entertains a wish for more, may find them by scores, equally rational, and not a whit less amusing, from the *A* to the *Ω* of the *Iliad* and *Odyssey*.

Along the line of derivations here shown up as belonging to the class of *rational-significants*, common acuteness might easily indulge itself in detecting points upon points of strange irrationality. But there can be no pleasure to an ingenuous mind in the mere act of exposing absurdities. And a very few decisive instances, therefore, shall here be selected to demonstrate the bright and false character of that etymology; which for so many centuries like an *ignis fatuus* has only shone to lead astray.

A total ignorance of the state of many things in the Homeric age has beyond all doubt been visible in some of the commentators both ancient and modern. In No. III. of these Letters, I pointed out the very erroneous notion entertained as to the practice of any thing like *Chirurgery* in Homer's own account of the Trojan war. To that illustration let the following three cases of anachronism be added; which involve bad etymology and violation of historic truth in the very same charge against the etymologist.

The words selected to verify this accusation shall be presented in the order of their occurrence in the *Iliad*: and of the *Scholia* impeached two will be found amongst the earliest extant,

those of *Apollonius Sophista*, as edited by *Villoison* in 1773.

A. 149. (p. 474.) *Aristarchus* is here quoted by *Apollonius* to explain the word κερδαλέοφρων, thus: φρόνημα κερδοῦς ἔχων, ἥγουν ἀλώπεκος.

The fox and the cock are animals alike unknown to the text of the *Iliad*; nor is there a pretence for attributing to *Homer* any acquaintance with the one or the other.

A. 436. (p. 372.) Ἐκ δ' εὐνὰς ἔβαλον. *Apollonius* considers the word εὐνὰς here as a metaphor taken from the beds of human use, to designate the effect of ἀγκυραι (strictly so called) in giving repose to the ship.

Anchors strictly so called were the invention of a later period; and the plain contrivance of εὐναί (whatever it was) must have been of a very different description.

"Their boats had a rudder and ballast, but no anchor. The name of it does not occur in *Homer*; nor was the use of that instrument known."—(*Wood's Essay*, ed. 1824, pp. 34, 35.)

The third instance carries us to the state of surgery in *Homer's* day, with which we began.

Δ. 440. — Ἐπὶ ἄμorton μεμάνια. And here the *Clavis Homerica*, after *Eustathius* and other authorities, thus faithfully records their origination and use of that singular word ἄμorton.

"Ἄμorton, insatiabilis, inexplebilis in genere; ab a priv. et mortis, linteam illud quod vulneribus induitur; hinc ἄμorton, qui lineamentis vulnerariis operiri non potest; et, per consequens, inexplebilis."

A few slight objections arise to this over-scientific derivation.

And first of all, the word μортς or morton, lineamentum vulnerarium (as *Foësius* calls it in his *Œconomia Hippocratis*) does not appear as a word extant in Greek usage before the time of *Hippocrates*; although in the *Choëphori* of *Æschylus* (v. 464) the compound ζμμοτος . . . ἄλγος δώμασιν ζμμοτον . . . by a bold metonymy, denotes the inherency not so much of the medicated lint, as of the sore which should be cured by it.

Secondly, the total absence of all proof that surgical skill to any such extent was known and practised in *Homer's* time, may surely suggest a doubt whether a compound word, not merely implying the application of

such lint to a wound, but giving rise to an extravagant by-word (*ἄμωρον*), could possibly have existed in that early day.

But, lastly, the derivation of *ἄμωρος* in apt significance from a different root, and not from *μωρός*, *linteum*, may well be pleaded as a positive argument at once to the contrary.

For let us consider: as we have *meto* in Latin, and *μέτρον* in Greek, why might not *μέτω* itself exist as a Greek verb, apparently the very same as the Latin *meto* (to cut, and by cutting to reap), with the signification to cut, and by cutting to measure. Hence, with *μωτός* coming from *μέτω*, as *νόμος* from *νέμω*, *ἄμωρος* would naturally signify *measureless*; and *ἄμωρον*, *immeasurably*, would stand for its natural adverb.

And, lo! *Ernesti* in *Hederic* (I have the satisfaction to see) has delivered a similar judgment under *ἄμωρος*. 'Ex a. priv. et *μωτός*.' "Potius, (says he) ab antiquo *μέτω*, *metior*." My opinion was formed before I saw his authority.

Whatever is done by specimen, should not be scantily done. Let us therefore take a few more illustrations of the Cratylean doctrine in its native bent to brilliant absurdities, as presented to us in the early volume of Apollonius.

P. 212. *Ἄστυ* . . he refers to Apion his friend and pupil (p. ix.) for its etymology, *ἀπὸ τοῦ εἰς ὕψος ἀνεστᾶλθαι*.

P. 414. *Θελγειν*. Here Apollonius differs from Apion; and bestows the etymology *εἰς τὸ θελεῖν ἄγειν*.

P. 684. *Πρόβατα*. Πάντα τὰ τετράποδα. τὸ πρὸ τῆς βάσεως ἐτέραν ἔχειν βάσιν.

P. 844. *Φῶτες*. Οἱ ἄνθρωποι, ἀπὸ τοῦ φωτίζειν τὰ νοούμενα πάντα διὰ τοῦ λόγου.

As I asserted in No. IV. that the Hemsterhusian theory can associate and combine with the Cratylean, it may be necessary to bring forward a few facts in confirmation of what was there stated, and to show the *simple-radical* blended with the *rational-significative*.

To this end, the proofs more properly would be drawn from the *Etymologicum L. G.* of *Λεμπερ*, which with a little search might supply them; yet, as it happens that *Dammius* (not

very dissimilar) will just as aptly and more amusingly answer the purpose at present, a few coincidences betwixt D. and the *Clavis Homerica* taken from the *Iliad*, shall next be produced. *Dammius* is a Janus in etymology; decidedly so, having a way much his own in the few simple roots, and without scruple or nicety engrafting on those shadowy primitives the conceits of Eustathian derivation.

A. 5. (Οἶω. D.) "Οἰωνός, a bird of augury. Th. οἶω, to think, to forebode."

— 7. (Χάω. D.) "Ἄναξ is properly a divine appellation, attributed to Jupiter and the other gods. Th. ἄνω, or ἀνὰ, above, and τὸ ἄκος, a remedy; because all relief comes to us from the gods; hence it signifies a chief, a king, &c."

— 9. (Δάω. D.) "Βασιλεὺς, a king, a chief. Th. βάω, to walk, and ἴλαος, *propitious* [sc. to the people whom he guides and governs]."

— 10. (Σέω. D.) "Νούσος, a disease, a plague, a pestilence. Th. νῆ or νῶ, or νό, an inseparable negative particle, and σόος, safe, sound."

It would be cruel to tax the patience of my readers with any further specimens of hallucination like this. And having now redeemed in some degree the pledge given in my IVth number, I beg leave, though it may seem rather abruptly, to conclude what even to myself is fast becoming a wearisome subject of discourse.

R. S. Y. 7 July. JAMES TATE.

Mr. URBAN,

Aug. 12.

I AM quite aware that your Correspondents "J. T." and "A. Ω." are very superior to me in classical learning; and I am sure the latter gentleman will not think me actuated by any other spirit than that of fair discussion, if I say a few words upon his letters "on the radicals of the Greek language," in defence of the opinion of J. T., with whom I coincided from the beginning of the discussion.

The most rational opinion of the formation of languages seems to be that they were formed at first as they are now acquired by children; that is, that names were first given to the most common objects; that verbs and adnouns were then formed to denote their actions, and qualities; and that the other parts of speech followed as they were more or less necessary for

the communication of ideas. But, according to the Hemsterhuisan doctrine, the Greek language was formed deliberately upon a forechosen principle; and, as A. Ω. seems to think, by one man, whom he calls "the inventor of the Greek language." Now this man, when he invented the language, was either alone, or associated with others. The supposition of his being alone—cut off from mankind like Robinson Crusoe—is absurd; for in that case he had carried a language from his fatherland, and did not want to invent a new one, to converse with *nobody*; and if he was in society, had his fellows no language till he gave them his duads and triads? and if they had, did they give it up (men, women, and children,) to adopt his system instead? If they had not a language before, it is not easily conceived how he made them comprehend the nice distinctions of his plan; and if they had, it should not seem, from the known tenacity with which a people hold their mother-tongue, that they would so readily give it up.

But the system seems to me to be not only opposed to reason, but inconsistent with itself. A. Ω. observes that the *duads* are symbols expressive of acts relating to some material agent taken *singly*; that is, as I understand it, of neuter verbs; "as AΩ, *I breathe*; and that the symbol expressive of an act relating to two agents," (that is, an active verb,) "must be at least a *triad*; as Δ-AΩ, *I divide something*." Now if this were the case, the following roots, which are *duads*, would be *triads*.

*Eω, to produce or clothe *something*.

*Iω, to send *something*.

*Oω, to bear *something*.

And the *triads*, Bωω, $\left. \begin{array}{l} Kωω, \\ Nωω, \end{array} \right\} \text{to go or come;}$
and Nωω $\left. \begin{array}{l} \\ 'Pew \end{array} \right\} \text{to flow,}$

would be *duads*, since we cannot say to go *something*, or flow *something*. But this is not the whole of the inconsistency; for the *duad*, Aω, means *I breathe*; and yet it is found in Δωω, and Bωω, to *divide*, and to *go*; with which breathing seems to have no connexion whatever.

A. Ω. observes that the Hemsterhuisan theory turned upon the solution of such a problem as why the

same letters in Greek, though differently disposed, mean ΝΟΟΣ, *mind*, and ΟΝΟΣ, *ass*; and why the Greek and Latin letters *pater* are the same as *taper* in English. This problem, I should think, might be put with the quadrature of the circle; for the only solution of it that can be given is, that the coincidence is casual, as *dog* reversed will make *God*, and the Welsh *llew* becomes the English *well*. That it did not arise in the latter case from any principle upon which the words were first formed, we know, because they were not originally the same; *llew* being the Latin *leo*, and *well* the German *quell*.

The fact that Hemsterhuis stuck to his theory forty years, does not prove it was right; for astrology and necromancy were cultivated much longer, and are now considered wholly false, notwithstanding. Indeed his not choosing to promulgate it openly, seems to show that he was not fully convinced of its truth.

In etymology, I strongly object to such metatheses or inversions as that of the English *die*, from the Greek ΙΔΩ, and to that straining of sense shown in the extracts given by J. T. from the *Etymologicum*. I object to the inversions, because it cannot be shown that any people ever invert borrowed words in these days; nor can I possibly conceive why they should do so. Have we turned the French *belle* and *ennui* into *elleb* and *iunne*; or the Latin *sumnum bonum* into *mummus munob*? or have Greek words ever been reversed in terms of science? and why, in the name of common sense, should the English call the Czar (tsar) of Russia *razc*? or what father in his senses would reverse a Roman name, and call his son *Sutsugua* for *Augustus*? I am quite aware that letters are added to, taken from, and altered in derivative words; as *die* and *death* in the various dialects of the Teutonic have different shapes, *dō*, *död*, *töd*; but I cannot believe that any nation has been used to enrich its own language by anagrams of words taken from others.

If those metatheses and strained senses were admitted, it would be easy to sit down and derive the English language from any that might be named—Teutonic, Celtic, or Asiatic. Take the following examples.

Man, from *manus* (Lat.) because only man among animals has hands; *tin*, an inversion of the radical letters of *niteo* (Lat.), because tin is bright; —*butt*, from the radicals of *tuba* (Lat.) because it is hollow; —*ram* from those of *maris* (gen. of mas), because he is masculine; —*mop* from those of *poma* (Lat.) because a mop, like an apple, has a stem with a knob at the end of it; —*nose*, from *sono*, in allusion to snoring.

Now all this is equally as rational as some of the derivations in the *Ety-mologicum*, though every word might be derived in a like manner from the Welsh, German, or Russian.

We know there is one class of words in every language not formed from duad roots; the imitative ones, as *κοκκυξ*, cuckoo; *tinnio*, to tinkle; *glocito* (*glokito*) to cluck; and hum, mew, hiss, whiz, &c. : and if the subject were fairly investigated, it would, I think, be found that the principle of imitation has more influence in the formation of a language, than is commonly believed.

There is another thing in which I am sorry to say I cannot coincide with A. Ω.; namely, that the mathematicians of our time are but as babies to those of Egypt and Greece. He alludes to the sciences of geometry, tri-

gonometry, mechanics, optics, acoustics, projectiles, and the *oscillation of the pendulum*, as taught by the latter. Now I had understood that the oscillation of the pendulum was a subject that the ancient makers of the clepsydra and dial did not study; and that even in the time of Cæsar, who found the length of the night in Britain “*certis ex aquâ mensuris*,” clocks and watches were not known. In geometry and acoustics the ancients were very learned; yet we are told that *Thales*, when he solved the proposition “that the square of the hypotenuse of a right-angled triangle is equal to the squares of the other two sides,” (upon which many others depend,) sacrificed to the gods from thankfulness; and that *Archimedes*, when he conceived the principle of hydrostatics, ran out of the bath in ecstasy. In the application of the mathematics to navigation and geography, the moderns are decidedly before the ancients; nor had the latter, as far as I know, any thing in mechanics or optics superior to the many modifications of the steam-engine, or the telescope and reflecting quadrant.

Yours, &c. W. BARNES.

N.B. In my last letter, for “*augmentum temporale*” read “*augmentum syllabicum*.”

PROFESSOR SCHOLEFIELD'S ÆSCHYLUS.

(Continued from p. 44.)

389. ἐν τῇ προμηθεΐσθαι.] “*Auctoritatem non minorem habet προθυμεΐσθαι.*” But the latter, says Wellaver, has greater authority; and hence V. E. (*Valpy's Editor*) has rightly adopted it, and confirmed it by v. 349. Προθυμίας γὰρ οὐδὲν ἑλλείπεις.

417. * * * στένουσα τὰν σάν.] “*Decesse videtur, quod et sensum compleat, et cui respondeat λειβομένα. Alii στένουσι, omisso λειβομένα.*” On this *luculent* observation it is only necessary to transcribe the note of V. E. on v. 407. “*λειβομένα.* This word, utterly destructive of the measure, is stubbornly retained by all the MSS.; hence, here included within brackets. Wellaver thinks there is a lacuna in the antistrophe, delighted, doubtless, by the repetition in one short sentence of six words, connected with the idea of a liquid; ‘*A stream distilling tears*

from eyes easily moved has *wetted* with *watery founts* the cheek.’ Now, in such a sentence, where could λειβομένα be introduced?”

438. ὑποσπινάξει.] “*Subtus gemit, i. e. gemit gerens σθένος οὐρανίου πόλου.*” But on this very *luculent* note we have to remark, that there is nothing in the text to answer to *gerens*. The fact is, that νότος is governed by ὑπεύροχος, i. e. *superincumbent on his shoulders*; and *gerens* is therefore quite superfluous, not to say wrong.

460.] ἀήσυροι.] “*Ἄησυρον κούφον, ἐλαφρόν.* Hesych. Et hanc Turnebi lectionem unius MSti et Eustathii auctoritate confirmatam, receperunt omnes pro ἀήσυροι. Ita ego quoque, quamvis dubitanter.” This *luculent* observation would have been worth something, had the Professor told us the reason of his doubts, as V. E. has

done; who says that "some MSS. have *αἰσῦροι*, others *ἀήσυροι*, *light*. But, as *ants* cannot fly, they cannot be said to be *driven by the wind*, like bees and other winged insects. Hence *αἰσῦροι* is the preferable reading as applied to *ants*; of whom Horace says, "*Ore trahit quodcunque potest, atque addit acervo.*"

473. *γένωνθ*.] "Dawesii hæc est emendatio pro *γένωνθ*, melior sane ad sensum, ad metrum, nisi fallor, necessaria (vid. Porson. Phœn. 1230); mutatio est levissima." Here again we have to congratulate the pupil for deserting his master Wellaver; who prefers *γένωνθ*, because Hermann some thirty years ago chose to deny, what he no longer ventures to do, the doctrine of Dawes respecting the use of the optative, when united to a past tense by *ἄνω*.

489. *πρὶν γ' ἐγὼ*.] "*πρὶν ἐγὼ* Ald. quod reciperem, si mihi persuasum haberem *πρὶν* produci posse: *γε* igitur quod non otiosum est, et quod satis auctoritatis habet in MS. post alios admissi. Vid. 789." Again Professor S. has wisely left Wellaver in the lurch, who has edited *πρὶν ἐγὼ*, at the suggestion of Hermann, whose dictum Dindorf has promulgated in the Preface to "*Scenici Græci*." It is thus that G. Hermann makes a cat's paw of the young critics of Germany, who are constantly knocking their heads against a wall to the great amusement of their master; who at each successive thump cries out, "Well done, blockhead; Well done, brick wall; Knock head harder, boy; *Your* brains will not fall." We are therefore sorry to find that J. W., in *Philological Museum*, No. ii. p. 242, has been so mystified by this new doctrine, as to think that *πρὶν* may be lengthened before a vowel in Attic Greek, on the authority of two *antediluvian* passages in Aristoph. Ach. 176. and Lysistr. 1005. both of which have been properly corrected by critics.

498. *εὐωνύμους*.] "Quasi scilicet dixisset *διώρισ' οἰωνοὺς δεξιούς τε καὶ εὐωνύμους*." But the Professor should have stated that Elmsley was the first to point out the peculiarity of this reading, which Wellaver has endeavoured to support by quoting Xenoph. K. Π. ii. 1. *ἔλεξάς μοι πόση τις ἡ προσιοῦσα καὶ πάλιν τὴν ἡμετέραν*. But can the Greek Professor produce a similar passage from dramatic poetry? We

doubt it. Nor should Blomfield and V. E. have been so ready to adopt *εὐωνύμους*. The reading (*εὐώνυμοι*) found in Robortellus alone, is probably here, as elsewhere, the more correct one.

552. *ἰδία*.] "Forsan ob metrum *ἐν ἰδία*, ut Burn." But Morell, not Burney, was the first to supply *ἐν* from the Schol. as told by V. E.

616. *φοιταλέσιον*.] "Secunda producitur, ut in Orest. 321." For this *luculent* observation Professor S. is indebted to Seidler de Dochmiac. p. 38; but who there speaks, and wisely so, rather hesitatingly; because he knew, what Professor S. has yet to learn, that a choriambus may answer to a diiambus. Adjectives ending in *-αλεος* are always short in the antepenultima. In *Æschylus* V. E. ingeniously conjectures *φεν ΓΑ Δεους* instead of *φοιταλεος*. and aptly compares *φεν γὰ* with *φεν δὰ* in v. 568. *ἄλεν' ὃ δὰ φοβούμαι*.

635. *πάν γὰρ ἂν πύθοιο*.] "MSS. plerique *πάντα γὰρ πύθοιο* duo *πάν γὰρ πύθοιο*. Unus tantum, quod dedi. Et ita sane conjecterat Steph. neque *ἂν* abesse posse videtur." On this *luculent* observation we have to remark, that the Paris MS. B. does not give *πάν γὰρ ἂν* in the text, but as a *var. lect.*; and so it should have been stated by Professor S., because the reading thus obtains additional support; for such a *var. lect.* is of course derived from a MS. older than the one that records it.

647. *μή μου προκίχδον μάσσον, ὥς ἐμοὶ γλυκύν*.] At this third *pons asinorum criticorum*, the Professor gives this *luculent* note; "*ὥς nam, si quidem.*" Now *ὥς* never signifies *nam* or *si quidem*. But even if it did, the words would be still without meaning. *Do not care for me too much; for it is pleasant*. To do what? Until this question, put by V. E., be answered satisfactorily, the Professor must be content to remain with his brethren on the wrong side of the bridge. Godfrey Hermann says that *μάσσον ὥς* is the same as *μάσσον ἢ ὥς*. But this is properly doubted even by Wellaver. In the passages quoted by J. W. in the *Philological Museum*, No. ii. p. 242. the *ἢ* has been wrongly omitted by Bekker, who ought rather to have changed *ὥς* into *ἢ*, for those words are scarcely distinguishable in MSS.

677. *ὥς μάθη τί χρὴ*.] "*Alii e pau-*

cioribus codd. μάθοι· sed μάθη ferri potest, præsertim sequente χρῇ. Vid. Porson. Phœn. 68." But on this *luculent* observation we have to remark, 1. That *alii e paucioribus*, a would-be-elegance, is an absurdity; it ought to be *nonnulli, iidemque e codd. pauciores*: 2. That μάθη must follow χρῇ, while μάθοι would demand χρῆν; as we find it edited by V. E. who tells us that the oldest MS. Med. thus reads χρῇ, with an *ν* written above the *η*.

695. Λέρνης ἄκραν τε.] On this fourth *pons asinorum criticorum*, the Professor thus annotates: "MSS. variant inter ἄκριν, ἄκρην, et ἄκραν. Hæc si sana sit, intellige de rupibus Lernæ impendentibus." *Lernæan rocks!* Surely the Professor is imposing upon the ignorance of his readers; for it cannot be that he means to expose his own. *The rocks of Lerna!* Let him talk of the *rocks of Ely*, to an inhabitant of the fens of Cambridgeshire, and he will not laugh more than a scholar does at hearing him speak of the *rocks of Lerna*. There is, indeed, a passage in Pausanias, ii. 36. where mention is made of a mountain called Ποντίως, in the neighbourhood of Lerna. But it is quite evident, first, that Ποντίως is not a Greek word, being formed from the Latin *Pontinus*, the name given to some marsh-land in Italy; secondly, that if it were a Greek word, it never could be the name of a hill, because Neptune never presided over any hill; and thirdly, that if Neptune could have so presided, the name would have been Πόντιος. The passage in Pausanias is, therefore, manifestly defective.

698. αὐτὸν αἰφνίδιος μόρος.] "Transposuit Pors. αἰφνίδιος αὐτὸν. Sed in vulgata αἰφνίδιος synizesin patitur, ut vitetur anapæstus in quinta sede. Vid. ad Fragm. Incert. 5." On this *luculent* observation we have to remark, first, that the fragment, "Ὁ Ζεῦ, πάτερ Ζεῦ, σὸν μὲν οὐρανοῦ κράτος, Σὺ δ' ἔργ' ἐπουρανίων τε κἀνθρώπων ὄρας—is not from Æschylus, but Archilochus, as shewn by Ruhnken. on Vell. Paterc. p. 26; secondly, that if it be a fragment of Æschylus, it is not of necessity extra-choral; thirdly, that if it were in the dialogue, it could not defend αἰφνίδιος; because, as Elmsley and V. E. have shewn, ἀφν-ίδιος is the correct word, being formed from ἀφν-ω, which is found in Med. 1205. and Alcest. 422.; while αἰφν-ής, the theme of αἰφνίδιος is found only in the spurious

part of the Iph. A. 1581.; and lastly, that the synizesis here spoken of exists no where else in Attic Greek, as proved by Blomfield in Edinb. Rev. But as Wellaver* had chattered about this synizesis, Professor S. must talk about it too; forgetful of the adage, that "When the blind lead the blind, both will fall in the ditch."

708. οὐποτ' ἥυχουν ξένους μολεῖσθαι λόγους.] "Supple ὅδε ξένους *v*. 710." On this oracular observation we have to remark, 1. That such an ellipse can be supported by no parallel passage; and 2. That if it could, it would not get rid of the difficulty started by V. E. that ἥυχουν—μολεῖσθαι is doubly a barbarism, to signify *I expected it would come*.

730. τόξουσιν ἐξηρημένοι.] "*Suspensi*, ut Horatianum illud—*Lævo suspensi oculus tabulamque lucerto*." But as J. W. properly observes in Philolog. Mus. No. ii. p. 243. ἐξηρημένοι would require an accusative, as in Aristoph. Ἔκκλ. 494. παγῶνας ἐξηρημένους, and Æschin. p. 77. ἐξηρημένους ἐπιστολάς. Correctly, therefore, did Blomf. prefer ἐξηρημένοι, the reading of one MS. which V. E. ought to have adopted.

820. τοῦτο φρούριον λέγω.] "Ἠεσυχ. φρούριον προφύλαγμα, προφυλακτήριον. scil. *rem præcavendam*." This one *luculent* observation is quite enough to shew the total inability of the editor to understand a single word he reads. So, because φρούριον means *a thing to act as a guard*, it can also mean *a thing to be guarded against?* Euge! Mr. Professor. "Probes aliter," as a Cantab would say.

848. δάπεδα.] "Et hic et in Orest. 324. (ubi vid. Porson.) codd. consentiunt in δάπεδα, prima producta, quæ ap. Hom. corripitur. Utrobique corrigere γάπεδα non ausim. Quod si γάπεδον producat, utpote γῆ formatum, quidni credamus δάπεδον pari jure, ut ab eodem fonte ductum, produci posse." On this *luculent* observation we have to remark, 1. That *eodem fonte* is an absurdity, because δάπεδον is not derived from the *same* fountain as γα-πεδον, i. e. γα; but from a similar one, δα; and therefore Mr. S. ought to have written *simili*

* This idea of a synizesis was started also by Heath and Markland, and is advocated by Hermann. de Metr. p. 53. only because he did not know how to defend otherwise the vulgate ἡμιούσαν ἡμίραν in Phœn. 1637. against Porson's ἰούσαν.

fonte ; 2. That if he had written *simili*, he would have written what is not true : because γᾱ is merely an abbreviated form of γαῖα, while δᾱ is not an abbreviated form of δαῖα, but of Δαῖς, one of the names for the many-titled deity, Ceres, Rhea, Terra, and Cybele. Hence there is a very good reason for γᾱ-πεδον being a dactyl, but none for δᾱ-πεδον. Hence, too, the Æschylean Δᾱ is only the vocative Δᾱὶ contracted into Δᾱ ; and hence, also, ὦ Δᾱ was an appellation borrowed from the mysteries of Ceres and Proserpine ; and therefore ridiculed, as an oath of peculiar sanctity, by Aristophanes in *Lysistrata*, where those rites are covertly developed.

872. πεντηκοντάπαις.] “Plures MSS. πεντηκοντάπαις. Sed πεντηκοντάπαις recte vindicat Blomf. quam tamen formam in Suppl. 315. præsertim cum illius ratio est paulo diversa contra libros recipiendam non putavi.” Could anything better prove the powerful mind of the Professor than this very luculent observation ? For, mark, how well he sees that πεντηκοστόπαις and πεντηκοντάπαις are not the same expressions, and are therefore not amenable to the same law, which requires in such compounds the numeral to be preserved entire. “A second Daniel* come to judgment.”

878. φθόνον δὲ σωμάτων ἔξει θεός.] At this fifth *pons asinorum criticorum* the Professor favours us with this *luculent* translation. *Invidēbit illis Deus corpora feminarum*. But of the meaning of the words, *The Deity shall envy them the bodies of the women*, Mr. S. is as silent as a mouse in a cheese. Perhaps, however, he is determined, like Porson, that people shall thank him, not for what he does, but what he does not say. With regard to the other difficulties of this intricate passage, we cannot do better than refer the reader to the notes of V. E., where they will find that Æschylus wrote, Πελασγία δὲ λέγεται θηλυκόνος.

* This reminds us of a passage in Æsch. *Agam.* 843. ed. Bl. Γηῖων ὁ δούτερος : which Professor S. translates *a second Geyon*, totally ignorant that ὁ, *the*, cannot signify *a* ; and consequently that we must read Γηῖων ὡς δούτερος, as proposed by G. Burges on *Tro.* 627. “Ἄλλος τις Αἴας, ὡς ἔοικε, δούτερος : and who might have referred to Hesych. “Ἄλλος οὗτος Ἡρακλῆς· παροιμία ἐπὶ τῶν ἰσχυρῶν” and to the Virgilian “*alius Latio jam partus Achilles*.”

Γυνή γὰρ ἄνδρ’ ἕκαστον αἰῶνος στερεῖ, “Ἄρει δαμέντ’ ἐν νυκτιφρουρήτῳ θράσει, Δίθηκτον ἐν σφαγαῖσι βάψασα ξίφος.

899. ἄπυρος.] “*Vel sine igne, vel ardentissimus*. Hanc interpretationem amplector.” But why Mr. S. should prefer this interpretation, we are not told ; because, doubtless, such a communication would derogate from the dignity of a Professor’s *ipse dixit*. Blomfield understands *fireless*, more correctly, in allusion to Argus, who, being dead, and therefore without heat, is said to use a *fireless* goad. An expression scarcely less violent is to be found in Eurip. *Orest.* ὑφῆψε δῶμ’ ἀνηφαίστῳ φλογί, where Musgrave quotes from Hesiod Εὖει ἄτερ δαλοῦ.

919. ἀλατεῖαις πόνων.] The Professor translates “*laboriosis erroribus*.” But that version would require ἀλατεῖων πόνους. V. E. happily reads ἀλατεῖαις ποδῶν.

929. ἄπορα πόριμος.] The Professor’s translation is “*quod ineluctabilia, gignit*.” He would have been just as near the mark, had he written ὅτι περ ἡλθ’ ἐπὶ στόμα. For the words ἄπορα πόριμος, if they mean any thing at all, can mean only “*expeditus ad res impeditas* ;” and so the majority of MSS. εἰς ἄπορα πόριμος, which Abresch compares with the Thucydidean εἰς πάντα ποριμώτερον. Blomfield, however, supposes that πόριμος is used transitively ; but of the passages quoted by Musgrave on *Soph.* Antig. 798, not one is in point. But granting the Greek to be quite correct, the words are still without any meaning. For as V. E. properly remarks, “the question is not what Love can do for itself in difficulties, but what difficulties it throws a poor body into, whom it will not let go about his business.” Well, therefore, did Burges, in *Class. Journ.* No. i. p. 35. read ἀπέρωτος ἡμερος, and compare it with Cho. 599. ἀπέρωτος ἔρως, to which V. E. has added Sappho’s γλυπικρον ἀμάχανον ὄρετον, and he might have added Hesych. Ἀπέρωτον ἀπάνθρωπον, and compared the sentiment with the Euripidean Ἔρως, τὸ σὺν οὐνομᾷ νέικος, οὐδ’ ἔρ’ Ἔρως, in *Tro.* 852. where allusion is made to the Empedoclean doctrine of Ἔρως and Νέικος, or Ἔπης : while to the passage in the Prometheus reference is made by Xenoph. *Anab.* ii. p. 169, 19. τὸν γὰρ θεῶν πόλεμον οὐκ οἶδ’ ἀπὸ ποίου ἂν τάχους φεύγων τις ἀποφύγοι, quoted by Burges on Æsch. *Suppl.* 556.

938. *τινάσσων—ἐν χερσὶν πυρπνοῦν* βέλος.] On this antediluvian passage the Professor thus enacts the bold dragon. “Vulgam *audacter* restitui propter Codd. Forsan memoriter citaverat (read *citavit*) Porson ad Hec. 1117.” Hence we are almost afraid to remark, 1. That *πυρπνοῦν*, although read in MS. Med., is inadmissible in dramatic Greek; since it is found only in Soph. Antig. 230. Δύσπνοος ἰκάνω, and even there the verse admits of Δύσπνοος; 2. That as *πυρπνοῦν* is wrong, *χερσὶν* cannot be right, on account of the metre; 3. That if the verse admitted *χερσὶν*, the sense would not; because Jupiter, as V. E. remarks, hurls his bolts with one hand alone, as appears from Horace’s “*Dextera sacras jaculatus arces*,” and V. E. might have added Pindar’s οἷος ἀντίπαλον κερραῖς θεῶν Τυφῶνα πεντηκοντακέφαλον ἰᾷ ἀγκαλᾷ, Ζεῦ πάτερ, εἰν Ἀρίμοις, quoted by Strabo xii. p. 930. A.; and lastly, that as Porson had obelized the vulgate, it is quite absurd to suppose he quoted the passage in its corrected form through a slip of the memory; as if any man, when quoting from memory, accidentally hits upon an improved reading. Had Porson, indeed, quoted the passage as Mr. S. has edited it, there might have been some reason for believing that Porson had repented of his *damnatory* obelus; but as the case stands at present, it is quite evident that R. P. not only obelized the passage *consulto*, but had even a remedy at hand at the very time when he so obelized it. With very great *boldness*, therefore, has Professor S. brought back the Vulgate; a step that his master Wellaver did not venture upon, because he remembered, what Mr. Scholefield has forgotten, the dictum of Thucydides (ii. 40.) that “*boldness* is the offspring of *ignorance*.”

1029. *μαλθάσσει λιταῖς* Ἐμαῖς.] “Recepit Pors. et post eum Blomf. lectionem Robertillianam *μαλθάσσει κέαρ λιταῖς*: quæ vellem in MSSis esset repta. Imo Rob. etiam retinet *Ἐμαῖς* redundantem.” On this *luculent* note we have to remark, that the Professor here, if any where, has given a convincing proof of his incompetence as an editor of Æschylus, or even as a man capable of putting two ideas together. So then, the readings of Robertellus’ MS. are inadmissible, unless backed by *inferior* MSS! And yet, in defiance of this dictum, the Professor

has in Suppl. 152, 316, 661, and 775. adopted the unsupported readings of that edition, and even the conjecture of Sophianus, in Eum. 54. Ἐκ δ’ ὁμμάτων λείβουσι δυσφιλῇ βίαν, where the edition of G. Burges has long since restored the very words of Æschylus, Ἐκ δ’ ὁμμάτων λείβουσι δυσφιλῇ λίβα, supported, as the emendation is, by ἀφθονοστέραν λίβα, in Æschyl. Helias. Fragm. i. and εὐκταῖαν λίβα in Epigon. Fragm. iii. to which may be added λίβος in Cho. 290: while the expression *δυσφιλῇ λίβα* is well compared with the Æschylean Ἐξ ὁμμάτων στάζουσι νᾶμα δυσφιλῆς in Cho. 1058. But to return to Robertellus, the very edition thus so little prized by Professor S. was considered by Porson (but who is Porson when compared with Scholefield?) to be of such value, that he did not hesitate to adopt numerous readings found in that edition alone; and till Mr. S. opened our eyes to the new light, he was thought to have done wisely in making so good an use of Robertellus’ single MS. But, as the Mock Doctor says, “*Nous avons changé tout cela*.”

1034. αὐτὴ καθ’ αὐτὴν οὐδένοος μείζον σθένει.] Here, as usual, the Professor, οἷς ὡς μαλακογνώμων, follows his bell-wether Wellaver, in rejecting Stanley’s μείον, and translating οὐδένοος μείον, *æque ac nihil valet*. But says Blomfield, “How ‘greater than nothing’ can mean ‘equal to nothing,’ I do not see;” nor can V. E. It seems, however, that J. W. in the Philological Museum, No. ii. p. 244, defends οὐδένοος μείζον, and compares it with the words of Demosthenes, p. 23, where, speaking of the soldiers of Philip, he says they are οὐδένων βελτίους. But the relevance of the quotation we confess we do not perceive, nor will J. W. himself, on second thoughts.

1078. εἰ δ’ εὖ τὰδ’ ἔχει.] At this sixth and last *pons asinorum criticorum* we meet with this very *luculent* observation, “Vulg. εἰ δ’ εὐτυχῇ. Multi autem codd. εἰ δὲ τὰδ’ εὐτυχῇ, ad quam lectionem proxime accedit, quod e Butleri conjectura dedi, *Sin hæc bene se habeant*.” But to this we have to remark, 1. That *sin* ought to be *quod si*; for *sin* is *if not*; hence εἰ τὰδ’ ἔχει can mean only, *if these things are so*. 2. That if they are intended to mean, *if he* (Prometheus) *has these things well*, or as Professor S. explains it, *si*

his contentus sit, the expression is at variance with the fact, because Prometheus was not content; 3. That if he were content, the following words ought to be, not *τί χαλᾷ μανίων*, but *τί οὐ χαλᾷ μανίων*: and lastly, that Butler's correction does not come by many *parasangs* so near to *εἰ τοῦδ' εὐτυχῇ*, the reading of the oldest MS. Med., as the conjecture of Burges in Class. Journ. No. xvi. p. 394. which V. E. has wisely adopted, *ἐν τῷ δὲ τύχῃ*: supported as it is by Helen. 1212. and Antig. 1229. *ἐν τῷ—συμφορᾷ*, Ion. 1006. *ἐν τῷ σώματος*, Aj. 314. *ἐν τῷ πράγματος*, Ion. 551. Προξένων δ' ἐν τῷ κατείχετο, CEd. C. 1740. ἐλπίδων—*εἰς τίν*, Elect. 238. *ἐν τίνι—ἀνθρώπων* (and he might have added CEd. T. 1174. *πρὸς τί χρείας*): and as he thus translates, "*In what misfortune what of madness lose?*" the passage presents a connexion of ideas the most natural, expressed in language the most correct.

Here, then, ends our examination of all the *luculent* observations of the Professor of Greek in the University of Cambridge on the Prometheus of Æschylus; and we leave it with our readers to decide whether Mr. S. has not shewn himself not only perfectly incompetent to the task he has undertaken, but whether he has not brought discredit on the very title of a Cambridge Greek Professor; a title which, strange to say, has never, with the exception of Porson and Dobree (and even they were thrust unwillingly into the chair), been conferred on any man of first-rate classical attainments, from the time of Joshua Barnes to its present possessor.

We are aware that some apology is due to the readers of this Magazine, for devoting so much space to such a production as the one before us; nor should we have bestowed a moment's thought on Professor Scholefield's edition of Æschylus, had we not hoped to draw the attention of the University of Cambridge to a fact, that has hitherto escaped its notice, touching the paramount necessity it is under, of having really efficient Professors in the respective branches of education pursued at College; and especially at a time when all our establishments are beginning to be viewed in no favourable light by the prying eyes of the public, led on by the gradually grasping spirit of reform.

But, in thus performing what appeared to us to be an imperative duty, we have to call upon the sympathy of our readers for being compelled to undergo the horrible ennui of reading and commenting on notes, in which, from first to last, it has been our fate to travel over a sterile desert, without meeting with a single oasis to break the dreariness of the road, or even to find a solitary *mirage* to cheat the eye with the fleeting yet fancied picture of delight.

Hitherto we have directed our attention to acts of commission. Had we enquired into acts of omission also, we should have found, line after line, reasons for lamenting the absence of every thing like taste, genius, and learning; nor can we even now refrain from breathing a sigh of pity for the hapless wight, who, placed in Porson's chair, must bitterly feel the truth of Horace's remark,

"Urit enim fulgore suo, qui prægravat artes
Intra se positus."

It is, however, only justice to observe, that although Professor S. has, in scarcely a single instance, quoted a passage from classical writers not already produced by some preceding critic, he has given no less than sixteen references to the Scriptures; and yet strange to say, he has omitted the most remarkable of all, and indeed the most valuable, as it enables us to correct a most difficult passage, the restitution of which we recommend, à la Porson, to the sagacity of Professor S. and the attendants of his lecture room.

The last remark we have to make relates to the charge of plagiarism, from which so few scholars can keep themselves free.

We have seen that in the Prometheus the Professor has never once dared to try his hand at an emendation. Not so in the Supplices; for there he has ventured upon six conjectures. But why did he not tell us that of these mighty six two are due to Heath, the despised and rejected of critics, on v. 62. and 862; while the third, on v. 356, is stolen from Hermann's Preface to Eurip. Ion. p. 14. as already remarked by J. W. in Philolog. Museum, No. ii. p. 213.; and with regard to his really original attempt on v. 1026. *φρυγίδας δ' αὐτ' ἐπιπνολας*, it is worth while quoting the Professor's *luculent* note,

as a specimen of a candid critic, of whom "none but himself can be the parallel." For thus Mr. Scholefield, "αὐτ' a codd. abest. Burn. autem legit δῆτ'." Well. vult *φωγάδεσσω*. Quod audacius supplevi *αὐτε*, et sensu et metro subvenit." Now, without stopping to expose the absurdity of *αὐτε*, we beg to draw the reader's attention to the delusive words *Well. vult*; which can only mean that *Wellaver wishes to read*, of course from his own conjecture. So far, however, is Wellaver from attempting to lay claim to that reading, that he properly attributes it to G. Burges. But, as this last-mentioned scholar's name has been studiously omitted by Professor S. through the whole of his *Æschylus*, it was doubtless thought better to tell a falsehood by implication, than to sully the page with the obnoxious name. How far G. Burges, if he be still alive, may feel hurt at this littleness of spirit in a brother Editor, we know not; but, were we in his place, we should feel an honest pride in being thus neglected by a Greek Professor, whose praise, as in the case of Wellaver, is quite enough to damn a man to everlasting infamy. "Qui Bavium non odit, amet tua carmina, Mævi."

Mr. URBAN,

June 30.

IN an article inserted in your Magazine for June, p. 532, I made a slight reference to a very rare book, intituled "*Ludus Septem Sapientum*;" and I now recur to the same subject, in the hope that, as I have paid considerable attention to works of that kind, I may be able to unravel some of the most intricate points in the history of ancient and modern Literature.

Of the work in question, there are only two Latin editions of any note; one printed in Gothic characters, without date or place;* and the other, "*Impressum Francofurti ad Mœnum, apud Paulum Reffeler, Impensis Sigismundi Feyrabent.*"

The latter,† says Brunet, under the title of "*Historia Calumniæ Novercalis*," has been attributed to Francisus Modius; most probably on the authority of Erhard on Petron. Ar-

bitr. § cxi. But, as Modius is known to have had access to, and made use of, Latin MSS. (see Jöcher's *Allgemeine Gelehrten Lexicon*, v. Modius), it is more than probable that he merely transcribed an older and better MS. than the one used by the first editors of the "*Ludus*;" where the barbarous Latinity proves at once a modern hand; while the style of the other is such as would not disgrace, except in a few instances, the best æra of Roman literature. This surmise, respecting the real origin of Modius's version, is partly borne out by the fact, that Petrus Faber of old accused Modius of plagiarism, on the ground, probably, of his having passed off as his own a work obtained from other sources. Thus much is at least certain, as we learn from Erhard, l. c. that two MSS. of the "*Ludus*" were actually in existence eighty years after the time of Modius, one in the possession of Muntzenburg, then prior of the Carmelite Monastery at Francfurt on the Maine, the very place where Modius's version appeared; and the other in the library of Goldast. Where those MSS. are now to be found, is more than I can tell. Should they be still in existence, and compared with the version of Modius, they will most probably confirm the suspicion stated above; for it is almost impossible to believe that the incidents detailed in the story of Menelaus, Helen, and Paris, could have been invented by a modern; although they would naturally occur to an ancient author, familiar with all the traditions relating to "the tale of Troy divine." Had the incidents been such as might have been picked up from classical source, no argument could be drawn in favour of the antiquity of the story; but when we read there, what we in vain search for elsewhere, how Paris was, in consequence of a dream sent by Venus, induced to visit Greece; and how he there saw Helen, to whom Venus had also sent a dream, and how by the aid of those dreams the parties, although previously total strangers to each other, became acquainted at first sight; and why Paris was kindly received as a guest by Menelaus; and how he contrived not only to keep up a secret intercourse with Helen, but to carry her off before the very eyes and even with the good wishes of the husband, totally unconscious of the trick so

* Of this edition a copy is to be found in the British Museum. See Catalog. v. Roma.

† Of this edition no mention is made by Mr. Douce, in his notice of the "*Ludus*."

successfully played on him by his faithless wife and her handsome paramour; we must at once acknowledge that the whole story bears all the internal marks of an old tale. To this must be added the external proof arising from the fact, that the same work contains another and wittier version of the story of the Ephesian matron, than is to be found elsewhere; and as this last story is told not only by Petronius, but even in the Greek Life of Æsop (not written, as Bentley supposed, by Planudes, but merely edited by that monk, and, as in the case of his castrated collection of Epigrams, expurgated), it is fair to infer that both stories were derived from a Greek original writer, who lived not only before the time of Nero, to whom Petronius is said to have been *Arbiter Elegantiarum*, but even before the time of Augustus; for the same story of the Dame of Ephesus is found in the collection of Phædrus's fables, discovered about twenty years ago at Naples; at least if Phædrus were, as he is supposed to be by some, a freedman of Augustus.

By whom and at what time, and with what view the original Greek "*Ludus*" was written, will be satisfactorily shown upon some future occasion. At present it is enough to state that the Latin "*Ludus*" is a portion of a work, which when complete, owned no equal for the rare union of sparkling wit and sober wisdom, for a boundless range of thought combined with a concentrated fixedness of purpose, and for a deep vein of useful truth running under a thin surface of amusing fiction.

Mr. Douce in Ellis's "*Specimens of Metrical Romances*," vol. III. has endeavoured to refer the origin of the "*Ludus*" to the fictions of the East; and to that part of the world we are doubtless indebted for so much of the work as is taken up by the long and unmeaning narrative of the King's son; the whole of which is properly wanting in the old French metrical version of "*The Seven Wise Masters*," where the story of the two crows ends the work.

Had Mr. Douce remembered the fact, that the Greek versifier of the fables of Æsop is called *Babrius*, while the Oriental author is called *Babier* or *Beber*, he would have seen that the latter is only a corruption of

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the former; and had he also borne in mind that *son* is in Hebrew *bar*, and in Greek *pais*, while the Latin *sanct* is the same as the Oriental *sind*, he would have also seen that *Sind-a-bar* and *Synt-i-pas*, both of whom figure away in connexion with these half-Greek and half-Asiatic tales, are one and the same person; and that both of those words refer not to the *holy man* teaching, but to the *holy child* taught; whose name in Modius's version is *Astreï*, a corruption of *Ἀστέρειος* (hence Horace's *Asterie*), itself a synonyme for *Αἰθελειος*, the Greek for *Sancti* or *Divi*.

Thus then have I been able to trace the far-famed *Syntipas* to its really Greek original; and having shown that *Syntipas* or *Sindibar* are merely Oriental hybrid compounds, I proceed to prove that the equally celebrated *Bid-pai* is another Oriental hybrid compound; where *bid* means a *song*, and *pai*, as before, a *child*: and that *Bid-pai* is not the name of a person, but the title of a *poetical work written for the instruction of a child*. Now that *bida* means poetry is plain, from the word *Da-bid*; where *Da* is *the*, and *bid*, *poet* (that person being *καὶ ἑξοχὸν*, *the poet*); and that *Da* is *the*, is proved from *Da-rius*, which is evidently *the rayah* or king; and from *Da-lilah*, *the lovely*, or rather *the lovely as a lily*. Hence *Bid-pai* is *Poet for Boy*: where *Bida* or *Vida* has evidently some connexion with the Greek *αἰδῖα*, *aïda*; and hence *Bagha-Vida* are merely the Greek sounds *Ἁγι-αἰδα*, *Hagi-aïda*, i. e. "*holy poetry*."

The third and last Oriental hybrid compound connected with these half Greek and half Asiatic stories, is the title of the oriental work *Calilah Dimna*; which means literally, *Cala*, minister, *Ali*, a lord, and *Dimna* a lady. At least *Dinna* is evidently a corruption of *Domina*; and while *Ali* is lord, the word *Cal* is only the latter half of the word *Schah-Kal*, corrupted by the English into *Jackall*, but which means *Schah*, a *King*, and *Kal*, a *minister*, or rather a *cunning servant*; for *cal* has probably some connexion with the Latin *cal-eo*, *I am cunning*; an attribute assigned to the Fox, who plays in the Greek fables the same part as the Jackal does in the Oriental.

Of this work we meet with another title, *Belile et Dinneh*; which is evi-

directly corrupted from *Bellua et Domina*.

Thus then have I laid open the real Greek source, to which these Oriental fictions are to be traced; or at least have shown the origin of the hitherto inexplicable names of supposed authors, and the titles of books partly of Greek and partly of Oriental manufacture. In this account I have supposed that literature travelled eastward, and not, as usually asserted, westward. But this last is an assertion, which like a hundred others, has been taken up at random, and still keeps its ground, despite the evidence of facts, which prove beyond all doubt, that, by Alexander's invasion of India, and the settlement of his Generals in different parts of Asia, the knowledge of Greek literature, arts and sciences, was extended to countries, which till that period had scarcely heard of Greece, and of course knew nothing of the writings of men whose every word has become in after-times a mine of thought; while, on the other hand, all that Greece learned in the East, either in Egypt or Ionia, became a part and parcel rather of her tenets of philosophy than of her fictions of romance; or if she did derive some slight aid to her literature by her intercourse with Asia, the great body of her poetry especially was her own; nor is it easy to detect, at least in her better days, the *purpureos pannos* obtained from the tawdry and unmeaning ornaments of Oriental imagery.

To the preceding list of Eastern hybrid compounds may be added the *Hitoo-paidessa*; which like *Bid-pai*, contains a Greek word, derived from *pais*, namely, *paideuoussi* (παιδεύουσι), and also another Greek word *Hepta* (ἑπτά), corrupted into *Hitoo*; and hence *Hitoo-paidessa* is only an Oriental "*Septem Sapientum Ludus*;" of which we have an imitation in old French rhyme, under the title of "*Le Chatolement d'un pere à son Fils*," and a more modern prose representation, that passes under the name of "*Alphonsus de Clericali Disciplina*;" said to be translated by a Jewish convert to Christianity, out of an Hebrew work, itself a translation from an Oriental original. In this version of Alphonsus, which is only one step removed from John of Capua's barba-

rous Latin version of the "*Directorium Humanæ Vitæ*," we lose sight of the mystic *seven*, because at that time the Clergy were extremely unwilling to admit any connexion between the religion of Rome and the superstitions of Egypt.

This work of Alphonsus, says Mr. Douce, in Ellis's "*Specimens of Romances*," I. p. 134, is attributed in Latin MSS. to the Arabic *Loc-man*. But the celebrated Locman, the very counterpart of the Greek *Æsop*, and whose history has baffled every writer on the subject to unravel it, is only another Oriental hybrid compound, derived from the Greek, *Λόγος*, *Logos*, united to the Asiatic *Man*, found also in the Teutonic dialects. Hence *Loc-man*, or *Log-man*, means only *Fable-Man*, the Greek word *Λόγος* being used indiscriminately with *Μῦθος*, to signify a *fable*.

Mr. Douce also says, that the oldest French metrical version of the "*Ludus*" is found in some MSS. with the title *Dolopatos*. But this is obviously only a corruption of *Doulos Pistos* (Δούλος Πιστός); that being the name of the Privy Council of the king of Persia, as we learn from *Æsch.* Pers. *Τάδε μὲν Περσῶν — πιστὰ καλεῖται*. Equally obvious is it that the French author *Hebers* is a corruption of *Hebreus*, the writer said to be translated by Alphonsus.

Thus much in proof that the Oriental collections might have been derived from Greek or Latin originals. My next inquiry will be to show that they must have been so derived, and to point out when, why, and how, the literature of Greece became first known to the Orientals.

Yours, &c.

A. Ω.

P.S. Instead of saying there are only two editions of the "*Ludus*," I ought rather to have said that there are three. For the "*Historia Calumniæ Novercalis*," is evidently an older representation of the "*Ludus*," as observed by Brunet; a fact of which Dibdin seems not to have been aware, who has given some account of a copy in "*Ædes Althorpiæ*," p. 147, of the edition by Gerard Liew; but whether it agrees in all respects with the edition *s. l. et a*, is more than I can say.

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

ARCHÆOLOGIA. Vol. XXIV.

(Continued from p. 49.)

VI. *An Account of various Roman Antiquities discovered on the site of the Church of St. Michael, Crooked-lane, and in Eastcheap, in forming the Northern Approaches of the new London Bridge.* By Alfred John Kempe, Esq. F.S.A.

The circumstances which gave rise to these discoveries have been already noticed in the communication by Mr. Kempe to our last volume, part i. pp. 194, 387. As the excavation drew near the line of the street of Eastcheap, the fragments of the fine red ware, commonly called Samian, became very plentiful; several mortars of baked whitish clay of various dimensions, each furnished with a lip; portions of earthen bottles, handles and bottoms of amphoræ, of different forms, and party walls composed of rag-stone, of buildings which had evidently aligned with the present street, were discovered. These walls were covered with *wood ashes*, and about them were found many fragments of green *molten glass*, and of the red Samian ware, discoloured by *fire*. This circumstance, and that of the Roman pavements found in the City of London, being generally covered with a stratum three inches deep of wood ashes, Mr. Kempe considers as conclusive evidence of the catastrophe in which the Roman settlers in London were involved in the time of Nero. The mortars discovered in Eastcheap, he seems disposed to consider as used by the Romans for the trituration of their corn; and to the classical authorities which he quotes in support of this opinion, he might have added, that wheat appears to derive its very name *Triticum* from this ancient mode of manipulating it for the purposes of life. The Samian ware Mr. Kempe does not think was altogether appropriated to sacrificial purposes, but employed by the better order of Romans for the general uses of the table. With respect to the vegetable ornaments which appear so commonly impressed on these vessels, he says,

“Garlands were so much used by the an-

cients in their sacrificial and social feasts, that, as the patines for libation, and the skulls of victims, from being at first suspended on the friezes of their temples, became at last sculptured on them in stone, so were these vegetable wreaths at length transferred to the matter of the pateræ themselves, in fictile representation.”

Subjoined to this paper is a sort of *catalogue raisonné* of the articles discovered, and a list of nearly thirty different potters' stamps, which in several instances are the same as on vessels found in other parts of Britain, in Germany, and Gaul. Some interesting etchings of the articles found illustrate Mr. Kempe's paper. If he obtained the amphora delineated in plate XLIV. *whole*, it must be a valuable relic. We shall amplify his reference to Pliny in relation to potters' ware. In referring to the unspeakable bounty (*inerrabilis benignitas*) of our mother earth, that author tells us, it afforded in the most ancient times material for the figures of the gods, that it was made into wine vessels, tubes for water, flue tiles for baths, facing tiles* (*laterculis frontatis*) for houses, &c. Samian vessels, he adds, were much esteemed for the table; they were manufactured in Italy, at Arretium, Surrentum, Asta, Pollentia, and Tralles; in Spain at Saguntum; in Asia at Pergamos and Mutina. The Spanish and Portuguese retain to this day the Roman manner of manufacturing their pottery, in a most striking degree. The *thinness* to which the clay was drawn out upon the lathe was the test of excellency in the ancient potters' art. The lightness of the Etruscan, or vases of the Greek school, is astonishing. Pliny tells us of two amphoræ which were hung up in the temple of Erythia, considered as sacred on account of their extraordinary tenuity; they being the result of a trial of skill between a master potter and his apprentice, which could turn the thinner vessel.

* To close the apertures of the ridge tiles of roofs which presented this outline to the eye, ◯ — ◯ — ◯. In Sir John Soane's house is a beautiful specimen of one of these tiles, found in digging the foundations of the new church, Paddington,

VII. *Historical Remarks on the introduction of the Game of Chess into Europe, and on the ancient Chessmen discovered in the Isle of Lewis.* By Frederic Madden, Esq. F.R.S. and S.A. —This elaborate treatise has already been fully analysed in our number for May.

VIII. *An account of two ancient drawings in the British Museum; one representing the attack of the French on the town of Brightelmstone in 1545; the other, the battle of Arques fought near Dieppe in 1589.* In a letter by Henry Ellis, Esq. F.R.S. Sec.

The Chroniclers inform us, that on the 19th July, 1545, the Admiral of France, M. Danebalte, arrived with his whole navy, consisting of 200 ships and 26 galleys before Bright Hamstead, now Brighton, in Sussex. Some of his soldiers landed with a view of sacking and spoiling the country, but they found the English on the alert; the beacons were fired, and the honest yeomen turned out with alacrity to repel the foe with their usual weapons of trusty yew.

Prior Jehan, the great Captain of the French navy, who, in the year 1514, had attacked and burnt the town in the night, commanded the storming party on this occasion also, but came not off this time "scot free;" for the country, as we have said, being roused, and the day beginning to break, Prior Jehan sounded a retreat; the English archers shot so fast at him and his galleymen, as they were retiring over the beach, that they were fain to wade to their boats, which the Prior reached not without a Royal English mark on his face, for a broad arrow pierced his eye, of which wound he had nearly died. On his recovery he offered at the altar of our Lady of Boulogne an image of himself, with an arrow sticking in his face, in memorial of a recovery which he attributed to her miraculous interposition. The drawing is singularly interesting: the town is seen on fire; the English under their banner of St. George are marching to its relief;—we observe an open space styled "a felde in the middle of the towne," doubtless the Steyne.

The second drawing illustrates an important passage in Sully's Memoirs, in which he relates that Henry IV. with only 3000 men, was enabled to withstand the army of the Duke of

Mayenne, amounting to 30,000, to keep them at bay, and finally to make good his retreat under the cannon of the Castle of Arques, which consisted but of four pieces, but which were served in so dexterous a manner as to throw the whole body of the Duke's army into confusion, and oblige them to retire out of the range of this formidable little battery. The town of Dieppe is included in the view.

IX. *Accompts of the manor of the Savoy, temp. Richard II.* Communicated by William Walton, Esq. F.S.A.

Of these documents we give the following specimen :

"For Stephen Lete, mason, repairing and amending the water-gate of the Savoye aforesaid, for two days, at 6d. a day, 12d. and for one stone and limne for the same, bought for 3s. 6d. and for the wages of a labourer, being within the aforesaid manor, and working there, making alleys in the garden, and digging for lead, and for floor-tile, for 40 days at 4d. per day, 12s. 4d."

This last charge is remarkable. It appears that the palace was undergoing a repair of the damage it had sustained from the Political Unions of the time under Wat Tyler.

The object of this mob was to wreak their vengeance on John of Gaunt, and they showed themselves independent of motives of plunder, for they threw his furniture, plate, and other valuables into the Thames. We have in our possession a fine gold noble of Edward III. which was found in the bottom of the river, in constructing the Waterloo Bridge, most probably a relic of this commotion.

X. *Extracts from a MS. containing portions of the proceedings of the Corporation of Lynn Regis in Norfolk, from 1430 to 1731.* Taken from the Hall books. Communicated by Hudson Gurney, Esq. F.R.S. V.P.

The records of the Corporation of Lynn are somewhat imperfect from 1392 (15th Richard II.) to 1453 (32 Henry VI.) from which date they are perfect to the present day. They are in Latin to 1487 (4th Henry VII.) since which time they are in English. The MS. which forms the basis of Mr. Gurney's communication, is a translation made probably by some town clerk of Lynn for his own private use.

The election of the burgesses to represent the borough of Lynn was made on the jury principle of una-

nimity, and Mr. Gurney suspects that that principle obtained in all our ancient institutions, and that voting by poll is of late date, both in and out of Parliament. He instances, in confirmation of this, the mode of calling for a division in the House of Commons. The Speaker decides on acclamation, a poll is not demanded, but the Speaker's decision is met on the part of some individual member, by a direct contradiction, and he then names tellers.

The following is an extract from the MS.:

"1433, June 17. The King's writt was publiely read for electing members of Parliament, and for electing them the Mayor called two of the twenty-four, and two of the Common Council, which four chose two more of ye twenty-four, and two of the Common Council, and they chose four others, who all *unanimously* chose John Waterden and Thomas Spicer to be burgeses in Parliament."

By another passage in the record, we learn the compensation for expenses allowed by the Corporation for their representatives while attending their Parliamentary duties:

"John Waterden reported the transactions of Parliament, at which time was granted by the Corporation half a 15th, to be paid in at two payments, &c..... There is owing to them (the members for Lynn) for their appearance (in Parliament) for 73 days, 6s. 8d. for each day, of which they received before their journey or passage 100s. and there remains 19l. 6s. 8d."

A well-written letter from the Earl of Salisbury, chosen in 1649 a representative of the borough, closes Mr. Gurney's paper.

In the APPENDIX we have, among other subjects, a plate representing three sides of the altar dedicated to Apollo, found in Foster-lane, Cheap-side, in excavating for the foundation of the new Goldsmiths' Hall, 1830. The mere fact, without any observation whatever on the subjects represented on the altar, is reported by P. Hardwick, esq. F.S.A. For a brief description of the sculptures on this altar, see our last volume, pt. i. p. 452.

Miss Carlyle's sketch of the Roman altar discovered at Caervoran, on the Picts' wall in Northumberland, and the foundations of the buildings connected with it as they appeared when they were lately excavated, is highly interesting. The outer inclosure, we apprehend, defines the circuit of a

temple, in which the altar is placed, at the back of which is the adytum or cell, approached by three steps. In the centre of this cell was probably an image of the goddess Fortuna. On the altar was this inscription:

"Fortunæ Aug.
pro . salute . L . Eli .
Cæsaris . ex . visu .
J . Fla . Secundus .
Præf . coh . I . Hami-
orum . Sagittar .
V . S . L . M ."

A record interesting for the mention of a band of Hamian archers.

At p. 354 we find a notice of the Sketch-book of Inigo Jones, a small number of lithographic fac-similes of which were privately printed by order of the Duke of Devonshire, who possesses the original, and who directed one of the fac-simile copies to be presented to the Society of Antiquaries. J. P. Collier, esq. F.S.A. addressed at the same time a letter to Mr. Amyot, the Society's Treasurer, in which he remarks, that, although the sketch-book was executed when Inigo Jones was in Italy in 1614, and he was appointed architect to the King before 1606, it does not contain "a single design, hint, or note of or for any building, public, or private, while it is obvious from every page, that the author was studying the human figure with great care. The Sketch-book by its date also settles the dispute between Mr. Gifford and Mr. Alexander Chalmers, and shows that the dispute between Inigo Jones and Ben Jonson could not have commenced in 1614, when the former was in Italy.

At Devonshire House are preserved Inigo Jones's original designs for the scenes and costumes of the characters of the masques, written by Ben Jonson, and presented at the Royal residences. Mr. Nichols's "Progresses, &c. of King James the First" abound with curious descriptions of the scenery, machinery, and properties of those masques. In "the masque of the Queenes, celebrated from the house of Fame," (wherein Jonson introduced eleven witches, and exhibited so much reading in arts venefical,) he says of the witches, "the device of their attire was Master Jones's, with the invention and architecture of the whole scene and machine, only I prescribed them their properties of vipers, snakes, bones, herbs, and roots of their magic,

out of the authority of ancient and late writers." *

Alfred John Kempe, Esq. F.S.A. exhibited to the Society casts from six ancient bricks, ornamented with scriptural subjects, discovered in excavating for the Katharine Docks (see our number for March, p. 255.) We are of opinion that this mode of designing in terra cotta was introduced into England from Italy, about the time of Henry VIII. There are some splendid examples in heads of Roman Emperors over the gateways of the palace at Hampton Court.

At page 359, we have an etching of the obverse and reverse of a Saxon seal, the matrix of which was exhibited to the Society by Mr. Henry Barnes of Winchester, through the medium of Mr. Ellis. The introduction of a *sword* upon the seal shows that it refers to some person invested with high secular authority, and it is with great probability attributed to Ælfric, Earl of Mercia, in the time of Ethelred II. mentioned in the Saxon Chronicle. This is another instance to show that Sigillation was in use by the Saxons some time before the Conquest.

We take our leave of the 24th volume of the *Archæologia* with the pleasing conviction, that its historical utility and information are rather on the increase than the wane, and that the antiquarian lamp, fed from so many intelligent sources, bids fair to verify its motto "*Non extinguetur.*"

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Agamemnon, translated from the Greek of *Æschylus*. By T. Medwin, Esq. 8vo. p. 532.

IN our June number, p. 532, we spoke in praise, and yet not more than it deserved, of Mr. Medwin's translation of the *Prometheus*; and it is now our gratifying duty to express in even higher terms our opinion of his successful attempt to render accessible to the mere English reader the very finest specimen still existing of the Athenian stage. True it is that a highly-gifted writer, alas now no more, entered the same arena, and came out of it "with all his blushing honours thick upon him," in the character of a spirited translator; but, in his endeavour to put himself on a par with his author, he has rather overshot the mark; and

it has been said that the fire of *Æschylus* is almost lost in the smoke of Symonds. And yet we know not whether a sober Reviewer is after all the best judge in such matters; and it is more than probable that, were Symonds still alive, he would oppose to the judgement of prosy *we*, the flattering acknowledgment made by his poetical successor, who, having gone the same road and seen all its difficulties, confesses that, had he sooner met with Symonds's translation, he would not have ventured upon his own.

But though a poet in one language may be the best judge of what is poetical in another, yet must not all sobriety of criticism be disregarded; seeing that the scissors of the reviewer are as requisite to clip the wing of the poet, as the pinion of Apollo's swan is to carry the prosier "through the fields of air, and far above Parnassus' dizzy heights." Of the manner in which *Æschylus* himself has treated the subject, it were idle to speak now; for what can be said not already thrice told, in praise of that production which has stood the ordeal of 2000 years, and after receiving the tribute of every man of taste, must still continue to gain "golden opinions from all sorts of men," until, what is not very improbable, the "march of mind," as it is called, shall carry us so far into the dull realities of life, as to make us insensible to the charms of ideal existence, so forcibly depicted in the language of Greece, and most of all in the poetry of one who next to Homer was her most favoured child. Without further preamble, then, we commence our extracts of such portions as cannot fail to interest the generality of readers, reserving for the close of the article such objections as will show what we urged before, that in a few instances a closer adherence to the original would have only added to the effect of the translation.

The prophecy of Calchas is thus rendered with great spirit.

"Time, the hunter, shall destroy
Priam, and the state of Troy;
Destiny, with eagle-hand,
Sack the town, and tear the land.
Towers be by a tower subdued,
Pregnant with a mightier brood;
Should no fate-sent storm arise,
To o'ercloud our enterprize;
Tarnish the bright bits of steel,
Break the curb our foe should feel.

Dian hates the hounds of Jove,
Mother hares are Dian's love ;
Dian with resentful breast
Loathes the eagle's cruel feast ;
Dian chaste with pitying eyes
Views that embryo sacrifice."

Chant the hymn, the presage hail !
Chant it, may the good prevail.

" Virgin goddess ! chaste, and fair !
Huntress ! whose maternal care
All in field and forest are,
Tender leverets, gamesome fawns,
All that range the groves or lawns,
And each cub and whelp that dwell
On the mountain, in the dell,
Let this omen cease to be
Of ambiguous augury ;
For yon eagle's hapless prey
Bears an aspect of dismay.
Hear my Pæan, hear it now,
Send the Greeks no tempests, thou ;
Grant that winds and waters may
Cost our fleet no long delay,
Lest from that delay should rise
An unhallowed sacrifice,
Spring of unconvivial joys,
Cup whose bitter draught destroys,
Taste from which the lip recoils,
Source of evils, worse than broils ;
Kindred blood may hence arise,
Asking vengeance of the skies,
Gender consanguineous strife,
Break the holiest ties of life,
Custom, and domestic awe,
Law divine, and nature's law ;
And, to end the work of fate,
Woman's wiles, a mother's hate."

From the rapt seer as thus his spirit spoke,
These ominous words of doubtful augury
broke.

Chant the hymn, the presage hail !
Chant it, may the good prevail !

In this, and as in other passages, we occasionally meet with a version, from which a Greek scholar may elicit a new reading in the original, as the continental critics have done in the case of Humboldt's German translation of the same play. For instance, we meet in the Greek with the following words, Πάντα δὲ πύργων κτήνη πρόσθε τὰ δημοπληθῇ Μοῖρ' ἀλαπάξει : where πρόσθετα, the certain emendation of Pauw, has been as usual rejected by Wellaver ; and it is therefore no wonder he saw not that the Aldine reading δημοπλησθῇ leads at once to δημοπληθῆς : where δημοπληθῆς μοῖρα would refer, by a very fair licence of prophetic obscurity, to the Trojan horse, described by Virgil as *fatalis machina*, and *fæta viris*, in allusion to the ἐγκύμον ἵππον τεύχεων of Euripides, in *Tro. II.*

Our next extract would be, had we room for it, from the passage so celebrated for its pictorial beauties, nor less for its literal errors, where the poet describes the touching scene of Iphigenia's sacrifice, evidently modelled after the similar sacrifice of Jephtha's daughter ; where, though it is true that Mr. M. has travelled a little out of the record, it is no less true, that, had he pinned himself down to the literal translation of a corrupt text, he would have acted very like the Chinese tailor, who, having an English coat to make from, copied even the hole at the elbow.

But it is only justice to Mr. Medwin to state that his deviations from translation into paraphrase, are chiefly to be found in passages, where the poetry of the original led him to take a bolder flight, or where the corruption of the text warranted such a liberty. For an instance of a close adherence to his author, we refer to the celebrated description (which a poet only like *Æschylus* could have managed with effect) of the beacon fires kindled to announce the taking of Troy, here given with equal spirit and truth.

The description of the storm, however, that separated the Grecian fleet on their return from Troy, is disfigured by the needless introduction of the words marked in italics.

" But one who comes, like me, announcing
joy

And prosperous days to a glad nation, why
Must he mix bitters in the cup of pleasure,
And tell of storms, not without wrath divine,
That fell upon the Greeks : how fire and
water,

Irreconcilable enemies till then,
Swore a strict league, outpouring all their
malice

On our devoted heads—fatal alliance !

The cause of woes more infinite to us
Than are the chafed billows of the main.

And thus it happ'd, that in the night rushed
down

A horrible hurricane from Thrace—it came,
*Driving vast mountainous seas like flocks
before it,*

And battering vessel against vessel, they
Split by the violence of the shock, and torn
By the fierce buffeting of the winds and
waves,

In eddying whirlpools sucked, or shepherd
By that misleading pilot, the Typhoon,
Vanished away. And when the sun rode high,
We saw the *Ægean*, as with flowery weeds,

White with the floating corpses of our friends,
And overstrewn with spars and masts of
wrecks."

And a similar unpardonable intrusion occurs in the passage:

"Dread is the rage of citizens, when rise
Their murmurs like the mutinous clouds, and
swells

The tumult to a gale,"

for which we have nothing in the words of the original; *Βαρεία δ' ἄσπρων φάρτις ὅν κόνι δημοκράντου δ' ἄπας τίλει χρέος*: where Gilbert Wakefield corrected most beautifully *ὅν τόκω*—*repays the debt of a people's curse with interest.*

After speaking so highly in praise of the translation generally, objections on minor points will appear a work of supererogation; yet we cannot help thinking that a translator is bound, whenever the author adopts lyrical measures, to assume a similar versification; nor should the antistrophics, with which Cassandra opens her part, have been lost in cold iambics. But, after all, such questions are mere matters of opinion; and it were better perhaps not to saddle unnecessarily a translator with difficulties, already quite enough to frighten most persons from attempting to clothe Æschylus in a foreign tongue, with the view to render him familiar to modern readers.

In our next Number we hope to notice Mr. Harford's translation of the same play.

A Clergyman's Recreations, or Sacred Thoughts in Verse.

THE reading world has been so long accustomed to feast, like children, on "the hot-spiced gingerbread all hot," of Byron's Banditti-Muse, and lounge over the witty but profligate pages of Don Juan, or the more decorous but not less enervating "Loves of the Angels," and other intellectual *bijouterie* of Little Moore, that an author, whose harp responds only to the songs of Zion, must expect to find himself unheeded by a crowd, that can scarce devote one day in seven to thoughts beyond this little world of "vanity of vanities." To the readers, however, of this Magazine, we are sure we shall confer a favour by making them acquainted with a volume that contains some happy proofs, that the inspirations of the poet are

not as the profane would have us believe, incompatible with the aspirations of the Christian, who deems that his pen, when painting the scenes of this life, is only then fitly employed, when it can lead the reader "to look up from Nature unto Nature's God."

But, though we are delighted thus to meet with a writer, who, like Cowper and Bernard Barton, has shown that the harp of David may be made "to discourse most excellent music," provided, like the bow of Ulysses, it can find a master able to handle it with the art and ease of one "cunning in song," yet we are free to confess that the author would have pleased us more had he written less; a remark that may after all be applied with equal justice to every writer, ancient and modern; and wisely, therefore, and kindly has Horace said, "Ast ubi plura nitent in carmine, cur ego parvis Offendar maculis?"

As a specimen of the beauties of this unpretending volume, we select the following dirge on the death of the old year.

NEW YEAR'S EVE.

"Lord, make me to know mine end, and the measure of my days, what it is; that I may know how frail I am." Ps. xxxix. 4.

"Let us toll the knell, the funeral knell,
The knell of the dying year!"—

They were Spirit's voices, that thrilling fell
On my lone and waking ear.

We will toll it low at the dead midnight,

When none but the stars around,
And the tombs, that shine in the pale
moonlight,

Shall hear the warning sound.

And the moon shall look down with as
cold a ray.

And the skies move as silent on,
With nought but a thrill in the earth to say,
That another year is gone.

The spire stood gleaming as pale and wan,
When last our knell was rung;
And the oaks as black on the frosted lawn,
Their leafless shadows flung.

And the grass was as green on the heap'd-
up sod

And all was as still below; [trod,

But the feet, which then the church-yard
Are they now in this world of woe?

Let us toll for the hearts, that are mould-
ering here,

Which then were beating high;

Toll for the hopes, and the visions dear,
That coffin'd with them lie.

For the old, that rest their weary head
From sin and the world's alarms;
And the babes, that lie in their narrow bed,
As they slept in their mother's arms.

Toll for the dead—but they wake them not
On a widow'd couch to mourn;
Nor bear about the accursed spot
Of sin in the eye of scorn.

They go not to sleep with their pillow un-
blest,
By a parent's pray'r and lore;
They hang not unlov'd on a stranger's breast,
Nor beg at a stranger's door.

Toll for the dead—the living dead—
That are walking the world of pain:
And toll for those, that shall here be laid,
Ere our knell be rung again.

Count we the number, and mark the graves,
That are yawning to hold their prey—
Some to the earth, and some to the waves,
And some to a long decay.

Toll the knell low, lest the blood run cold—
In the midst of mirth's career;
And the eye turn pale, that shall never behold
The dawn of another year—

Low, and soft—lest the dance we break,
And the lights burn blue and dim,
And the sage from his short-liv'd dream
awake,
His midnight lamp to trim.

But we'll waft on our wings its voiceless swell
Athwart from pole to pole;
And ring it sweet in the good man's cell,
And startle the guilty soul;

That the guilty soul may tremble with fear,
And leap from its couch to pray—
And the good man know that his rest is near—
Ye spirits! away—away!"

Equally touching, though of a different character, is the delineation of feelings that must be familiar to all who would, if they could, tear themselves from the world, did they not find themselves bound to it by a chain they cannot break. We refer to p. 192.

Other passages it would give us pleasure to produce; but we must not, like little Jack Horner, pick out all the plums. It will be more satisfactory to the reader to have his attention directed to pp. 42, 64, 71, 156, 229, and 239, where, if his heart still retains any of the freshness of the feelings of youth, and a taste for simplicity not yet vitiated by literary opium-eating, he will meet with much to produce a favourable impression in his mind as to the head and heart of the writer of these "Clergyman's Recreations in Verse."

GENT. MAG. August, 1832.

Although this volume is ushered into the world without a name, it is the production, we hear, of the Rev. Mr. Sewell, to whom we are indebted for the following works: 1. An Essay on the Cultivation of the Intellect by the study of the Dead Languages. 2. *Horæ Philologicæ, or Conjectures on the Structure of the Greek Language.* 3. An Address to a Christian Congregation on the approach of the Cholera Morbus; and 4. *Parochial Sermons.*

Select Christian Authors, with Introductory Essays (sixty-one volumes already published). 12mo. Glasgow.

SO large a reprint of the productions of a former age, as most of these volumes are, speaks highly for that period, and rather slightly for the present one. There is, however, no reason to apply the *nos nequiores* of Horace in a contemptuous sense; for the Cromwellian æra, in which so many of these authors flourished, was a time when every mind was roused to action, or, if not to public action, at least to observation and reflection. It had no particularly favourable influence on pursuits that were simply scientific, except so far as the troubles compelled many to cultivate intellectual fields of consolation: but theology was an abundant gainer by the general convulsions, both as its value was more deeply felt, and as controversy sent forth its ablest champions into the literary arena. The reaction however of other politics, and other manners, cast the productions of those days for a while into the shade; the terms Non-conformist, Baxterian, &c. became marks of reproach; and some of the best mental treasures were consigned to the shelf, or only enjoyed by such as would make an effort to reach them. At length posterity has done them its usual tardy justice: it has been found that, if other writers were more deliberative, these were more earnest; if others are clearer, it is because these shine with dazzling brilliancy; if others are surer guides as commentators, these are the best practical pilots, for they have well sounded every sea, observed every rock, and explored every creek, of the *Pilgrim's Progress in Life*. We mean to say, that they are persons of deep Christian experience, a term which is

scouted on the one hand, because it has been abused on the other, but which we use, since it is the most expressive and therefore the most appropriate. These writers have attentively watched the progress of divine truth in their hearts, have noted the various fluctuations both of principle and feeling to which the human heart is subject, have traced the attenuating hopes and fears of the soul to their several sources, and thus are as experimental in religion and morals as it is possible to be in any kind of knowledge whatever.

With these advantages, it must still be confessed that the writers of this class have their peculiar defects. They lead the mind of the reader from the Bible, to Baxter and Owen; they fill it with expectations and alarms which have but a slight foundation in Scripture, and make religion a matter of theory instead of simple practice, grounded on heavenly motives. But while we say this, it must be remembered that mortals will fail somewhere, and that the best books are either defective or exuberant. Therefore we would not urge these objections too far, but rather give our opinion decidedly, that these valuable works require to be read with soundness of mind, and without a propensity of applying every thing to one's self, an attainment which indeed is not the easiest in every case.

To read the entire works of voluminous authors is impossible for men in general. Many too of the writings of Baxter and Owen, are not of universal use; but, being called for by temporary circumstances, have lost much of their profitableness with their interest. A selection, therefore, was a happy idea, and a still happier was the prefacing them with introductory Essays by eminent persons, which stamped each volume with a recommendation, and at the same time helped to elucidate its leading argument. The names of Chalmers, Gordon, Wilberforce, Daniel Wilson, Erskine, Foster (the essayist), Simeon, Young, Brown, Andrew Thomson, James Montgomery, Wardlaw, J. P. Smith, and Watson, are the best possible passports for these republications. One thing we would observe, as being rather strange, which is, that, though the English and Scottish Church, as well as the Dissenters, have furnished

Essayists, none appear to be from among the eminent men who now adorn the establishment in Ireland. To give a list of all the books would be too long, especially as one is appended to each of the volumes. But we may say, that Kempis's *Imitation of Christ*, Adam's *Private Thoughts*, Serle's *Christian Remembrancer*, Cowper's *Poems*, Doddridge's *Rise and Progress*, Henry's *Communicant's Companion*, the *Christian Psalmist*, and the *Christian Poet*, Owen on *Indwelling Sin*, Mead's *Almost Christian*, Wilberforce's *Practical View*, Clarke's *Scripture Promises*, and perhaps by this time some others, have been printed in a smaller size also, a sure proof of their popularity. We cannot speak of all the Essays, for we have not read them all, and some we may have almost forgotten in the noise of other claims on our attention; but those of Dr. Chalmers *must* be valuable, as are those prefixed to Kempis, and Owen on *Spiritual Mindedness*; so are those of Young to Baxter on *Self-Knowledge*, Montgomery to the *Pilgrim's Progress*, and D. Wilson to Baxter's *Reformed Pastor*. That which has pleased us least is Dr. J. P. Smith's to Edwards's *Narrative of Revivals*, which is not always so kindly and considerate as one could wish, and the style of which is abrupt. Montgomery's *Christian Poet* is a selection of religious poetry from Chaucer to Lord Byron, and exclusive of its peculiar merit, is valuable to every lover of ancient literature. We would remind the editor, that Chydiack Tichborn was executed for his share in Babington's conspiracy, and that Campbell never wrote the *Pleasures of Memory*. Perhaps Gambold's *Works* is the most mediocre volume of the whole collection. If the translation of Pascal's *Thoughts* has not yet appeared, we would protest against it, as French books read best in their own language; and even Quesnel, whom we esteem highly in his own tongue, speaks but flatly in ours. The hymns written by Montgomery, as a part of the *Christian Psalmist*, are by no means his best productions. We would ask, is Jeremy Taylor's *Holy Living and Dying* to be included? otherwise the series will be imperfect. We know the objections that are made to this excellent book, but they arise from not viewing it in its proper light, and not using it as it

ought to be used. It would be unjust to omit saying, that the essay by Mr. Irving, prefixed to the *Life of Bernard Gilpin*, ought to be read by every serious clergyman.

The volumes are elegant in shape, and the type and paper are good; but they are sometimes incorrectly printed, particularly Cowper's *Poems*; in which, by the bye, the beautiful lines to *My Mary* are omitted. Nor is the editorship happy, for memoirs ought to be given, and sometimes, for want of a little bibliographical information, the author's allusions are lost. But all readers have not an eye to these defects, and we should be sorry to lessen their pleasure or their improvement. Yet we must find fault with the portraits, for most of them are worse than bad. Hale is only tolerable, Owen is out of proportion, and Baxter would not adorn an almanack. We strongly suspect that Samuel Clarke, as graphically represented, is only a namesake of the author of *Scripture Promises*. Some have been made to serve two books, a very blameable economy. We only wish we could have given unqualified praise.

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Hodgson's History of Northumberland,
Part II. Vol. II.

(Continued from p. 50.)

WITH pleasure we return to our notice of Mr. Hodgson's labours.

In the castle of Mitford, Mr. Hodgson has a subject that has exercised his pen with a strong poetical effect; and his reflections on the bones found in its Keep are, we think, as beautiful as language could make them.

"Mr. Robert Tate, when he made a plan and survey of this castle for Sir David Smith, in 1810, found a quarry working at the southern point of the inner court; and, in the earth upon its top, saw several graves at about three feet from the surface, each grave being covered, close above the remains, with a few flat stones. None of the interments which he saw had apparently been made in coffins, except one, which was in a coffin of stone. In May 1828, on the place where Mr. Tate marked upon his plan an oblong building, 'supposed the chapel,' the foundations of a strong wall, buried in rubbish, appeared in front of the quarry; and, behind it, in the natural earth, a grave was exposed, in which bones, mixed with kitchen ashes, were encased in rough masonry; and, immediately above them, five human skulls, and other bones, con-

fusedly huddled together, were hanging out of the bank—remains of men who had perished within the castle walls of the Baron of Mitford; but whether they fell in some mutiny of the garrison, or in the fury of an assault, or by the midnight hand of murder, who shall conjecture? All, however, who were buried here, had not lived to become warriors; for, in the autumn of the same year, we found among the rubbish which had fallen from the top of the quarry, the jaw-bone of a child, every way perfect, excepting in its wanting the full complement of grinders, and some of its second set of fore-teeth being only just above the bone. How much is there for reflection in the fate and situation of these remains of mortality; and, when I suffer imagination, only for a little time, to lift up the curtain of history, and think I see from the opposite bank to the south the armies of Scotland investing the moated plain upon which the fortress stands; when I see showers of arrows and javelins flying round its bulwarks, the neighbouring hamlets and villages wrapt in flames, and hear the clashing of arms and the shouting of the besiegers and the besieged—how grateful it is to gaze again, and see the peaceful scene as it now is—the ruined Keep, and its semicircular wall that flanks it on the south, overgrown with trees and weeds; the massive rampart that incased it on the north, 'split with the winter's frost;' the rude walls and towers that environed the hill, rising in shattered masses among elder trees and thorns, or shadowed with groups of gigantic ash trees; the moated and entrenched plain covered with cattle; and, away beyond the beautiful white walls of the new manor-house, the hoary remains of the old one, and the venerable church, backed with orchards and gardens, and river banks, all how lovely and luxuriant! But the account of Mitford Castle must not be borne away in a flood of imaginations: history must relate its annals in her own sober language. No mention of it occurs prior to the time of the conquest, though I think it probable that it existed very soon after that period; for its form and style are purely Norman."

We regret we have not space for the whole of the excellent and "sober" account of the castle, which is interesting from its having been the theatre of many a fierce contention. The sketch which follows, of the rebellion of Sir Gilbert de Middleton, or, as he called himself, the Duke of Northumberland, is written in the true spirit of the best classic historians.

The description of Mitford Castle is well illustrated by three plates: a general picturesque view of the remains;

the Keep; and a bird's-eye view of the whole.

Mr. Hodgson's account of Newminster Abbey is written with the characteristic enthusiasm of the antiquary; and his reflections on the Cistercian Monks will be read with great interest. We have room for the following extract only:

"Of all the religious orders, the Cistercians were the most distinguished for their taste in selecting grand situations for their houses. The fertility of the solitude they began to build upon, seemed to them only a secondary object, if the surrounding scenery was marked by the hand of nature with a bold outline, and had a river and deep woods near it. From the site of Newminster, the prospect along the valley of the Wansbeck reaches little more in its farthest extent than a quarter of a mile: it seems to be set in an amphitheatre of woods: downwards, a part of the houses at Bowles's Green, can be seen from the north door of its church; and upwards, through trees in rich meadows, glimmerings of the ground about Mitford. Where the river juts against its banks, sandy scars appear, hemmed with broom and brushwood; in other parts, their sinuous sides are cut with courses of brooks, and covered with fine forest trees. Looking to the south, it seems to stand on the chord of a regular semi-circle, where the banks, though high, slope gradually off, as if on purpose to admit the winter noon, and the summer morning's sun. Its site, however, beguiles admiration more by the charm of loveliness than grandeur; it is the richness of American river-side scenery, in a campaign country, that invites you to linger upon it—fine meadow, inclosed by indented diluvial banks of uniform height—with nothing but sky beyond their sylvan brows—no water-fall, or glen, barred up with walls of everlasting rock, or mountain towering above the clouds. Ranulph de Merley himself built the abbey. His words are—'Abbatium quam ego ipse construxi.' He also endowed it with a large tract of lands and woods that surrounded it on each side of the river, and with a part of his wife's patrimonial possessions at Ritton and Witton. Besides its founder, and the succeeding Barons of Morpeth, it enumerated many other noble benefactors—the Bertrams, of Mitford; the Barons of Bolam and Bolbeck; the great families of Umfrerville and Roos; and had also upon its roll, the names of Widdrington, Conyers, Morwick, Fenwick, Plessis, Cambu, Thoraton, Lawson, and many others. But though the revenues of this house soon became considerable, its inmates were not exempt from severe visitations. In the year in which it was built, it was destroyed; and grievous oppressions were committed upon its demesne lands, and

the surrounding neighbourhood, by the army of David, King of Scotland. The deed by which Lewis de Beaumont, the unlettered prelate of Durham, appropriated the rectory of Stanington to the monks of Newminster, describes their condition as exceedingly deplorable. Their houses were so often laid in ashes, and their land wasted, by hostile invasions, that they were not only unable to repair them, support the poor, and keep up their accustomed hospitality, but were themselves reduced to extreme poverty. The frequently friendly resort to them, also, of the royal army, and of noblemen and others, both from England and Scotland, was represented as extremely burdensome."

The Clergy of Northumberland cannot but be grateful to Mr. Hodgson for the honour he has done them, and to the memory of their predecessors. The life of William Turner, M.D. an eminent herbalist, the "father of English Physicke," "entitled to high consideration for his learning and labours," has had ample justice done to him by a copious memoir, p. 455; and the reader will be delighted with the respect shown to the memory of the Rev. John Horsley, author of "Britannia Romana," an antiquary of the highest rank, pp. 443 to 448. From these and various biographical memoirs, we should gladly make extracts, did our limits permit.

Of Rev. Dr. Robert Morrison, the eminent Chinese scholar, a native of Morpeth parish, a good account is given, pp. 525-526.

From the memoirs of Dr. W. Turner, we extract a note by Mr. Hodgson on the *Carex* or Sedge, as pointing out a useful purpose to which that plant may be applied:—

"Of this numerous genus of plants, several are admirably adapted for making feet brushes for passages. Last summer, in July, I had one made with the dried grass of *carex riparia*, which grows plentifully on wet sand heaps on the sides of the Wansbeck. It was made in the following manner; and though it has been constantly in use in the passage to my kitchens from the time it was made to the present, Aug. 26, 1831, it is still nearly as good as when it was new. In a beach board about two inches thick, and having its upper outside angles gently rounded off, I bored 19 rows of holes, each row containing 8 holes, and each hole made $1\frac{1}{2}$ of an inch deep, first with a taper bit of 1 inch in diameter, and then quite through with one $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch. The narrower hole on the outside was widened with a rimmer, and each holeful of *carex* fastened with whipcord; and the cord itself protected from rotting or

wearing away by a rim of wood, $\frac{3}{4}$ an inch thick, nailed round the back. Brushes of this kind are every way much better than mats for cleaning the feet upon; and when the cord and frame work are once procured, any person with a sheaf of tough carexes, grass, or rushes, may easily make or renew one. The beard of the brush I have here described was shorn down uniformly to the length of six inches, which is perhaps a little too long; and the outside rows of holes, all round, was placed at an angle of about 45°. While I am writing on the uses to which a class of plants may be put, which have hitherto been thought of little use, but as protecting river banks from being torn up by floods, let me direct the attention of naturalists and mechanics to the great quantities of hemp that may be procured from the vegetable fibre in the leaves of horse radish, and of flax in the grass of the spring crocus, especially of such crocuses as grow near a wall with a south aspect, and consequently have very long grass—which, without any other preparation but drying very gently, may be platted or spun into excellent cord."

In a notice of the Rev. Jeffery Ekins, Rector of Barton Segrave, Northamptonshire, it is mentioned that Mr. Ekins was executor to Lady Lemington, grand-niece to Sir Isaac Newton, and as such, or by his will, came into possession of several original MSS. of that philosopher, on history, chronology, astronomy, and passages in the Bible, besides four or five autograph letters;" and Bp. Horsley had the use of these MSS. one of which he printed in 1785, in vol. V. of Newton's Works; "A short Chronicle from the first Memory of Things in Europe to the Conquest of Persia, by Alexander the Great." The whole of these MSS. are at present in the possession of his grandson, the Rev. Frederick Ekins, at his rectory-house in Morpeth.

The following note may be useful to our manufacturers of earthenware :

"Alluvial deposits from muddy rivers and streams might be used to very great advantage in making the fine brown earthenware called terra-cotta. I have had several very successful experiments made of forming vessels from earth taken out of the Salt Meadows, a little above the bridge over the Don, at Jarrow. When well sifted, it forms

a biscuit, beautiful, smooth, and light; and various shades of colour may be given to it, by mixing it with different proportions of the white Devonshire clay. It is also admirably adapted for receiving the gold coloured glaze; but perhaps would, when formed into large vessels, not keep its shape well in the glazing kiln. Large ornaments of the jar form, ought, however, to be made out of fire-stone, and after being finely polished or dipped in a thin batter of porcelain or other clay, painted with enamel colours, and glazed. Solid masses of fire-stone from the High Heworth quarries, stand the heat of glazing kilns extremely well, as I have found by experiment. The old diluvial deposits found in Northumberland are generally too much mixed with lime to be very proper either for brick or earthenware."—p. 367.

We observe that Mr. Hodgson calls the north doors of Meldon and Bothal "the baptismal doors." We are ignorant of his reason for this name.

In conclusion, we must observe that the copious indexes Mr. Hodgson has given, will be the keys to unlock the vast fund of minute information contained in his work, and will prove invaluable to all who wish to consult it, and particularly to those who may hereafter write on similar subjects. The volume is rich in plates; and those from the drawings of Edward Swinburne, Esq. are very beautiful as works of art: nor can we pass unnoticed the animated portrait of Mr. Hodgson, which has been prefixed to the volume in consequence of a separate subscription, the names contributing to which confer great honour on this highly meritorious topographer.

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The British Museum, Egyptian Antiquities. Volume 1. (Library of Entertaining Knowledge.) 12mo, pp. 399.

THIS volume is the first of a series intended to be published on the Antiquities of the British Museum. By such illustrations as these, our grand archæological depository will be rendered, in a new point of view, available towards the instruction of its proprietors,—the public at large. The relics of a country peopled by the grandson of Noah,* carry our ideas

* Newton has remarked on the strict fulfilment down to the present time, of the curse pronounced by divine decree, on the descendants of Ham. "Cursed be Canaan, a servant of servants shall he be unto his brethren." Genesis, chap. ix. v. 25. "Egypt," says he, "was the land of Ham, as it is often called in Scripture, and for many years it was a great and

back to the times immediately succeeding the flood, and if aught of antediluvian art survived that awful divine judgment, here it will be found.

This idea will admit of amplification, when we consider that in the architecture of the Egyptians, the Hindoos, and the Mexicans, as in their Mythology, a striking resemblance is to be observed—not easily accounted for, unless we should allow that the recollection of structures which had existed before the great deluge had remained traditional, with the progeny of the three descendants of the great patriarch, whom Providence decreed should prevent the total extinction of the human race.

Nor is this view of the subject unsupported by the authority of Holy Writ, for it will be recollected that until the building of Babel, it is therein literally asserted that “the whole earth was of one language and of one speech.”* May it not fairly be concluded that there was one general style of architecture common among its nations, which was not likely to have been altogether changed by the miraculous confusion of tongues, which was the means of disuniting and scattering them more widely apart than had been the case at the period immediately subsequent to the Deluge?

The volume before us professes only to be a compilation, in which every authority that was accessible and could be depended on has been freely used.

The *Egyptiaca* of Mr. Hamilton has been preferred to almost every other source, as furnishing the most faithful and perspicuous account of those monuments of Egypt which he visited. Belzoni, Professor Heren’s work on Egypt, Professor Bohlen’s on Ancient India, and Gau’s Nubia, have been also incidentally referred to.

The first chapter presents us with a description of the physical character of Egypt, and in the course of the geological observations which the subject elicits, we have the following :

“The most durable monuments of his

labour that man can leave behind him, are formed out of the rocks of the earth. Egypt abounds with a great variety of such materials, which, from the hardness of their substance, and from being used in large masses, are almost as imperishable as the quarries from which they were originally cut. On the west side of the Nile, as we ascend from the Delta, we find the general character of the hills to be a limestone formation, which occasionally contains shells. The great slabs used in the construction of the temples of Egypt are of sand stone (with a few exceptions), and the same material was employed occasionally for the purposes of sculpture, as we may see from the colossal ram’s head in the British Museum. The rocks in the neighbourhood of Jebel Selseleh, are compact granular sand-stone, and the quarries of that district show that it was once extensively worked. In the neighbourhood of Syene, now Assouan, we meet with that particular species of granite which is mixed with hornblende, and called *Syenite*, from the locality in which it is found. On the east side of the Nile, in the neighbourhood of Syene, are those extensive quarries which furnished the ancient Egyptians with materials for their colossal statues and obelisks. Here is still to be seen a half formed obelisk between 70 and 80 feet long, together with unfinished columns, sarcophagi, and the marks of immense blocks that have been removed from the rock.”

An universal respect has been shown by all nations towards the dead, and the wish to preserve some memorial of them has as generally obtained. It is observed that the Egyptian could not well inter the body of his friends in the alluvial earth of the Nile valley, which was subject to yearly inundation ; the dryness of the climate and the facilities afforded by rocky mountains for the formation of tombs and vaults, pointed out to him a ready way of gratifying the natural wish of preserving the bodies of his friends and relatives. The practice of embalming, which probably arose partly from the causes just mentioned, was indeed carried to a most ridiculous excess.

The political state of ancient Egypt is the next head for dissertation. Its

flourishing kingdom : but it was subdued by the Persians, who descended from Shem, and afterwards by the Grecians, who descended from Japheth. The whole continent of Africa was peopled principally from the children of Ham, and for now many ages have the better parts of that country lain under the dominions of the Romans, and then of the Saracens, and now of the Turks.....Of the poor negroes, how many hundreds every year are sold and bought like beasts in the market, and are conveyed from one quarter of the world to the other.” *Dissertations on the Prophecies*, p. 12, edit. 1823.

* Genesis, chap. xi. v. 1.

monuments form its best history, and on the sculptured walls of the mighty temples of Thebes, are represented those events which formed a great epoch in Egyptian history.

Egypt is first mentioned under the name of Mizraim, in Genesis, and the patriarch Abraham is found on a visit there. His grandson Jacob, with all his family, settled in the country, then a populous and powerful kingdom, the granary of neighbouring countries, with whom intercourse was kept up by caravans or armies, so to speak, of travelling merchants, who brought to it the spices and valuable products of India in exchange for its corn.

Whether there now exist in Egypt any buildings or obelisks erected during the Persian occupation, which can be proved to belong to that period, is not known. M. Champollion has read the name of Xerxes, we are told, in Phonetic characters, on a vase of alabaster belonging to the French King's collection, and that of Cambyses on a statue in the Vatican. Inscriptions in the arrow-head characters of Persepolis have been found within the isthmus of Suez, and coincidences between some pieces of sculpture found in Egypt, and others brought from the ancient Persian capital, have been observed. Nearly all the monuments of Thebes belong to a period anterior to the Persian conquest, A.C. 525.

The pyramidal form, it will be observed, strongly pervades the features of Egyptian architecture. The temple of Edfou, chosen by the editors to illustrate the general style of the sacred buildings of Egypt, strikingly demonstrates this position, and it is a fact corroborating the opinion which we have ventured to express at the opening of these remarks, that buildings of the same character as those now existing in Egypt, are found both in the Libyan desert, and south of Philæ, in such numbers as to excite astonishment (p. 128).

In the Waady Sivah, General Minutoli discovered the undoubted remains of several Egyptian temples, and this combined with the warm springs mentioned by ancient writers, confirms the spot to be the Oasis of Ammon, according to the opinion of Rennell. At Wadyel Khergeh, the Oasis Magna of antiquity, are the remains of several Egyptian temples. These and other

relics prove that first the Egyptians colonized these spots; secondly, that the Greeks established themselves there; next that the Romans converted them into military stations; lastly, that the Christians of Egypt turned their temples into Churches. Two of Gau's propositions seem worthy of much consideration, *viz.* that the monuments of Nubia embrace the whole period of Egyptian architecture, and that lower Nubia was its cradle. The rock-cut temple of Ipsamboul, the most remarkable of Nubia, exhibits those simple and massive forms which we see imitated in Egypt. This temple was opened by Belzoni. The outside is magnificent, 117 feet wide, 86 high. It is adorned with four enormous colossi, which with their caps are 64 feet in height. Over the cornice of the door-way is a row of seated monkeys, each 8 feet in height. The human figure, compared with these stupendous architectural elevations, has the appearance which we should imagine Gulliver presented when perambulating the streets of Brobdignag. See the print of the temple at Ipsamboul, p. 134.

An Egyptian temple was surrounded by an outer wall; a paved road or dromos between an avenue of Sphinxes led to the building. The entrance had two pyramidal moles or propylæa, and of these propylæa there was often more than one range. Behind these was the temple itself, with its pronaos or portico, and sekos or cell, in which no image of a human form was admitted, but the representation of some brute animal. In front of the temple were sometimes obelisks or colosseal statues. The rock-cut temples of India, and the magnificent pagodas, assimilate with the sacred edifices and the pyramids of Egypt. Some remarkable coincidences are pointed out, p. 186.

The monolith temples of Egypt were adyta or cells of moderate dimensions, scooped out of a single mass of stone, and transported from the quarry to the precincts of some temple. The monolith temples of India were very large, cut out of the solid rock on the spot, and left of course standing in their original position.

On the Coromandel coast, twenty-five miles from Madras, is Mavalipuram, a whole mountain, cut up for the extent of twelve miles, into a town, its temples, palaces, houses,

mythological statues, &c. Seven pagodas remain, six of which are now at high water covered by the sea.

Of Egyptian sphinxes there are several sorts; the pure lion, the lion with a ram's head, the lion with a hawk's head, the lion with a male human head, the lion with a female human head, the lion's body and hind legs, with female head and human arms, as in the relievo of Carnak, and on the Campensian obelisk. The colossi on the plain of Thebes, which have been referred to in our review of the Transactions of the Royal Society of Literature, are about fifty feet high (see our June number, p. 513).

The colossal statue No. 38 in the British Museum, of which a cut is given, exhibits precisely the attitude of these statues. The reference of Juvenal to their mutilated condition in his day, is curious:

“Dimidio magicæ resonant ubi Memnone
chordæ,
Atque vetus Thebe centum jacet obruta
portis.”

The Egyptians transported these enormous masses on wooden sledges, to which they were confined by ropes. This is proved by a curious painting extant in an Egyptian Catacomb (see p. 284). The obelisks of Egypt were greatly in request with the Roman Emperors, who eagerly transported them to Rome or Constantinople, the capitals of the empire. The mode of quarrying these enormous masses is most interestingly explained by that now practised in the granite quarries at Seringapatam. It might possibly be called into action with good effect, in the quarries of Dartmoor. A portion of the rock situated near the edge of the quarry is selected, a groove is formed, in which a narrow line of fire is kindled, the channel in the rock being by this means thoroughly heated, a rank of men and women, each provided with a vessel of cold water, simultaneously sweep off the ashes, and pour the water into the groove—the rock at once splits with a clear fracture. Blocks six feet square, and eighty long, are sometimes detached in this way.

Pococke found a sepulchral obelisk in Asia Minor, inscribed Γ ΚΑΣΣΙΟΣ ΦΙΑΙΣΚΟΣ Ρ ΚΑΣΣΙΟΥ ΑΣΚΑΗΠΙΟ-ΔΟΤΟΥ ΥΙΟΣ ΖΗΣΑΣ ΕΤΗ ΙΠ'. This *stèle* reminds us of the monumental

pillars of the Britons, common in Wales and the West of England.

We are compelled by our limits to take our leave of this little work, in which so much information from various sources is concentrated. A mass of valuable evidence is thus laid before the reader; but it is perhaps to be regretted that he is left to make his own deductions from it, and that nothing approaching critical opinion is proffered by the Editors to aid his judgment and conclusions.

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Tales of the Early Ages. 3 vols.

THESE volumes are by Mr. Smith, author of “*Brambletye House*,” and other favourite novels. They contain five different tales, intended to convey some idea of the events that might have happened in different parts of the world during the first five centuries of the Christian æra, and to cheat the reader into a knowledge of persons, places, and things, respecting which, even if he possessed the wish, he would probably want the means to obtain information; as more authentic records are open only to those, who are conversant with the languages of Greece and Rome, or who can find time to read through the volumes of Gibbon, the Travels of Anacharsis, and similar productions. In thus carrying back the modern reader to scenes with which all our present associations have little in common, Mr. Smith has imposed upon himself the difficulty of creating an interest, which they who are content to take recent events as the groundworks of their fictions, have not to contend with. But to this step he was probably led, by perceiving that every incident that modern life can suggest, has been already forestalled by the *soi-disant* fashionable novels; while Messrs. Colburn and Bentley would shudder at the very idea of a story like *Peregrine Pickle* and *Joseph Andrews*, and others of the school of Fielding and Smollett, whose genuine wit would in the present refined age fail to redeem their indelicacy, and, what is worse than indelicacy, their want of tact in drawing characters of a less rank in life than a baronet, with an exception in that case made and provided in the statute passed in the reign of Theodore Hook, that a Knight may be taken

from the east side of Temple Bar, or from some outlandish square, if the said Knight be shown up as an *Ourang Outang* for the amusement of the exclusives of the West end. Under such circumstances Mr. Smith, who had already beaten over the ground of English history, felt himself compelled to try a new cover, or else to give up entirely his shooting at human follies; a sacrifice which few who have gained praise or profit, and Mr. Smith has done both, are content to make, as long as they can handle a gun, or find a vender of the game they bag, although instead of showing, as once they did, a cock of the woods, they can only produce some feathers of a barn-door fowl.

As it is utterly impossible, or if practicable, perfectly useless to give in a short article any thing like an outline of the five tales, we will merely state that the reader of genuine novels must turn to "Olof and Brynhilda," and "The Siege of Caer Broc;" while they who can see and admire a vein of quiet irony against the intolerant spirit of Sectarianism, and indeed of all religions, except that of which our Saviour's conduct is the one bright exemplar, cannot fail to be both amused and instructed by the delineation here given of characters, feigned to be of times gone by, though unfortunately for human happiness, to be found every where at the present day; nor ought we to omit to state, that the preposterous absurdities into which all men fall, whose creed can swallow camels, whenever it suits their worldly well-doing, are held up to unsparing ridicule, in a way that Sir Walter Scott, whose mere imitator Mr. Smith has been unjustly said to be, neither had the courage nor probably the wish to do.

Independent of the difficulty already stated, of creating an interest in modern times, by drawing upon ages long past for the materials of a novel, the writer runs a great risk of sinning frequently against historic truth, such as when Mr. Smith tells us that *Arcadia* was famous for its breed of horses, where he ought to have written *Elis*.

But it is fair to state that such errors are very rare with Mr. Smith, whose reading generally of classical authors, and especially of Lucian's *Icaro-Menippus*, and *Peregrinus*, has

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been turned to good account; and we are therefore astonished to find he did not perceive that the Gothic legend of the god *Thor* occasioning an earthquake by his *snore*, is only another version of the Homeric legend that Jupiter; who, as Virgil says, *totum nutu tremefecit Olympum*, to which Dryden has alluded in his

The present God

Affects to nod,

And seems to shake the spheres;

a legend, the origin of which is to be traced to the fact that in mountainous countries an *avalanche* is sometimes produced by the explosion of a pistol, the sound of bells suspended to the necks of mules, or by any similar act that causes a sudden concussion in the air.

In like manner a little antiquarian lore would have told Mr. Smith that the German cry of *Waffen Hurrah*, is only a corruption of *Wappen Hurrah*; where *Wappen* is the same as the English *weapon*, and the cry itself similar to the Latin *ad arma*, and the French *aux armes*.

Before parting with Mr. Smith, we beg to whisper in his ear, that if he value his future fame, he must eschew every thing in the shape of poetry. It is true, he has not often tried his hand, but whenever he has ventured to take up Apollo's *fiddle* (guitars are out of fashion now), the notes he has produced are certainly not those of a Paganini; and in an age where Byron and Shelley have taught us what true poetry is, nothing less than a Paganini in verse will do.

The Reformer. 3 vols.

IT is not often that we have met with a novel to please us more than the Reformer has done. The story is full of interest; and the attention constantly kept alive by the rapid detail of events at once probable and unexpected; and while the principal characters stand boldly out on the canvas, the accessories to the picture are sufficiently defined to preserve their individual peculiarities. Of the Reformer himself, an aristocrat at home but a Republican abroad, the delineation is we suspect drawn from the life of Joseph Gerald, whose fate his early master and latest friend, the

kind-hearted Dr. Parr, was in the habit of detailing with such pathetic eloquence, "that e'en his foes would shed fast-falling tears." It is not however so easy to identify the aristocrat Lord Haverfield with any actual personage; although the incident of his house being destroyed by an infuriated mob, alludes probably to a similar outrage done to Lord Mansfield's house during the riots of 1780.

But the peculiar charm of these volumes is the sprightliness of the dialogue; where the "parry, carte, and tierce" of those "cunning in fence," is kept up just so long as to preserve the illusion of the scene, by making the reader believe that well educated people can and do speak thus in real life; an illusion for which, more than to any thing else, the School for Scandal owes its still living fame. Indeed, were the present an age to relish aught but "the thrice-skimm'd sky blue" of English farce, diluted from the thick cream of a French vaudeville, we would earnestly recommend the authoress of the Reformer to throw her novel into the shape of a five-act comedy, and thus make one glorious effort to resuscitate the sinking stage.

Amongst the characters "shown up," with a view to raise a laugh against a Republican Peer — once considered "a bird most rare and most like a black swan," although, since the discovery of New-Holland, black swans are now as common as reformer Peers will be ere long,—is the eccentric Lord Stanhope, whose successful experiment to make a house fire-proof, is here detailed with some power, although the fact is not stated that the floors of the house were made of iron instead of wood; a plan which has been adopted in the new part of the Palais Royal at Paris, and which led the way to building a fire-proof hospital in Yorkshire, where the floors are made of brick thrown into the shape of an arch; so true is it that, in science at least, the madmen as they are called of one age, become the instructors of the next.

As a specimen of the writer's powers, employed like a Dutch painter on the unpromising subject of bricks and mortar, we would extract her accurate description of the Reformer's dwelling, vol. iii. p. 154; but we have already exceeded our limits, and we must

therefore refer the curious reader to the work itself.

Popular Zoology, comprising Memoirs and Anecdotes of the Quadrupeds, Birds, and Reptiles in the Zoological Society's Menagerie, with Figures of the more important and interesting. To which is prefixed, a descriptive Walk round the Gardens, with illustrative Engravings. 18mo.

IF beautiful embellishments, skillfully cut in wood, neat and careful printing, judicious literary matter, and moderate price, are certain passports to public favour, this volume must become extremely popular; numerous representations of quadrupeds, birds, and reptiles, adorn these pages, and the descriptions and anecdotes appear to be taken from the most eminent zoologists of the past and present times. Could the Count de Buffon or Oliver Goldsmith revisit our terrestrial hemisphere, and observe such a volume as the present, and examine the beautiful gardens and interesting menagerie which are herein illustrated and described, they could not fail to be astonished and delighted at the advances made in zoological science. The following passages from the preface will explain the nature of the work, and intentions of the editor:

"This volume is a result of the growing taste for the study of zoology, and more especially of the increased facilities which have been afforded for its cultivation, in the establishment of the Zoological Society. The very extensive menagerie in the Regent's Park has been made the basis of the work; and as it includes some species and many varieties of animals, whose economy, from their entire novelty or rare occurrence in this country, is but little known to the general reader, it is hoped that the information conveyed will be found to be not only instructive and entertaining, but in some instances new, the object of the editor having been to produce, not a story-book, but an entertaining book of natural history."

It is hoped that the work will answer a threefold purpose. It is intended, in the first place, as a companion for those who visit the gardens, especially young persons; it contains a store of information to which they may afterwards have recourse, to gratify the curiosity which those visits will not fail to excite; and it presents a faithful picture of the contents of the menagerie to those who from distance or other causes, are precluded from personal inspection.

Memoirs of the Lives of Thomas Gibson, M.D. Jonathan Harle, M. D. John Horsley, M.A. F.R.S. and Wm. Turner, M.P. By the Rev. John Hodgson. 8vo. pp. 147.

THE Memoirs of these four Northumberland worthies are extracted from Mr. Hodgson's History of that County, under the parish of Morpeth. They are here presented to the lovers of biography in a separate form; and the author has taken the opportunity of adding a considerable Appendix, consisting of, 1. a minute account of Dr. Turner's New Herbal, and of his work on Baths; 2. Eleven curious letters on Roman Stations, military ways, antiquities, &c. addressed to Robert Cay, esq. of Newcastle, by Mr. Horsley; 3. Extracts from Horsley's MS. History of Northumberland.

It appears that Horsley's remains were buried at Morpeth only 13 days after the date (Jan. 2, 1732,) of the dedication of his "Britannia." He is thus briefly recorded in the register of Morpeth: "1731-2, Jan. 15, Mr. John Horsley." As he died a non-conformist, it appears the parish clerk denied him his title of *Reverend*.

"Horsley's genius had taken him high above the mist and gloomy atmosphere of prejudice and traditionary lore. It had liberated his mind from the thralldom of vulgar maxims. He determined to do something useful, and in doing it, to think and reason for himself.—The light he has thrown on the history of Britain, in a dark but interesting æra, can never be extinguished, as long as civilization and letters continue to flourish in the favoured countries which his genius and perseverance re-discovered and illumined."

The Microscopic Cabinet, &c. By Andrew Pritchard; and on the *Verification of Microscopic Phenomena, &c.* By C. R. Goring, M.D. 13 coloured Plates and Wood Engravings. pp. 246.

TO "look through nature up to Nature's God," is of itself a sufficient defence against those who inconsiderately treat as trifling many of the minute researches of natural history; but when we look at the aggregate of human knowledge, as derived from so many and often apparently incon-siderable sources, we are filled with wonder and with respect for those who, often with such small reward, devote lives to a single object, and, unapplauded, "pursue the noiseless tenor of their way."

We will not speak here of a little bad taste in natural philosophers, that sometimes yields a triumph to the ignorant, because we are in a small space to express great admiration of a handsome book, with some of the best executed plates and cuts, from drawings by the two naturalists, that we have seen on the subject: else we should add our surprise at the statement that England possesses not "any regular practical treatise on optical instruments."

We have no doubt that the present volume will go far to supply a desideratum; and not least as to the due appreciation of microscopes, perfection in the qualities of which is obviously essential to the just characterization of the insect tribe. Mr. Pritchard modestly desires his first thirteen chapters to be considered merely as "popular outlines," but this we cannot admit, for, though he very agreeably illustrates it, we never saw a subject more scientifically treated.

Having said thus much, we shall conclude by earnestly hoping that this industrious and, in spite of a solecism or two, talented writer, will not be of the number he justly laments as losing by the publication of illustrated scientific books.

The Effects of Arts, Trades, and Professions, and of civic states and habits of Living on Health and Longevity, &c. By C. T. Thackrah, Esq. pp. 238. 2d edit. enlarged.

SOME works have long since appeared either wholly or partially on this subject, chiefly, we think, translations from the languages of the Continent, particularly French; but none of these are very recent, and certainly none approach in utility to the present, particularly as relates to this country. It is by far superior even in the former respect to the numerous Treatises on Diet and Regimen, which have superseded our old and simple, yet truly scientific friend, "the learned M. Lemery on Foods."

In an admirable and *short* preface to this edition, without burthening us with that of the first, Mr. Thackrah well and honestly defines the propriety of superior consideration to the prevention rather than the cure of dis-

ease. We wish this principle were carried generally into ethics.

An excellent Table of Contents and Index almost supersedes the necessity of any thing more than a bare notice; but the utility of reference to 300 employments of human beings, requiring attention, from what unconsciously passes every day in their avocations, deep physiological knowledge, and great benevolence, conveyed in beautiful diction, demand also eulogy; to say nothing of some notes, with a large claim to learning, and not without wit. May we ask him, by the way, in a future edition (which we are sure he will have), to expunge from p. 190, note, Lord Byron's supposed inspiration of *gin*?

Our space, not our will, consents to say no more than add our praise to the dozen medical, surgical, and physical testimonies in favour of this well, closely printed, and cheap volume.



On the Preparation of Printing Ink; both Black and Coloured. By William Savage, Author of "*Practical Hints on Decorative Printing*." 8vo.

THIS is a most desirable work for the master printer; and the Press overseer in future will not be competent to hold that situation in a respectable printing office, without a knowledge of the contents of this book, as it will advance him in a very necessary part of his business. It must be well known to those acquainted with the trade, that scarcely any printer has been enabled for any length of time to confine himself to one printing-ink-maker for the supply of this important article. When looking over the productions of his press for the last few years, he is grievously disappointed, by finding

the ink has either acquired a brown colour, or did not possess the drying quality sufficient to prevent it setting off on the opposite page, while passing through the hands of the binder. A very few ingenious practical fine work printers, have indeed been at the trouble and expense of improving the ink of commerce by adding more expensive colours, and much labour. Their preparations have, however, been kept secret; but these secrets are now disclosed, by the publication of this work, the result of 23 years application devoted to this peculiar object by the author.

We are here presented with all the receipts worth notice for making Black Ink, from Moxon in 1677, to the present time, with observations on each; also with full directions for preparing black ink, from that proper for book-work generally, to the finest quality, and all kind of Coloured Inks, including a Changeable Ink, to print bankers' cheques, &c. All these considered, we doubt whether the author will be sufficiently remunerated for disclosing the secrets of trade, by the sale of this volume, which is confined to 250 copies.

Mr. Savage has previously laid the public under obligations, by his work on *Decorative Printing*, in which he displayed the powers of imitating tinted drawings, by means of various wooden blocks, at the common printing press. For this invention the Society of Arts awarded him their large medal and a sum of money. By his present publication, every printer who desires it, may prepare his own ink at a cheaper rate, and better quality, than the ink procured from the printers' inkmakers; who, it is hoped, will also be stimulated by it to improve the ink of commerce.

The Tea Trade of England, &c. by R. M. MARTIN.—No political economist should be without the vast concentration of matter contained in these pages. They have arisen from the discussions concerning the renewal of the Company's charter, which the author has laudably endeavoured to divest of party feeling, by an exhibition of facts; and, in doing this, he has not merely produced a work highly important on the tea trade, but on trade in general; and this not with an arid exclusion that seems almost to

belong to such subjects, but with a fund of agreeable information.

When we think of good Jonas Hanway's quarts against the use of tea, and scent its delicious odour in every house from the palace to the cottage, it excites wonder; but what is this to the idea of an innutritious leaf, collected on the mountains of a continent at such a distance, yielding to the British Exchequer sixty-seven millions sterling during the last eighteen years? Catherine of Portugal, consort of Charles II., first

introduced it into England: her ancestor, Manoel, having been the first European to trade with China in 1517. The first duty on tea was laid upon it as made in the coffee-houses.

Mr. Martin is a powerful advocate on the part of the Company, and bears down even such opponents as the Edinburgh Reviewers, Mr. McCulloch, &c. with no sparing hand. We need hardly say we recommend the work to particular attention.

Observations on our Indian Administration Civil and Military, by LIEUT.-COL. CAULFIELD, C.B.—That this spirited and intelligent writer has selected as many heads as would at least require volumes, will be evident, when we state them as Political, Judicial, Territorial, Commercial, and Military. He too, very sensibly, dismisses theories and refers to the test of truth; and this also is directed to shew the danger of interfering rashly with the present system of ruling India.

He complains of the want of an influential class of Natives in favour of government, which we fear, and we think so does he, will never be obtained. The picture which he gives of that fanaticism which pervades all classes of the people is terrible, from the danger always to be apprehended, to remedy which he leans to colonization—and, in opposition to many writers, declares that India is not populated, particularly the climates most congenial to Europeans. Like the preceding writer, he attacks the strongest advocates with success. The Dutch are holden up as a beacon, and the danger of undue influence in the crown. We are glad to see that the Native college of Calcutta succeeds as far as it can; but are vexed that the Colonel should not have recognized its founder, Marquess Wellesley.

This is, however, but one head: for judicial suggestions, which we think good, we must refer to the work itself. It is, however, curious that remains of Mahomedan sway still exist in seals of the Hindoo princes, with a Persian legend acknowledging it. We pass over the territorial and commercial remarks to the military, in which the Colonel is quite at home, and ably defends his own class of service and the Native soldiery. The sore subject of promotion and of comparison between the King's and Hon. Company's armies, which is of so long standing, is powerfully treated. On one point, however, Col. Caulfield should recollect the King's artillery and the King's marine forces.

Upon the whole this is a useful compendium on our East Indian relations, and will be an excellent companion to members of the Legislature for reference on Indian subjects.

Imprisonment for Debt. Queries circulated by the Commissioners of Common Law Inquiry among those confined for debt in the

prisons of the Metropolis, together with the answers returned by a Prisoner in the King's Bench.—We have perused this pamphlet of Mr. Tighe, (we believe of a good family in Ireland,) with more attention than is with us necessary to a large volume, because it is on a subject which, as the great Verulam says, "comes home to the business and bosoms of men." Yet it has ever been the opprobrium of ethics and politics; and why? because, unlike all others, it has been treated without the reference to either—has been isolated in the bare fact of the evils of incarceration. We remember a "letter to Lord Sidmouth," near thirty years ago, that treated it otherwise—spoke of the various ramifications of the evil, and calculated the number of persons trained to a business the most obnoxious to all communities for the purpose of arrest, &c.; but it fell dead born from the press. That in all communities, particularly commercial, credit must exist, and the creditor be protected, is an axiom as indisputable as can be shewn:—The only thing to be considered is, how shall this be effected? Certainly a man in prison pays no debts, and, what is worse, returns demoralized upon society. To the question, What is to be done? we must say we have no answer in these well-written pages; and, what is worse, some vituperation; and, we are afraid, no details likely to produce the desired effect on the Commissioners to whom it is directed. This is, however, a consummation most devoutly to be wished.

The intercourse between Soul and Body, &c. from the Latin of Swedenborg, though a subject highly interesting to all, is here too mystically treated for general use; otherwise its positions are curious. This neat republication will be acceptable to the New Jerusalem Church.

A Letter to the Earl of Roden, by Sir J. S. LILLIE, on an appeal of his Lordship in favour of the Orangemen and Conservative Protestants of Ireland, presents the gallant officer in a civic character, which is always agreeable. We must not often expect the style of Cæsar on such occasions, and Sir John has used the sword better than the pen; yet we would wish him *less studied*, and with more of military ease in any future effort. He replies, however, to Lord Roden with vigour, and states some appalling facts (pp. 14, 27, &c.) What is best, he argues in favour of humanity.

MR. POWELL'S *Familiar and Practical advice on Wills, &c.* is the best popular compendium which we have seen on a subject which, though involving a positive duty of nature, is often rendered difficult by the constitutions of society. The author need not have enlisted cholera as an argument for making a will, which none ought to pro-

erastinate at any time. Here are full and perspicuous instructions, both for making it and its administration; with the legal authorities quoted, we wonder that he should preserve the obsolete *verbiage* in his forms. He adds tables of duties, and of the value of annuities, and facilitates references by a good Index.

Treatises on several very important subjects in Natural Philosophy, by CAPT. FORMAN, R.N.—The Navy has produced many men who, in retiring from the turbulence of the waves without the world's distinction, have evinced much knowledge on tranquil subjects. We remember Capt. Tomlinson as an Hebraist, not very dissimilar to Capt. Forman as a philosopher. We have here the important topics of the

relative distance of the planets, theory of tides and deluges, refraction of light, &c. &c. and a great deal of correspondence of a rather unphilosophical nature, arising, we are led to think, by his quotation of Tycho Brahe's friendship for Kepler, and from apprehensions of jealousy of his knowledge. Divested of this, with a little better arrangement, the author would save himself and every body else much trouble, and we have no doubt obtain due attention. But as the Captain is evidently of the *genus irritabile*, and has a bad opinion of critics, we shall content ourselves with this notice; assuring him that, instead of scoffing, we would sincerely hail even the humblest philosophical labourer whose attention is honestly directed to the search after truth.

FINE ARTS.

A View of the Old and New London Bridges, by WM. KNIGHT, F.S.A. resident engineer to the new work, is a handsome and interesting print, of a folio size, executed in aquatint, and coloured. The view is taken from the Surrey shore; and affords the means of making a correct comparison between the architecture of the two structures, both so remarkable in their kind, yet so very different—
“A hobbling beldame and a miss in teens.”

FINDEN'S *Landscape Illustrations to the Life and Works of Lord Byron*, Parts III.—VI.—This work preserves a very high character, both for the exquisite beauty of its subjects, and the very masterly execution of the engravings. It is in a great measure the landscape gallery of the loveliest portions of Europe, the scenery of Greece, Italy and Switzerland; but in No. VI. we are brought home to England and Scotland. In these numbers are portraits of Miss Chaworth, Byron's first love, at the age of seventeen; of Ada, his only daughter, as a child; and of Lady Byron.

The “*Landscape Illustrations of the Waverley Novels*,” which we have so often had occasion to notice with approbation, are now in the course of republication in octavo, under the title of *Landscape Illustrations of the Prose and Poetical Works of Sir Walter Scott*. The picturesque scenes of the poems will be added to those of the novels; and in each number is to be given a portrait of one of “the principal female characters.” We are not aware why the portraits are confined to the feminine *dramatis personæ*; but it is probably because their charms are thought most to harmonise with those natural beauties which they are destined to accompany. In seriousness, we should have preferred real portraits in association with the real views.

There are an abundance of great characters re-animated on the canvas of Sir Walter Scott, which would have been highly deserving of such a place. These imaginary portraits must rather rank with the scenical compositions from Scott's works, of which we have had frequent repetitions. However, we must not quarrel with the pretty faces of Mysie Happer, Rose Bradwardine, and Mary Avenel; and the beautiful landscapes, at the present price, are worth every body's money.

Part III. of the *Gallery of the Society of Painters in Water Colours* contains three very beautiful subjects: 1. Southampton, a glowing sun-set on a calm sea, painted by Copley Fielding, and engraved by George Cooke; 2. The Forest Hall Mountains in Westmoreland, by P. Dewint, a fine contrast of black mountains and sheltering woods; and very faithful, we are told, with the exception of a watermill introduced into the lovely foreground; it is engraved by J. H. Kernot; 3. an admirable composition of classical ruins, painted by J. D. Harding, and entitled Italy. It has a wonderful air of intense stillness upon it; and is very beautifully engraved by E. Goodall.

The English School—Ecole Anglaise.—Nos. 33—36. From these four numbers alone of this pleasing and very cheap collection, the foreigner or the novice in art may learn to appreciate justly the fine composition of West, the felicitous expression of Reynolds and Lawrence, the grace of Stothard, the classical correctness of Flaxman, and the various merits of other eminent English artists. Two compositions of Tresham, R.A. and Mortimer, R.A. show to great disadvantage in juxtaposition with West. The former is nothing but drapery; and the latter's battle-piece mere confusion. In No. 34 is an engraving of Proctor's stationary representation of the torments of Piri-

thous; a companion to that of Ixion we before noticed. Both these talented productions of that unfortunate young sculptor, are in the possession of Sir Abraham Hume; and are here engraved for the first time. Three volumes are now completed.

Characteristic Sketches of Animals, principally in the Zoological Gardens, Regent's Park, drawn from the life, and engraved by THOMAS LANDSEER: with descriptive and illustrative notices by John Henry Barrow, Esq. Parts VII. and VIII. Imp. 4to.—We have at various times noticed, with deserved commendation, the six preceding parts of this beautiful publication, and the 7th and 8th Numbers now before us are executed with the same consummate skill, and complete the work.—Part VII. contains the Gnu, Leopard, and Tapir, from specimens in the Zoological Gardens; and the Ouran Outang, drawn from the animal formerly at Exeter Change.—Part VIII. contains the Puma, Striped Hyæna, and Camel, from the Zoological Gardens, and the Hippopotamus from the authority of Mr. Burchell, the celebrated African traveller.—Prefixed to the volume is a "Note by the Editor," in which he with great propriety compliments the "liberality of the publishers, in calling into action that rare union of a mastery of the pencil and of the burin which has enabled Mr. Thomas Landseer to infuse into these etchings so much vigour, power, and fidelity." In addition to thirty-two masterly portraits of various animals, drawn in attitudes charac-

teristic of their natures, we are presented with as many vignettes, in which the same animals are placed in situations in which they act parts with others. Many of these approach the *outré*, but more are very amusing. Mr. Barrow has done great justice to the work in the descriptions, in which he has combined in a popular manner interesting facts and scientific descriptions.

Announced for Publication.

A new periodical work, entitled, *Major's Cabinet National Gallery of Pictures*, selected from the splendid collections of art, public and private, which adorn Great Britain; illustrated with historical and critical descriptions, by Allan Cunningham.

Antique Roses; being a series of one hundred examples from the most celebrated remains of ancient Rome, for the use of architects, sculptors, &c. Selected by Carlo Antonini, and drawn on stone by William Doyle.

A mezzotint Engraving by Phillips, from a painting of "Mary Queen of Scots taking leave of her friends the night before her execution," by Colin.

Mr. J. Epenetus Coombs is engraving in mezzotinto, *The Guardian of the Vineyard*, from the original picture by Maes.

The Museum Piscatorium, illustrated by coloured copper-plate engravings, by Mr. W. Wood, jun. as fac-similes of the paintings of fish, by A. Cooper, Esq. R.A. and Mr. W. Smith, in the possession of Mr. Major.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE.

Sir EGERTON BRIDGES has printed at Geneva a poem, in seven books, consisting of more than 6400 lines, entitled *The Lake of Geneva*; with a small volume of Notes, Historical, Biographical, and Critical. This Poem is in blank verse, descriptive, moral, and sentimental. We have not heard that any copies of this poem have found their way to England. Collectors of English Poetry also may be glad to know that Sir E. has printed at the same foreign press a miniature edition of the Poems of William Collins, with an original Preface, biographical and critical. No copy of Sir E.'s large folio, entitled *STEMMATA ILLUSTRIA*, printed at Paris, 1826, for private distribution, has yet, we believe, come into the English book-market.

New Works announced for Publication.

The Rev. W. L. BOWLES is preparing a new edition of his *Life of Bishop Ken*, compressed and corrected, with additions to the original correspondence.

The History of the Clans, dedicated, by the Highland Society of

London, by Mr. LOGAN, the author of the *Scottish Gael*.

History of the Revolution in England in 1688; by the Rt. Hon. Sir J. MACKINTOSH.
The Life of Richard Gathorne Butt, with an elucidation of the Stock Exchange Hoax in 1814.

The Life, Times, and Correspondence of Isaac Watts, D.D. with Notices of many of his Contemporaries. By the Rev. T. MILNER.

Morning Discourses, addressed to the Congregation of Christ Church, Birmingham. By GEO. HODSON, M. A. Archd. of Stafford.

Conversion, in a series of cases recorded in the New Testament, defective, doubtful, and real. By the Rev. J. K. CRAIG.

Second Volume of The Doctrine of the Church of Geneva. Edited by the Rev. J. L. PONS.

An English Translation of *Agathocles*, containing an interesting historical Narrative of the Period, from 300 to the year 305. By Mr. C. ST. GEORGE.

The Passengers, containing the Celtic Annals. By the Rev. JOHN PARKER, A.M.

Simonis's Hebrew Lexicon, translated by SEAGER.

Mr. Valpy is preparing, in fifteen monthly volumes, a new and beautiful Edition of Shakespeare, containing the whole of the 165 illustrations originally published in Boydell's splendid edition.

The translator of Prince Puckler Muskau's Tour is now occupied in translating a posthumous work of Falk, called Göthe, drawn from near Personal Intercourse. Falk was a Privy Counsellor of Weimar, and a distinguished man of letters, who saw Göthe daily.

An Historical Account of the Plague and other Pestilential Distempers, which have appeared in Europe, more especially in England, from the earliest period.

The First Part of a Monograph of the Testudinata. By Mr. THOMAS BELL, F.R.S.

A History of Berwick-upon-Tweed. By MARK JAMESON, Esq. Town Clerk of Berwick.

The Mosses, and the rest of the Cryptogamia; forming the Fifth Volume of the British Flora of the late Sir J. E. Smith. By Dr. HOOKER.

The New Gil Blas, or Pedro of Pennafior. By the Author of Spain in 1830.

A View of the Climate and Medical Topography of British America. By W. REES.

A Treatise on the Determination of the Distance of a Comet from the Earth, and the Elements of its Orbit. By J. W. LUBBOCK, Esq. F.R.S.

A Treatise on the Consequences resulting from Clandestine Institutions; or, Irrefragable Means for Abolishing all Private Mad-houses. By the Rev. R. F. VANE.

Sketches and Tales, by my Country Cousins, edited by OLIVER OLDICOURT.

Maurice Cherville, a Tale of the West Indies.

A Circumstantial Narrative of the Wreck of the Rothsay Castle Steam Packet. By JOSEPH ADSHEAD.

A Description of Herne Bay and its vicinity, with an Account of the New Pier now erecting, intended as a guide for visitors.

Reflexions sur l'Etude des Langues Asiatiques. By Professor A. W. DE SCHLEGEL.

The Refugees in America, a Novel. By Mrs. TROLLOPE.

Miscellaneous Papers of the late Major RENNELL, F.R.S. by T. WEEB, A.M. Civil Engineer.

The Tropical Agriculturist; a Treatise on the cultivation of various productions suitable to Tropical Climates. By Mr. G. R. PORTER, Author of "The Nature and Properties of the Sugar Cane," &c.

Thoughts on Secondary Punishments. By RICH. WHATELY, D.D. Archb. of Dublin.

Entomologia Edinensis. By Mr. JAMES WILSON, F.R.S.E. and Mr. JAS. DUNCAN.

The Elements of Plane and Spherical Trigonometry, and their application to

Astronomy, Dialling, and Trigonometrical Surveying; with Plates. By R. ABBATT, of Grove House, Tottenham.

Mr. ALARIC WATTS's "Lyrics of the Heart, and other Poems."

A volume of Poems, entitled, "Oriental Scenes, Sketches, and Tales." By EMMA ROBERTS, Author of "Memoirs of the Rival Houses of York and Lancaster," &c.

The Fallacies of Hope, a Poem.

DEMAND OF BOOKS

UNDER THE COPYRIGHT ACT.

On the 28th of July Mr. Spring Rice announced in the House of Commons an extraordinary proposal, which was entertained by Government, with the view of exchanging literary publications with France. It was to be effected by purchasing from the University of Aberdeen their present legalised "right" to a copy of all published works, for which that learned but needy corporation were to receive as compensation an annual grant of 500*l*. This announcement was received by the House with very slight opposition or remark (for the merits of the question were evidently not understood); and, during the hurried business of the last days of the session, the measure was quickly passed through all its stages without further notice. However, we are happy to add, that it did not find its way through the House of Peers; whether from an amended view of the subject being taken by Government, or merely from want of time, we are not informed. In the Upper House, however, some important remarks on the inequality of the tax were made by the Bishop of London. "Eleven copies," observed his Lordship, "were to be given, whether a work was worth one guinea or ten; so that a publisher who printed 1000 copies of a work which sold for one guinea had to pay only 11 guineas out of 1,000; whereas another, who might publish only 100 copies of a work worth ten guineas, had to pay a tax of 110 guineas out of the same sum of 1000 guineas." His Lordship also stated that he considered the sum intended to be paid to the college of Aberdeen to be too great, as he knew that some of the colleges would accept of 300*l*. for relinquishing the right. In confirmation of his Lordship's view of the value of our current literature, Mr. Britton, in a letter published in the Times newspaper, has "challenged the college of Aberdeen to show that the value of books received by them for the year 1831 was 250*l*. For 1832 (he adds) it will be less, and still lower in following years, unless some real 'encouragement' be given to the better and more expensive class of publications."

We are heartily rejoiced that (however it happened) the sanction of the legislature was not obtained to this superlatively "Scotch bargain." The sale of a *gift* is

always considered dishonourable. The university of Aberdeen had been invited to a repast, which it acknowledged its disinclination to enjoy; but it was ready to carry away from the table a full proportion of the viands, and to make a profit by their sale! So true is it that corporate bodies sometimes adopt a line of conduct which private gentlemen would scorn and abhor.

It may be anticipated, however, that the result of this exposure will be some relief, at the hands of the ensuing parliament, from the too long exacted penalties by which the most expensive and highly embellished works have been discouraged; and by which a species of excise has been inflicted on literature and the fine arts, to which none of the grosser manufactures of Manchester or Birmingham are subjected.

As a catalogue of eleven names, and many of them but little known to fame, cannot be in every one's recollection, it may not be superfluous to enumerate here those libraries in whose favour the Copyright Act imposes this tax. They are, two in London, the British Museum (large paper copies) and Sion College; two in Dublin, Trinity College and the King's Inns; two in Edinburgh, the University and the Advocates' Library; the Bodleian Library at Oxford; and the Universities of Cambridge, Aberdeen, Glasgow, and Perth.

The university of Aberdeen has admitted herself to be so careless of the productions of English literature, that she can dispense with her privileged booty; and the Bishop of London has "heard" of others who, in the same manner, value it only at "what it will bring." Let them, therefore, at once relinquish it, and no longer wantonly take that for which they have no use; but how can they claim compensation for the mere cessation of a free and unpurchased present?

Let Parliament by all means allow a proper sum for the purchase not only of French but of all other foreign publications, which may form useful additions to the National Collection; but let not that grant be connected with this odious tax. Of the eleven copies eight should cease to be demanded. Few authors or publishers would complain of giving one to the British Museum, one to Ireland, and one to Scotland; but further than this is an unjustifiable exaction.

SIR GEORGE NAYLER'S MSS.

The heraldic and genealogical manuscripts of the late Sir George Nayler were sold by Messrs. Sotheby on the 25th and 26th of July. They formed a large and very miscellaneous collection, comprising many of the labours of all the precedent generations of heralds. As we have no other guide for discerning its curiosities but the sale catalogue, we must content ourselves with enumerating those articles which pro-

duced the highest prices:—Visitation of London, 1634, 11*l.* 5*s.* Thorpe.—Visitation of Staffordshire, 1583, 20*l.* 5*s.* Bromley.—Miscellaneous Collection relative to Knighthood, by Anstis, 21*l.* 10*s.* Thorpe.—Visitations of Cheshire, 1566, 1580, and 1613; 20*l.* 10*s.* Wilson.—Documents relating to Funerals between 1495 and 1516, 30*l.* 10*s.* Thorpe.—Collections relative to the order of the Garter, 20*l.* Thorpe.—Another volume on the same subject, particularly from 1644 to 1664, by Sir Edward Walker, 20*l.* Cochrane.—Heraldic Collections by the heralds of the Wriothesley family, 36*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.* and another volume, 28*l.* 10*s.* Thorpe.—Curia Militaris, collections on the courts of chivalry, by Anstis, Garter, in 12 volumes, 36*l.* 15*s.* Cochrane.—Arms of the 624 Knights of the Garter, from the foundation to the Marquis of Exeter in 1827, with portraits and biographical notices, collected by Sir George Nayler, in 13 volumes, 31*l.* 10*s.* Thorpe.—Dugdale Manuscripts, 2 vols. 21*l.* Cochrane.—Original Letters and Documents, principally belonging to families of distinction in Norfolk, in 17 volumes, 125*l.* Thorpe.—Visitation of Yorkshire, 1584-5, with some additions, 26*l.* Lloyd. The total produce of the sale was 940*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.*

REV. T. O. MARSH'S COLLECTIONS FOR BEDFORDSHIRE.

The Collections of the Rev. Thomas Orlebar Marsh, relative to the county of Bedford (noticed in Part i. p. 281), were sold by Messrs. Sotheby Aug. 4. Lot 405, Accounts of Birchmore House, Apsley Guise, Woburn Abbey, &c. with a Memoir of the Bedford Family, 17*s.* Rodd.—406. Biographical Account of the most eminent Persons of the County of Bedford, 2 vols. 4*to.* 3*l.* 7*s.* Rodd.—409. Miscellaneous Papers, Deeds, &c. of various Manors in Bedfordshire, 2*l.* 2*s.* Rodd.—410. MS. Collections for the Antiquities of Bedfordshire, 12 vols. [These volumes form a series of mature information and interesting materials towards a correct history of the county.] 6*l.* 10*s.* Wilson.—411. Original Letters from literary men to Mr. Marsh [comprise several hundred letters relative to the History of Bedfordshire, from Messrs. Curtis, Dixon, Sowerby, Martyn, H. H. Goodhall, &c.] 2*l.* 2*s.* Dawson Turner.—412. Extensive Collection of Papers relative principally to the Natural History of Bedfordshire, 2*l.* 4*s.* Rodd.

THE DRAMA.

The Report of the Committee who have for some time been sitting to investigate the state of Dramatic Literature, and more particularly to enquire into the question pending between the Major and Minor Theatres, is said to recommend that the monopoly shall be put an end to; that the Lord Chamberlain shall have the power to license any

and all theatres, and for the performance of all descriptions of the drama; and that authors shall have an interest in their pieces wherever played, as is the case in France and other parts of the continent.

SALE AT ERLESTOKE PARK.

The unfortunate depreciation of West India property having occasioned the ruin of the vast fortune of George Watson Taylor, Esq. M.P. a sale has recently taken place, under the hammer of Mr. George Robins, of his princely furniture and works of art at his country mansion of Erlestoke Park, Wilts.

Erlestoke is situated within six miles of Devizes, and the drive to it is through a most beautiful and romantic country. Skirting Salisbury Plain, the park is entered through lodges, and a wide circuitous route leads to the noble mansion, which is of the Grecian order of architecture. It is situated upon a broad terrace raised on the brow of a hill, the view from which is one of the grandest and most extensive that can be conceived.

After ascending a long flight of steps, the dining-room is entered through a glass-door of ample dimensions, made to correspond with the windows. It was the intention of Mr. Watson Taylor to have made this the entrance-hall, and to have built another grand dining-room, the foundation of which was already laid; but the beautiful mahogany doors, windows, and fittings, with the exquisite marble chimney-piece (which alone cost from three to four hundred pounds), were sold. As the visitor ranged from this room, embellished in the highest degree, and entered the library, the two grand drawing-rooms, the anti-room, study, &c. it is impossible to describe the burst of splendour that opened upon the view. The walls were literally studded with the most magnificent and rare works of the ancient as well as the most esteemed modern masters, encircled with massive and elegant frames.

The furniture was of the most gorgeous description. The chairs and sofas were in burnished and matted gold, and covered with silk to correspond with the curtains. A beautiful pair of console tables, mounted in massive or-molu, inlaid with precious stones, and representing fruit, foliage, and birds of various colours, were valued at 2,000 guineas, but bought at the sale for 580 guineas, by Mr. Hume the dealer, of whom they were originally procured. In the centre was a rare and curious *dejeuné* service of mosaic, representing landscapes, birds, butterflies, &c. &c. fitted up in a sumptuous case of ebony, with panels of black marble, inlaid with agates, amethysts, and other stones, birds, grapes, and baskets filled with fruit, &c., bought at 400 guineas by Lord Northampton, who also bought a Milan steel and or-molu *dejeuné* table at 100 guineas.

At each side of the door communicating with the two drawing-rooms stood a pair of magnificent ebony cabinets, the centre doors representing the finest specimens of bold Florentine mosaic, displaying a vase filled with fruit, flowers, and birds, with lapis lazuli border,—the whole supported by four Corinthian columns of fine Sienna marble; they were bought also by Mr. Hume at 475 guineas.

In the centre of the grand north dining-room was a magnificent Florentine mosaic table; it was purchased at the late Duke of York's sale, and considered a *chef d'œuvre* of that collection; it was sold for 415 gs. to Mr. Nathan; who also purchased a beautiful 31-inch circular *dejeuné* table for 360 guineas, stated to be for the Duke of Buccleuch. In the angle of the fire-place was a most beautiful 28-inch circular or-molu table, representing an Italian landscape; sold for 60 guineas to — Drax, Esq.

Passing into the library—for it would be impossible to enumerate all the superb articles contained in these rooms—stood a beautiful turtle-shell and buhl library table; bought for Lord Craven for 80 guineas, and a smaller one for 55 guineas. The ceilings of these rooms were highly enriched, thrown into splendid compartments by massive cornice-work, gilt in burnished gold, and the intervening space painted to correspond with the walls. The mantel pieces, of various coloured marble, were sculptured with allegorical subjects, in prominent relief, upon the broad and massive slab. The cabinets contained some of the rarest specimens of old Sevre jars, which sold for 60 guineas; old sea-green cracklin china ewers, mounted in or-molu, 44 guineas; another pair, 73 guineas; a pair of Verd-antique Roman urns, 44 guineas; choice cabinet cups and saucers, from four to eight guineas each.—Resting upon the various mantel-pieces were magnificent chimney-glasses, one of which (in the grand south drawing-room) was formed by nine plates of immense size, the inner frame mounted in a most sumptuous style, with compartments of Sevre china, the outer frame chased, in massive or-molu, with flowers, &c.; this magnificent glass sold for 250 guineas. In this room was a most rare cabinet, inlaid with beautiful Sevre tablet, representing Cleopatra on her throne, which sold for 400 guineas; also a very highly enriched and superb candleabra, sold for 125 guineas.

The sale of the splendid and extensive library took place on the 17th, 18th, and 19th of July. The room was on each day crowded with gentlemen from various parts of the country: there were also present many booksellers from London, as well as from the neighbouring towns and the adjacent country. The books in general realized good prices; and the produce was nearly 8,000/.

A collection of coloured drawings, by John Buckler, of the churches in the neighbourhood of Erlestoke, 12l. 1s. 6d.; a collection of 152 Chinese drawings of furniture, 28l. 7s.; three copies of the Profligate, a comedy, by Geo. Watson Taylor, Esq. sold at two guineas each.

The paintings in the Napoleon room had all been in the possession of the Imperial family, and were by the first masters in France; they changed hands during the wreck after the battle of Waterloo, and were purchased at an immense expense by Mr. Watson Taylor. The portraits of the Buonaparte family, and a small whole length of Napoleon, by Lefevre, produced more than 300l.; while 7 portraits of the Bourbon family, in 7 lots, did not obtain one hundred. Five of the Napoleon lots were purchased by Mr. Mayne, of Teffont Evias; Meeting of the Emperor Alexander and Napoleon on the raft, preparatory to the treaty of Tilsit, 52 gs.; portrait of Madame de Maintenon, 54 gs.; portrait of Madame de Valliere, 70 gs.; Kosciusko, by Reinagle, 45 gs.

The Hogarth Room.—Portraits of the children of R. R. Grnham, esq. bought by Lord Normanton for 90 gs.; the portrait of Miss Fenton, the first performer of Polly Peachum, 50 gs.; a Scene in the Beggar's Opera, 70 gs.; the Shrimp Girl, 42 gs.; the Politician 30 gs.; portrait of himself, 30 gs.; Laughing Audience, 20 gs.

The following were the most important pictures by the old masters: the Assumption of the Virgin, by Guido, 1050 gs.; Landscape, a village scene, by Hobbima, 550 gs.; Landscape, with a water-mill, by the same master, 520 gs.; a Group of Cattle, a composition of surprising excellence, by P. Potter, and formerly in the celebrated collection of Madame Hauger, of Amsterdam, 750 gs. These were purchased by Mr. Nieuwenhays, a Dutch picture-dealer, it is said, for Sir R. Peel. Cattle and figures, a small cabinet picture, by A. Cuyp, 128 gs.; a Child fondling a Dog, a chef d'œuvre of Greuse, 670 gs. A rather singular occurrence took place relating to this picture. It had formerly been in possession of a wealthy gentleman named Forster, who was anxious that it should be restored to his gallery. The commission brokers, seeing this person's anxiety on the subject, and well knowing the weight of his purse, proposed to guarantee the picture to him for 500 gs. Mr. F. immediately accepted this offer, and contracts between the parties were immediately ratified. Greuse is by no means a painter of the highest rank; but this painting happens to be the chef-d'œuvre of the master. When the picture came to the hammer, there were many competitors for the purchase; and the commission brokers, at length, bought it for 670 gs., after flattering themselves that the lot would have

fallen to them for 200l. It cost Mr. Taylor 500l.

A Boy blowing Bubbles, by Netcher, 150 gs.; grand whole-length portrait of a Spanish Priest, Don Faustino Neve, by Murillo (from the Hospital at Seville), 480 gs.; Landscape, with a waterfall, by Ruysdael, 115 gs.; Newfoundland Dog, by H. B. Chalon, 30 gs.; the Battle of Waterloo, by George Jones, R.A. 150 gs.; the family picture of Mr. Watson Taylor's four children, by H. Thompson, R.A., 22 gs., purchased by Mr. Mayne, who also, it is believed, purchased other portraits of the family.

Sir J. Reynolds's Portraits of Barretti, 84 gs.; A. Murphy, 22 gs.; Warren Hastings, 55 gs.; and Dr. Johnson, 150 gs.; Phillips's of Lord Byron, 65 gs. for Chandos Leigh, esq.; and of Walter Scott, 50 gs.; Wm. Pitt, by Hoppner, 105 gs.; G. Steevens, by Zoffani, 12 gs.; Alex. Pope and Mrs. Martha Blount, 17 gs.; Wm. Dobson, by himself, 35 gs.; Gainsborough and wife, by himself, 11 gs.; Bp. Patrick and Bp. Stillingfleet, both by Sir P. Lely, each 14 gs.

The produce of the first day's sale of pictures amounted to upwards of 5,500l.; and those of the second to nearly 3,500l. Among the latter were the following: Portrait of Mrs. Watson Taylor, 46 guineas, by Mr. Hayward, of Devizes, who also purchased the remaining family paintings, and all the family busts. Nero and Adrian, 280 guineas; Pope, 70 gs.; Dryden, 37 gs.; Statue of Paris, 150 gs.; Bull and Lion, 70 gs.; Hogarth's favourite dog Trump, in terra cotta, 21 gs.; busts of Mr. and Mrs. Taylor, 38 gs.; a pair of Carvings in Wood, by G. Gibbon, 60 gs. &c. &c.

The contents of Mrs. Watson Taylor's boudoir, exclusive of the paintings, sold for 758l. Amongst other articles, the inkstand fetched 18 gs., and a single Venetian curtain 42 gs.

Mr. Watson Taylor's effects at his town-house in Grafton-street, had been sold on the premises about six weeks before. A view of Erlestoke Park, by Stanfield, was knocked down at 65 guineas; a Landscape near Bonn, on the Rhine, by the same artist, 20 guineas; "The Billet Doux," by Newton, engraved, exhibited at the British Institution in 1824, was bought for 34 guineas; a portrait of Mr. Clarkson Stanfield, painted for Mr. Taylor, 15 guineas; "The Wreckers of Fort Rouge" (Calais), by Stanfield, was knocked down at 410 guineas; "The Fisherman," with coast scenery, and view of Dieppe Castle, 100 guineas; a view, by Bonington, of "The Doge's Palace at Venice, with shipping, &c." 170 guineas. The principal of the ancient pictures were "Christ trampling over Sin," by Rubens, and "Dædalus and Icarus" by Domenico Fitti. The former fetched only 40 gs., and the latter 20.

ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

On the Taste and Effects of Collecting Fragments of Ancient Architecture; a Letter addressed to the Most Hon. the Marquis of Lansdowne, Lord President of the Council, &c.

BY WILLIAM TWOPENNY, Esq.

MY LORD, *Temple, July 1832.*

As I owe the great advantage of your Lordship's acquaintance to your attachment to our ancient architecture, I know no one to whom I can more fitly address the following remarks than yourself. I trust they may meet with your Lordship's concurrence.

I must first state most distinctly that my observations are intended to be applied to a class of persons and not to any individual; and I beg every reader not to lose sight of this statement.

The love of collecting fragments of ancient architecture has risen to such a height, that it is high time some one raised his voice against a taste which, I think, is false in its foundation, and I know to be mischievous in its effects. These collectors are divisible into two classes, Amateurs and Architects. The first class give as reasons in defence of their pursuit, their great admiration for specimens of ancient taste, and their strong desire to preserve them from that destruction which, they say, would befall these relics but for their care. Both reasons are ill-founded; he who has a proper feeling on the subject, would much rather see the fragments in their original place, forming integral parts of a whole building in unison with them, and where of course their beauty and interest are much greater, than they can be when broken and huddled into the stores of a collector: such a feeling would induce a more frequent imitation of the example set by my friend Mr. Gage, who, at the sale of Mr. Craven Ord's library, purchased a monumental brass taken from a church in Norfolk, to which he returned it, in order that it might be refixed in its original situation. Often, very often, would the money spent as a bribe to the guardian of the building for his silence, and in packing up and moving these stolen goods, effectually reflex and secure them from future depredators; and not only would it have that effect, but it would also induce the ignorant and careless guardians of the building to bestow greater care on their charge, instead of tempting them, as now, to create fragments, for which they find a ready and unscrupulous market. I may also remark, that he who removes from a building, to which the public have easy access, into his own private hoards any relic he may find there, does me, in common with the rest of the world, a serious injury; for so long as the thing itself is in its original, and therefore proper place, it is accessible to me and every one else, at all times and with little or no obligation to any one; whereas when in private hands, it can be seen in its degraded

state and use made of it, by the favoured friends of the happy collector only. But, say the collectors, we save from destruction what was loose and would otherwise be burnt or knocked to pieces; I have already shown how much more effectually, usefully, and properly, they may exert themselves in saving the fragments from destruction, and I would observe, that for one accidental fragment which may really be saved by a collector, ten which are not loose are purposely torn from their original places, as well by collectors as dealers; for the last will, of course, meet the demand by a sufficient supply; and by such means incredible mischief is perpetrated under false pretences.

My remarks have hitherto applied to fragments taken from the building by the collector himself; as a question of taste, they will equally well apply to purchasers from dealers or at auctions; and as a question of honesty, I do not see any difference between the collector purloining the thing himself, and buying it of another, whom he thus encourages to purloin for him; it is a mere question between the comparative demerits of the smuggler and the buyer of smuggled goods—the thief and the receiver. A purchaser at an auction stands in some degree on a different footing as to the question of honesty; but yet the sale is always of the gatherings of a collector, generally formed with not very scrupulous honesty; and when at such a sale, as must sometimes happen, the buyer knows, not only whence the fragment was taken, but also that it is more than probable that it was removed without proper authority from the person entitled to give permission, for myself I cannot conceive, how he can deceive himself into a belief that he is not knowingly buying stolen goods. It is no defence to say, that if he did not some one else would buy them; any more than it would be a defence for doing any other wrongful act to say, that if he did not do it some other individual would.—Let him who aspires to be considered as an undoubted admirer of ancient art, follow the example set by Mr. Gage at Mr. Craven Ord's sale.

So far my observations have been applied to Amateurs only; they all apply with equal force to Architects; but as the latter give as an additional reason for their collecting, the use they make of the fragments in their professional studies, I will now consider that reason separately. Although only an amateur architectural draughtsman, I may yet perhaps be permitted to speak with some confidence of what can be effected by drawings; and I therefore assert, without the slightest fear of effectual contradiction, that

there can scarcely be any case in which proper drawings of the fragments desired, would not give, in a much less cumbrous form, every information to be derived from the inconvenient possession of the fragment itself; and I will assert also, that by drawing it, the architect will have studied and become infinitely better acquainted with it, so as to profit more by its beauties, than by any other mode. I shall be told, perhaps, that no architect has time to make drawings of all which he must necessarily require; to this I reply, that he ought to find time—that he has no right to injure the building, and consequently the public, because he thinks he cannot find time—and that, in fact, the making such drawings should be, though it certainly rarely is, part of his education; and that at all times casts may be obtained, which will give him every information without detriment to the original. Collectors generally labour, too truly I fear, under strong suspicions of being unable to resist temptations to add by any means, fair or not, to their stores; I would therefore suggest to every Architect, as a matter of prudence, that he should not be a collector; because, when known to be free from this pernicious disease, he will be considered as more safe to trust in the repair of any ancient building which may be committed to his care.

Much of this mischievous spirit of collecting unmeaning fragments, for unmeaning they most generally are when torn from their original place, is, I fear, English only. Who is there that has not seen fragment upon

fragment of Pompey's Pillar? and what do the possessors learn from them? just so much as he who, knocking off the nose of the Apollo Belvidere, would learn from the possession of it, of the grandeur of the whole figure. The same spirit operated in Addison's days, when he made Sir Roger de Coverley say, that if Will Wimble had seen the Coronation Chair, it would have gone hard but he would have had a tobacco-stopper out of it; and it operates now, inasmuch that there is too much truth in the satire which places in the first leaf of an Englishman's Album, a small piece of black paper, "torn from one of Raphael's Cartoons."

I have the honour to remain, your Lordship's very sincerely obliged servant,

WM. TWOPENNY.

On opening a barrow, at Muckleford, near Dorchester, a few days since, a large stone was found under the centre, of a triangular form, convex on the top, and nearly five feet from angle to angle. It was of so hard a nature, that the tools would make no impression on it. On removing this stone, which was with difficulty effected by six horses, it was found to be flat at the bottom, and about two feet and a half thick in the middle, decreasing to about one foot at the sides. It was supposed to weigh two tons and a half at least. Underneath was a quantity of rubble chalk, in which, at a further depth of about six feet, were the bones of a human being, and with them the head of a spear, with three rivets, and also a pin, about six inches long, with a double head.

SELECT POETRY.

"Ne gli animi già perturbati et afflitti fanno maggiore impressione i nuovi dispiaceri, che non fanno ne gli animi vacui dall'altre passioni." Guicciardini, libro 17.

AS in a body ill at ease
A scratch may turn to a disease,
So, where the mind was weak before,
A look, a whisper, makes it sore;
Suspicion hears the slightest sounds,
Pride feels imaginary wounds;
Resentment kindles at a spark,
Guilt trembles at the least remark.

Think then how perilously nice
The task of venturing on advice;
The smarting of a fault is such,
It agonizes at a touch;
And he who hints we are mistaken,
Had best decamp to save his bacon.

A soldier who, if he had heard
From a philosopher one word
Of lecture, would have thrown his bottle
Even at the head of Aristotle,
Who loved no earthly thing like plunder,
Drank like a fish, and swore like thunder;
Whose rage was every day's explosion,
Whose peevishness each hour's corrosion;
Who with more relish fought a duel
Than invalids sip water gruel;

Who all his life (and that was long)
Had never cared for right or wrong;
At length becoming more demure,
And anxious to make all secure,
Sent for a neighbouring monk betimes
To shrieve him, and absolve his crimes.

The Father buckled to the work,
And exercised him like a Turk;
Anatomizing his confession,
Unkenneled the least transgression,
And making it appear how blameable
His conduct was, and irreclaimable;
"Till, as he touched him to the quick,
The militaire grew splenetic;
The canker biting sense of sin
Rankling so deep and long within,
Had left him but in poor condition
For undergoing admonition;
The galled and wincing jade was resty,
Self-love was sensitive and testy;
The patient, flinching from the probe,
Forgot respect for cowl or robe,
And (as the monk pursued inquiry)
Instead of penitent grew fiery;
Instead of kneeling to his prayers,
Kicked the Dominican down stairs.

Overton.

C. H.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, *July 27.*

In a Committee of Ways and Means, Lord *Althorp* said, that he rose to lay a financial statement before the Committee under circumstances not of a sanguine nature. Such a statement was unusual for a person in his situation to make for years back, and he begged the indulgence of the House under these circumstances. After giving his predecessors credit for their exertions in reducing the salaries and day-pay of the subordinate employes of the government, in the years 1828 and 1830, to the extent of 840,000*l.*, the Noble Lord took credit to himself for having already effected a similar reduction to the extent of 234,000*l.* and promised to extend it to another 100,000*l.*; and, after recapitulating other reductions, he summed up the estimated expenditure for the current year as 45,696,300*l.* against 47,858,400*l.* for the past year, being a diminution in the expenditure of 2,162,100*l.*, and after anticipating an increase on last year of about 430,000*l.* by the expiring of bounties on linen exported, and increase of proceeds on wine, tobacco, &c., and a diminution of 100,000*l.* on the articles proposed for reduction of duty in the schedule now before the House, 80,000*l.* for the remission of the duty on sugar lost by drainage, and the absence of all duty on corn consequent on the favourable prospect of the pending harvest, the Noble Lord represented the Customs duty as likely to produce 15,871,000*l.* being 404,000*l.* less than in 1831. In reference to this diminution the Noble Lord adverted to the cholera, the past political excitement, contraction of currency, and the exchanges having been against us, as having tended to occasion a less favourable result than wished for. The excise, which last year the Noble Lord represented to have produced 16,516,632*l.*, after anticipating an increase on malt, hops, and spirits, to the amount of 690,000*l.* and a diminution by the repeal of the duty on candles, &c. he expected would produce 16,850,000*l.*; the other branches of the revenue he expected to produce the same as last year, making the aggregate net income to be 46,470,000*l.* being a surplus, over and above the estimated expenditure, of 773,700*l.* These estimates the Noble Lord anticipated would enable him to carry on the affairs of the Government, barring all unforeseen contingencies, until the 5th of April last. The deficiency of income exceeded 1,200,000*l.* There would, on the 5th of April next, be a deficiency of about 400,000*l.* The House resumed, and the report was ordered to be received.

HOUSE OF LORDS, *July 30.*

The IRISH REFORM Bill, after some verbal amendments proposed by the Duke of *Wellington* being agreed to, and others, by the Earl of *Roden* objected to, was read a third time and passed.

The Russian-Dutch Loan Bill was read a second time, after a lengthened discussion.

In the HOUSE OF COMMONS, the same day, the *Speaker* rose, and in a most eloquent speech announced his intention of retiring from the important office he now filled at the conclusion of the present Parliament. The Right Hon. Gent. expressed his gratitude to the members of the six successive Parliaments over whom he had had the honour to preside, and hoped that during that very long period, he had evinced what he was sure he was most desirous of, an ardent wish to promote the public business, and to consult individual convenience. The Right Hon. Gent. was much affected, and when he sat down, the House resounded with loud and continued applause.—Lord *Althorp*, after passing a high and well-deserved eulogium on the *Speaker*, and expressing deep regret that the House was no longer to be benefitted by his invaluable assistance, moved a vote of thanks to him for his admirable and important services.—Mr. *Goulburn*, in a long speech, seconded the motion, which was passed by acclamation.

The motion was warmly supported by Mr. *Littleton*, Sir F. *Burdett*, Sir G. *Murray*, Lord J. *Russell*, Sir C. *Wetherell*, and other hon. members. After it was carried, the *Speaker* expressed his respectful thanks for the vote to which the House had assented. Lord *Althorp* moved an address to the King, praying that he would be pleased to bestow on Charles Manners Sutton, Esq. some distinguished mark of Royal favour, and assuring his Majesty that the House would willingly make good any expenses that might attend the same. The proposition was unanimously adopted.

In the Committee on the CIVIL LIST ACT, the *Chancellor of the Exchequer* brought forward the civil list charges left unprovided for. He stated that it was proposed to fix the salary of the Lord Chancellor at 14,000*l.*, with a retiring allowance of 5000*l.* The *Speaker's* salary had hitherto been derived from various sources; it was intended to charge it on the Consolidated Fund. The present salary of the Judges was 5500*l.*; all those to be hereafter appointed will receive only 5000*l.* The salary of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland was to be fixed at 20,000*l.* English currency. In the article of pen-

sions, there would be a saving this year of 102,612*l.* In the diplomatic expenditure of the country a saving would be effected of 34,000*l.* a-year; and the total reduction under these several branches of the expenditure would be 252,000*l.* yearly. The various resolutions were then agreed to, and the House resumed.

July 31. Lord *Althorp* communicated to the House that the Address agreed to respecting the Speaker had been presented to his Majesty, who had commanded him to say, that he would comply with the request of the House; but as he could not do so without the assistance of Parliament, he recommended them to adopt such measures as were necessary for that purpose.

The Bill for the Abolition of the Punishment of Death for Forgery, after a long discussion, was read a third time and passed.

Aug. 1. The House resolved into a committee on the King's answer to the address respecting the Speaker, when it was proposed by Lord *Althorp*, that that gentleman should, on his retirement from his arduous duties, enjoy a pension of 4000*l.* per annum for life, and that 3000*l.* a year should be granted for the life of his son—the pension, in the latter case, to cease when the son came in possession of a sinecure, to the reversion of which he was entitled. Mr. Hume, Sir R. Inglis, Sir C. Wetherell, Mr. Hunt, Sir C. Burrell, and Mr. C. Pelham, supported the proposition, which was carried unanimously.

HOUSE OF LORDS, *Aug. 2.*

After the third reading of the Irish Boundaries Bill, the Lord Chancellor introduced a bill for the abolition of numerous patent-offices in the Court of Chancery—namely, the Clerk of the Hanaper, Clerk of the Subpoena Office, the Registrar of Affidavits, Clerk of the Patents, &c. His Lordship detailed the leading characteristics of the Bill.—The Duke of *Wellington* observed, that he supposed the Bill originated in what appeared to him certain groundless imputations; but that, on account of its great importance, he wished it to be postponed.—The Lord Chancellor remarked, that no such circumstances had given rise to the Bill. His opinions respecting these places were well known, and his determination to use his utmost efforts to have them lopped off were equally notorious.—The Bill was then read a first time.

In the HOUSE OF COMMONS, the same day, Mr. *E. L. Butler* presented the Report of the Committee on the state of the Drama, which was ordered to be printed. He then brought forward a motion on the subject of the recent declaration of the Germanic diet, proposing an address to his Majesty, to use his good offices to avert the threatened inroads upon the liberties of the

German people. After a considerable discussion, the motion was negatived.

Leave was given to bring in a Bill for regulating the salaries of the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor, which was read a first time.

Aug. 6. The IRISH TITHES BILL was read a third time, and passed, a rider having been added to the effect that the average of the last three years should be taken as the basis on which to fix the composition.

Lord *Palmerston*, after some discussion, and a division of 49 to 16, obtained leave to bring in a Bill to enable Government to complete the arrangements which had been entered into with France and Russia, for the final settlement of Greece as an independent kingdom. It had been stipulated that an outfit loan should be granted to Prince Otho, payable in three distant instalments, for the payment of the interest on which the revenues of Greece were to be appropriated. His Lordship said, that he anticipated, from its maritime advantages and fruitfulness of soil, a commercial eminence, such as distinguished Venice and Genoa during the last sunny days of Italian story.

The remainder of the week, in both Houses, was chiefly occupied with the forwarding of numerous bills preparatory to the recess—the presenting of petitions, and desultory discussions thereon, &c.—The HOUSE OF COMMONS sat on Saturday the 11th, when the Chancery Sinecures' Bill, the Stage Coach Bill, and the West India Relief Bill, were read a third time and passed.—On the subject of the payment of rates, to enable persons to vote under the Reform Act, Lord *Althorp* said, that under the old law, the scot and lot voters had a right to vote up to the day of election, if they had paid all rates demanded up to that time. Now by the new Bill, the day of registration was equivalent to the day of election, and all persons who had paid their rates up to that time, would be entitled to register, and of course to vote.—After the several reports had been brought up, it was ordered that the House should adjourn to Wednesday the 15th, to enable the Lords to bring up the arrear of business.

HOUSE OF LORDS, *Aug. 13.*

The IRISH TITHES COMPOSITION Bill was read a third time, and passed. The Bill for putting down party processions in Ireland, and the GREEK CONVENTION Bill, were read a second time. On the motion for the commitment of the BRIBERY AT ELECTIONS Bill, it was proved by Lord *Wynford*, that if passed, owing to the wretched manner in which it was drawn, it would remain a dead letter on the statute-book, on which it was ordered to be proceeded with that day six months. The Bill legalizing the introduction of the trial by Jury in India was read a second time.

Aug. 14. The Lord Chancellor's Salary Bill, and three others, were read a third time, and passed. On the report upon the Forgery Bill being brought up, an amendment was agreed to (against the declared opinion of the Lord Chancellor), exempting from its merciful provisions all persons convicted of forging wills, or letters of attorney for the transfer of stock.

Aug. 15. The Forgery Bill was read a third time and passed, after the Lord Chancellor had renewed his objections to the amendment excepting from its operation the forgery of wills, &c. Several other Bills were read a third time, and passed.

On the motion for the third reading of the Consolidated Fund Bill, the Duke of Wellington made a long speech on our financial affairs and foreign relations. His Grace contended that the Chancellor of the Exchequer's budget was not justified by facts, and that the prospects, unfavourable as they were, would not be realised.

Aug. 16. This day the two Houses of Parliament were prorogued, to Tuesday the 16th of October, by his Majesty in person, who delivered the following most gracious speech on the occasion.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"The state of the public business now enabling me to release you from a further attendance in Parliament, I cannot take leave of you without expressing the satisfaction with which I have observed your diligence and zeal in the discharge of your duties during a session of extraordinary labour and duration. The matters which you have had under your consideration have been of the first importance; and the laws in particular which have passed for reforming the representation of the people have occupied, as was unavoidable, the greatest portion of your time and attention. In recommending this subject to your consideration, it was my object, by removing the causes of just complaint, to restore general confidence in the Legislature, and to give additional security to the settled institutions of the State. This object will, I trust, be found to have been accomplished.

"I have still to lament the continuance of disturbances in Ireland, notwithstanding the vigilance and energy displayed by my Government there, in the measures which it has taken to repress them. The laws which have been passed, in conformity with my recommendation, at the beginning of the

session, with respect to the collection of tithes, are well calculated to lay the foundation of a new system, to the completion of which the attention of Parliament, when it again assembles, will of course be directed. To this necessary work, my best assistance will be given, by enforcing the execution of the laws, and by promoting the prosperity of a country blessed by Divine Providence with so many natural advantages. As conducive to this subject, I must express the satisfaction which I have felt at the measures adopted for extending generally to my people in that kingdom the benefits of education.

"I continue to receive the most friendly assurances from all foreign powers; and, though I am not enabled to announce to you the final arrangement of the questions which have been so long pending between Holland and Belgium, and though unhappily the contest in Portugal between the Princes of the house of Braganza still continues, I look with confidence, through the intimate union which subsists between me and my allies, to the preservation of general peace.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

"I thank you for the supplies which you have granted to me, and it is a great satisfaction to me to find, notwithstanding large deductions from the revenue occasioned by the repeal of some taxes which pressed most heavily on my people, that you have been enabled, by the exercise of a well-considered economy in all the departments of the State, to provide for the service of the year, without any addition to the public burthens.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"I recommend to you during the recess the most careful attention to the preservation of the public peace, and to the maintenance of the authority of the law in your respective counties. I trust that the advantages enjoyed by all my subjects under our free constitution will be duly appreciated and cherished; that relief, from any real causes of complaint, will be sought only through legitimate channels; that all irregular and illegal proceedings will be discountenanced and resisted; and that the establishment of internal tranquillity and order will prove that the measures which I have sanctioned will not be fruitless in promoting the security of the State, and the contentment and welfare of my people."

FOREIGN NEWS.

GERMANY.

The Continental Sovereigns are vigorously following up the schemes developed in the proceedings of the Frankfort Diet, for

suppressing the liberty of political discussion in Germany. A second decree was promulgated by the Diet, on the 13th July, consisting of ten articles. It abolishes the liberty of the press, and interdicts the circulation of

the journals. It prohibits meetings for the purpose of deliberating or speaking on political subjects, and requires lists to be made out which shall contain the names of the persons, in each and all the States, who are known or suspected to entertain revolutionary sentiments; a mutual agreement being entered into to give up fugitives. It places one State to watch over the conduct of another, and *vice versa*; and the Diet exercises a general surveillance over all the members of the Confederation. It enforces the observance of the most rigid regulations in the case of the Universities, and proscribes every person connected with those institutions who may be known or suspected to belong to secret associations. It places foreigners under the strictest observation,—an observation, in fact, which will almost prevent them from residing in the States of the Confederation. Finally, it says, “the confederated States ensure to each other prompt and mutual military assistance,” for the maintenance of order and the repression of seditious or revolutionary movements on the part of the people. The Austrians have concentrated a large force, with 128 pieces of artillery, on the frontiers of Switzerland; and the Grand Duke of Baden had been compelled, after a warm remonstrance, to permit them to take possession of Constance. The people of Baden were the only portion of the Germans who showed a disposition to resist the decrees of the Diet. The Duke of Cambridge, in the name of his brother, the King of Hanover, has published a proclamation, the object of which is to enforce, within the territory of that kingdom, the mandates of the Frankfort protocol. The Second Chamber of the States has, by a large majority, protested against this procedure.

BELGIUM.

On the 9th of August the marriage of King Leopold with the Princess Louise, daughter of the King of France, was solemnized with great ceremony at Compeigne. The ceremony was performed according to the rites of both the Catholic and the Protestant Churches; but the issue of the marriage, if there should be any, is to be reared in the Catholic faith. After a visit to Pierrefond, the royal bridegroom led his blooming partner to his Belgian home. The King and the Royal Family of France, who attended the ceremony, returned to Paris.

PORTUGAL.

Don Pedro has not been able to make much progress in the campaign. Some partial conflicts, however, have taken place. On the evening of the 23d July, Don Pedro having had advice that the Miguelites were pressing on Oporto to attack him, his troops, which were preparing to march on Coimbra, were ordered to march at day

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break, not on Coimbra, but on the direct road to Lisbon. At half-past four the next morning the troops were assembled, and after reading a proclamation, they departed, commanded by the Count de Villa Flor. At eight o'clock the two armies met, and commenced firing at the village of Ferreira, two leagues from Oporto, on the road to Lisbon. The attack was entirely in favour of Don Pedro, and the Miguelites were obliged to abandon the position they had taken. An official dispatch in the *Chronica Constitucional* of Oporto, relates the approach of Miguel's army, its crossing the Douro and the Vongo, of the efforts made by the liberating army to repel the attack, which led to a second action at Pennafiel, and to one at Vollonga, in both of which the Miguelites were driven back, and after both of which the army of Don Pedro retreated to Oporto. According to the account of the liberators the loss of the Miguelites was 1,200, and their own less than 3. The Lisbon papers, however, claim all the victories for Miguel; and as proof, point to the invaders hemmed in at Oporto, to the Miguelite troops in his rear, and a superior force on the south of the Douro: they declare that the royalist loss is trifling to that of the rebels, and that the Portuguese prisoners taken at the Azores, as well as the natives of those islands, are deserting from Pedro to Miguel. They boast that the garrison of Coimbra is reinforced, and that its fortifications are daily strengthened to impregnability: and, above all, they declare that the Portuguese fleet has chased that of Sartorius without being able to bring him to action. On the 7th Aug. Don Miguel's fleet fought for two hours with the squadron of Admiral Sartorius, and sheered off at last, retreating five or six miles to join all the rest of their forces; when Sartorius thought it prudent to forbear making a general attack.

According to the latest accounts Don Pedro was still at Oporto, fortifying the place, and exercising his new adherents, who form an effective body of 5,000 men. The Miguelite Chief, Santa Martha, was at Pennafiel, near Oporto, with a body of 2,000 soldiers.

TURKEY AND EGYPT.

Accounts from Alexandria, of the 24th of June, state, that Ibrahim Pacha had marched from Acre to Damascus, which city he entered and took possession of on the 15th. From thence he intended to go on to Aleppo, to occupy the passes which the Ottomans would have to go through if they made any efforts to reconquer Syria. His army is said to amount to 56,000 men, possessing a numerous cavalry and good artillery. The Turkish fleet, it appears, cannot now succour its army, for, since the capture of St. Jean d'Acre, they have no port to lie in,

except Cyprus, which is an open road, in which they run the risk of being burnt by the Egyptian fireships.

AMERICA.

By the papers received from New York to the 25th of July it appears, that the number of deaths from cholera was frightful. The interments during the week ending the

21st inst. (Saturday) was 887; of which 716 were by malignant cholera. The number of deaths is more than four times as great as ever occurred there before, in any one week, except the week ending the 14th July, when the number of interments was 510.

In Upper and Lower Canada the cholera was rapidly on the decrease.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Committee of the House of Commons appointed to inquire into the state of Ireland have presented their Report, in which they state, that an improvement has taken place in the disturbed districts, which is to be attributed to the Special Commissions appointed to try the disturbers of the peace in the Queen's County; that the present laws are adequate to put down outrage; and that no new enactment is necessary. The causes of the evils which at present afflict Ireland are attributed to the removal of tenants from farms at the expiration of old leases, and the extent to which vagrancy and mendicity prevail in that country. In the first case, the Committee recommend the formation of a fund to enable the poor tenant to emigrate, or assist him in any other way; in the latter, the amendment of the laws for the management of vagrants and mendicants, and the placing the low public-houses (where the disaffected are known to assemble, and conspire against the public peace) under the careful and constant inspection of the police.

The Bishop of Gloucester, when making his late primary visitation, stated to his Clergy that he shall henceforth devote a tenth of the revenues of his see for building churches, chapels, and schools, and for the increase of the slender incomes of his poorer brethren. His Lordship also signified his wishes that his Clergy should withhold themselves from active interference in the coming election as agitators and partisans.

July 17. The ceremony took place of opening the *Leicester and Swannington Railway*, which has been formed, pursuant to Act of Parliament passed in 1830, principally for the purpose of conveying to Leicester the produce of the beds of coal discovered at Bagworth, Snibstone, and Whitwick. The line of road adopted is somewhat sinuous, commencing with the Augustine Friars, Leicester, and proceeding by New Parks, Glenfield, Rathby, Desford, Bagworth, Hugglescote, and Whitwick, to Swannington, a distance in the whole of 15½ miles. The line is now completed as far as Bagworth, where Lord Maynard has a colliery at work. There is a tunnel, rather more than a mile in length, commencing at Freaks Grounds, near Leicester. A branch Railway leads to the granite quarry belonging to

the Earl of Stamford at Groby; and there will be several others, the longest about two miles in extent, to the collieries at Ibstock. The works have been planned by Mr. Robert Stephenson.

Aug. 2. The large Greenway Estate, on the river Dart, in *Devon*, with a hundred and fifty-two acres of land, was sold by G. Robins, for 14,000 guineas. There was an extraordinary degree of competition, and at length the Baron Dimsdale became the possessor. He is to pay for the timber besides, at a valuation.

Aug. 3. The *West Herts Infirmary*, near Hemel Hempstead, erected at the sole expense of Sir J. J. Sebright, Bart. Member for the County, and endowed by him with 100*l.* per annum for ever, was opened for the reception of patients, when a splendid fete was given in aid of the funds of the charity.

Aug. 8. The trial of Thomas Cook, a bookbinder, for the murder of Mr. Paas, at Leicester, came on this day. The culprit first murdered his victim by striking him with an iron bar, and then attempted to conceal the horrible transaction by cutting up and burning the body. The prisoner pleaded guilty. He was hung on the 10th, and, in compliance with the recent change of the law by the Anatomy Act, was afterwards gibbeted in chains; but, in consequence of the excitement this occasioned among the great population of Leicester, the body was after a few days taken down by order of the Secretary of State.

Aug. 9. At Leicester Assizes, the Duke of Newcastle obtained a verdict for 21,000*l.* against the hundred of Broxlowe, for the destruction of Nottingham Castle in October last. The damage was estimated at 32,460*l.*

Aug. 22. Dennis Collins, the seaman, who threw a stone at his Majesty at Ascot Heath Races, on the 19th of last June, was found guilty, at *Akingdon*, of the crime of high treason, and sentenced to be hung, quartered, and beheaded. His sentence has since been respited.

At *Stornoway*, in the *Isle of Lewis*, another shoal of whales was lately descried (see our May Mag. p. 457). Boats put to sea, and drove them to *Stornoway Harbour*. They made several attempts to regain the sea, but without success. Two rows of boats guarded the entrance of the harbour, leaving about a

score to engage in the *melee*, and to complete the capture. On some occasions the boats were actually on the backs of the fish, and on others dragged with the greatest velocity through the harbour. Towards evening the struggle became gradually faint, till it finally ceased in favour of the human combatants. The tide receded space, and stretched on the mud lay the leviathans, which, but a few hours before, had waged so fierce a warfare with their captors. The whales were of the bottle-nosed species, 92 in number, and of an extraordinary size.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

NEW CHURCHES AND CHAPELS.

From the twelfth report of his Majesty's Commissioners for building additional churches, it appears that in addition to the 169 churches and chapels completed at the time of the last report, twenty churches and chapels have since been finished at the following places, viz. :—at Cleckheaton, in the parish of Birstal, co. York; in the parish of St. Philip and Jacob, Bristol; Worcester-square, Walcot, Bath; in the parish of St. Michael, Coventry; at East Stonehouse, co. Devon; at Highgate, co. Middlesex; at Brighouse, in Halifax, co. York; in Halifax; on Saffron-hill, Holborn; at Wordsley, in Kingswinford, co. Stafford; at Sydenham, in Lewisham, co. Kent; in the parish of Lyncombe and Widcombe, co. Somerset; in Travis-street, Manchester; at Paddington, co. Middlesex; at Todmorden, in Rochdale, co. Lancaster; at Abersychan, in Trevethin, co. Monmouth; at Ulverstone, co. Lancaster; at Toxteth-park, in Walton-on-the-hill, co. Lancaster; at Pemberton, in Wigan; and at Tunstall, in Wolstanton, co. Stafford. In these twenty churches and chapels accommodation has been provided for 26,361 persons, including 14,039 free seats. Nineteen churches and chapels are now building. Plans have been approved for eight others, and grants have been proposed in aid of building eleven others.

Since the last report the parish of St. Luke, Chelsea, has been divided into two distinct and separate parishes, under the provisions of the 16th section of the act of the 58th Geo. 3, c. 45; and district parishes have been formed, under the 21st section of the same act, for the chapels at Morley and Gildersome, in the parish of Batley, co. York; in the parish of St. Mary, Carlisle; at Kirkstall, in Leeds; at Gornal and Coseley, at Sedgely, co. Stafford; and at Tunbridge Wells.

July 24. The shareholders of the *General Cemetery Company* held their first great meeting after their incorporation, at Exeter Hall, for the purpose of appointing directors, receiving a report from the provisional committee, &c. Lord Ingestrie in the chair. The report stated that 9,400*l.* had been laid out in the purchase of 54 acres

at Kensall Green, on the Harrow Road; that a drainage system had been effected; and that a boundary wall, to give privacy and protection to the property, was in the course of erection, and would, probably, be completed by the 1st of August. The committee had offered a reward for the best designs for a chapel and entrance gate to the cemetery. A plantation of forest trees had been commenced, and 800 planted. The subscribed capital was 36,725*l.*, of which 22,193*l.* had been paid. Lord Ingestrie said, to conciliate the Bishop of London, the clergy of the parish from which a body was taken were to be paid a fee of 5*s.* for every body so removed, if interred in a vault, catacomb, or brick grave; and 1*s.* 6*d.* each if interred in the open ground; the rector of Marylebone to receive an additional 2*s.* 6*d.* for each body, his salary being principally composed of burial fees. Mr. Bowman was elected clerk; Sir J. D. Paul, treasurer; and G. F. Carden, esq. registrar. The balance sheet showed that the total receipts of the company had been 22,218*l.* 17*s.* 4*d.* leaving a balance of 7,168*l.* 3*s.* 7½*d.* in favour of the company up to the 23d of June last.

The wall of the old St. Dunstan's church, which served as a screen while the new one was building, is now wholly removed. The statue of Queen Elizabeth, which formerly adorned Ludgate, but which, for more than 70 years, has fronted Fleet-street, from the eastern wall of the late church, has been taken down, in order to be placed within the present edifice, which now bursts on the eye in all its beauty, a really noble pile. The architect, Mr. Shaw, just at the moment he was exulting in the completion of his arduous task, and in the prospect of professional celebrity, was seized with an attack of apoplexy, which called him hence, making the new church his monument. We shall give a view of this edifice shortly.

Aug. 16. At a special meeting of the proprietors of the Bank of England, held this day, the governor, H. Palmer, esq. stated that the House of Commons having ordered the report of the Secret Committee to be printed, it became absolutely necessary to submit their accounts to the proprietors. The directors held the Committee of the Commons responsible for this to the proprietors. He trusted that the Court of Proprietors when they saw the evidence and the accounts, would be convinced that nothing was exhibited but what would redound to the credit of the Corporation. The names of the different heads of the accounts were then read. The divisible property of the Bank, including the buildings, amounted to 4,000,000*l.* The accounts were ordered to be printed, with the minutes of the Secret Committee. In consequence of the facts that transpired at the above meeting, Bank-stock declined twelve per cent. in two days.

PROMOTIONS, PREFERMENTS, &c.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

July 20. Garrisons : Lt.-Gen. Sir John Byng, Governor of Londonderry and Culmore.—Henry Bethune, esq. of Kilconquhar, co. Fife, knighted.

July 25. Sir Aug. W. Clifford, Knight, C.B. R.N. to be Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod.

July 27. 6th Dragoons : Major Edm. Meysey Wigley Greswolde, to be Lt.-Col. —Capt. Jeremiah Ratcliffe to be Major. —1st Foot Guards : Lieut. and Capt. J. Lyster, to be Capt. and Lieut.-Col. —Brevet : Capt. John Birch and P. Delisle to be Majors.—Garrison : brevet Lieut.-Col. Loftus Gray, to be Lieut.-Governor of Pendenis Castle.

Aug. 17. 65th Foot : Lieut.-Col. Hon. John James Knox, to be Lieut.-Col.

Aug. 23. Cha. Price, M.D., of Brighton, to be Physician Extraordinary to the King.

Aug. 24. 2d foot gds. Lt.-Col. Lord C. S. Churchill, to be Capt. and Lieut.-Col.—7th Foot : Lieut.-Col. Jas. Drummond Bulker Elphinstone, to be Lieut.-Col.—61st Foot : brevet Col. Edw. Darley, to be Lt.-Col.—65th Foot : Major Geo. Wilson to be Lieut.-Col. ; Capt. Peter Farquharson to be Major.—76th Foot : Capt. John Faincombe to be Major.—Royal Staff Corps : to be Majors, Capt. Geo. Longmore, Capt. Geo. Dry Hall.—Lord Nugent to be Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands and a Knight Grand Cross of the Ionian Order of St. Michael and St. George; Adm. Sir Harry Neale, G.C.B., Vice-Adm. Sir Graham Moore, K.C.B., Vice-Adm. Sir Pulteney Malcolm, K.C.B., and Vice-Adm. Sir E. Codrington, re-invested with the ensigns of Knights Grand Crosses, which they resigned on quitting severally the command in the Mediterranean ; and Sir Harris Nicolas, K. H. to be Chancellor of the Order.

Member returned to Parliament.
Tipperary (co.)—R. Otway Cave, esq.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. H. Burn, Preb. in Brecon Col. Ch.

Rev. J. Nelson, Preb. in Heytesbury Col. Ch. Wilts.

Rev. G. Thomas, Preb. in Brecon Cath.

Rev. W. Acton, Weston Greville R. co. Cambridge.

Rev. D. Adams, Pinhoe V. Devon.

Rev. T. D. Betts, Martlesham R. Suffolk.

Rev. H. Biddulph, Standlake R. Oxon.

Rev. G. Burrington, Woodleigh R. Devon.

Rev. A. A. Colville, Livermere R. Suffolk.

Rev. J. Dornford, Plymptree R. Devon.

Rev. J. Ellis, Yeddingham V. co. York.

Rev. W. S. Escott, Oddington R. Gloucester.

Rev. J. Gillard, Sydenham Damerell R. co. Devon.

Rev. J. Goodman, Kemmerton V. Glouc.
Rev. E. C. Harington, St. David's P. C. Exeter.

Rev. W. N. Hooper, Littleton P. C. Hants.

Rev. C. Kekewich, Grenton R. Somerset.

Rev. G. Kennard, Speeton P. C. co. York.

Rev. R. E. Leach, Holmfirth P. C. York.

Rev. H. C. Marsh, Barnack R. Northampt.

Rev. R. Phayre, Rainham R. Norfolk.

Rev. T. Steele, Coaley V. co. Gloucester.

Rev. J. Thompson, Esh P. C. Durham.

Rev. A. A. Turnour, Tattersett R. Norfolk.

Rev. J. Ward, East Clandon R. Surrey.

Rev. T. Watson, Tottenhill P. C. Norfolk.

Rev. J. N. White, Tyvetshall R. Norfolk.

Rev. J. Ayre, Chap. to Earl of Roden.

Rev. W. G. P. Cooke, Chap. to the Forces at the Cape of Good Hope.

CIVIL PROMOTION.

Mr. Henry Earle to be Professor of Anatomy and Surgery to the College of Surgeons, London.

BIRTHS.

July 29. At Charlemont Villa, near Dublin, the lady of the Hon. Isaac Barré Phipps, of H. M. late Council, Berbice, a dau.—

30. At the Gothic, Kentish-town, the lady of Sir James Williams, a son.—31. At Blyth, near Bawtry, Lady Bouverie, a dau.

Lately. At Enfield House, the Hon. Mrs. de Blaquiére, a dau.—At Sheerness, the wife of Captain Andrew King, R. N. a dau.—At Woodchester Park, Gloucestershire, the Hon. Mrs. Moreton, a son.

Aug. 1. At Camden-terrace, the wife of Michael J. Quin, esq. Barrister-at-Law, a son.—2. At Bath House, Piccadilly, Lady Henry Thynne, a son.—4. In Dublin, Lady Harriet Fowler, a dau.—At Titchborne, the Right Hon. Lady Dormer, a dau.—8. The wife of H. J. Baillie, barrister-at-law, a dau.—15. At Coleorton Hall, Leicestershire, the lady of Sir H. W. Beaumont, Bart. a son.—16. In Bedford-squ. Mrs. Luke G. Hansard, a dau.—19. In Portland-place, the lady of Sir H. Willcock, a son.—20. At Brighton, Mrs. James Hunter Hulme, a son and heir.

MARRIAGES.

April 26. In Tobago, Capt. Blackwell, eldest son of Major-Gen. Blackwell, C.B. to Elizabeth, only dau. of the late Francis Johnston, esq. of Norton-street, Portland-place, London.

May 15. At the Cape of Good Hope, Major Julius George Griffiths, principal Commissary of Ordnance at that Presidency, to the widow of the late Lt.-Col. Williams.

July 13. At Liverpool, Mr. T. C. Hincksman, of Preston, to Mrs. Jones, of Liverpool.—16. At Bath, Samuel Wood,

esq. of Upper Swainswick, to Elizabeth, dau. of the late Capt. G. Luke, R.N. Littlebourne, Devon. — 18. At Broadway, the Viscomte de Visme, eldest son of Col. Comte de Visme, of Exmouth, to Elizabeth Carter, second dau. of the Rev. W. Palmer, D.D. Vicar of Yacombe, Devon. — At Barlbro, Derbyshire, the Rev. Christopher Alderson, to Georgiana, fourth dau. of the late John Peel, esq. Pastures-house. — At Ripon, T. Grimston, M.D. to Anne-Maria Fynes Clinton, dau. of the late Rev. Dr. Fynes Clinton, Preb. of Westminster. — 20. Stanley Lowe, esq. to Anne-Elizabeth, dau. of Capt. Thos. Searle, R.N. — 21. At Bridlington, Chas. Swabey, esq. of Grisorhorpe, near Scarbro', to Eliza, second dau. of H. Boynton, esq. of Bridlington Quay, and niece of Sir Francis Boynton, Bart. of Burton Agnes. — 24. At Rushbrooke, Suffolk, Major Eden, of the Connaught Rangers, to Fanny Georgiana, third dau. of Lieut.-Col. Rushbrooke. — At Brightwell, Oxon, J. More Molyneux, esq. of Loseley-park, Surrey, to Caroline-Isabella Lowndes, eldest dau. of W. F. Lowndes Stone, esq. of Brightwell-park, Oxon. — 26. At Barton Seagrave, Ambrose Isted, esq. of Ecton, co. Northampton, to Eleanor Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the Hon. and Rev. R. B. Stopford, Rector of Barton Seagrave, and Canon of Windsor. — 28. At Great Salang, Essex, J. H. Benbow, esq. of Lincoln's-inn, to Agatha Georgiana, eldest dau. of the late Capt. Dobbie, R.N. — 31. At St. Marylebone Church, the Rev. John B. James, to Mary Ann, only dau. of the Rev. G. Burges, Vicar of Halvergate, and Moulton, Norfolk. — At South Stoneham, the Rev. J. Crawford, to Eleanor, fourth dau. of Vice-Adm. Sir E. Foote, K.C.B. of Highfield-house, Southampton. — Rev. Gilbert Blackburne, to Charlotte Burgoyne, eldest dau. of the late Sir Montagu Burgoyne, Bart. of Sutton-park, Bedfordshire.

Lately. At Ingestrie, the Hon. and Rev. A. C. Talbot, son of Earl Talbot, to Harriet, dau. of the late H. C. Aston, esq. of Aston-hall. — In Paris, the Chevalier Bressand de Chevigny, to the Hon. Julia Roper Curzon, eldest dau. of Lord Teynham.

Aug. 1. At Neath, Glamorganshire, the Hon. John Wingfield Stratford, of Addington-place, Kent, to Harriette Grant, dau. of the late Henry Grant, esq. of the Gnoll, Glamorganshire. — At Marylebone Church, J. H. R. Chichester, eldest son of Dr. Chichester, to Grace-Mary, dau. of late Sir E. Knatchbull. — At Hemel Hempstead, the Rev. Chas. John Way, Rector of Middleton, Lanc. to Georgiana Augusta, dau. of Henry Grover, esq. — 2. At St. George's, Hanover-square, Sir Rich. Bulkeley Williams Bulkeley, of Baron Hill, co. Anglesey, Bart. M.P. to Maria Frances, only dau. of Sir Thos. Stanley Massey Stanley, of Hooton, co. Chester, Bart. and grand-dau. of

Lady Haggerston, of Haggerston Castle, Northumberland. — At Little Driffield, Wm. Dick Fergusson, esq. eldest son of Lieut.-Gen. Fergusson, of Dunfally, Perthshire, to Sarah, third dau. of the late Capt. Platt, of Whitburn West-hall, co. Durham. — 3. At Aldingbourne, the Rev. J. Fearnley, of King's-college, London, to Frances Martha, second dau. of M. Buckle, esq. of Norton-house, near Chichester. — 4. At St. James's, the Viscount Sydney, to Lady Emily Paget, dau. of the Marquis of Anglesea. — 6. At Pancras New Church, R. Horton, esq. to Margaret Fanny, dau. of T. Greenwood, esq. of Cumberland-place, Regent's-park. — 7. At Frome, the Rev. D. Malcolm Clerk, to Stuart, second dau. of Geo. Sheppard, esq. of Fromefield-house. — At Walton-on-Thames, J. G. Nicholls, esq. jun. of West Moulsey, Surrey, to Catherine-Anne, second dau. of the Rev. C. D'Oyley Alpin, of Grove-house, Walton. — 8. At Wimbledon, R. B. Palliser, esq. to Fanny, dau. of the late J. Marryat, esq. M.P. — At Bath, George Augustus Woodforde, esq. to Harriett Mary, eldest dau. of the Rev. Wm. Leir, of Dicheat Rectory. — 9. At St. James's, Lieut. Col. Elliott, E.I.C. of Burley-house, Plymouth, to Catherine-Charlotte, dau. of the late Andrew Tracey, esq. of Gascayne-place, Plymouth. — At Handsworth, John Rawlins, esq. of Edgbaston, near Birmingham, to Sarah, dau. of the late Lieut.-Col. Archbold Mac Donnell, of Lochgarry. — At St. George's, Hanover-square, Lord Visc. Howick, to Miss Maria Copley, youngest dau. of Sir Joseph Copley, of Sprotborough, Bart. — At Camberwell, Dr. P. Lovell Phillips, to Mary Ann Hawkes, only dau. of the Rev. Dr. Collyer, of Peckham. — At Chilton, Joseph Addeson, esq. of Boroughbridge, Somersetshire, to Emma, third dau. of Col. Addeson, of Chilton-hall, Suffolk. — At Stone, Staffordshire, the Rev. J. T. Hinds, Rector of Pulham, Dorset, to Margaret Dorothea, eldest dau. of the Rev. T. Clowes, of Darlston-hall, Staffordshire. — 11. Harris Prendergast, esq. Barrister-at-Law, to Hannah Mary Elizabeth, only dau. of the Rev. T. Fry, Rector of Ember-ton, Bucks. — 13. At Welwyn, Herts, John Villiers Shelley, esq. eldest son of Sir John Shelley, Bart. to Louisa-Elizabeth-Anne, only child of the Rev. S. Johnes Knight, of Henley-hall, Salop. — At Rollesby, John Baker, esq. of Great Yarmouth, to Emma Grace, only dau. of late Thos. Girdlestone, esq. M.D. — 14. At Farthinghoe, Northamptonshire, Michael Hicks Beach, esq. of Williamstrip-park, Gloucestershire, to Harriet Victoria, second dau. of the late John Stratton, esq. — 16. At Brighton, Visc. Bernard, son of the Earl of Bandon, to Catharine Mary, eldest dau. of Thomas Whitmore, esq. of Apley-park, Shropshire.

O B I T U A R Y.

DUKE OF REICHSTADT.

July 22. At the palace of Schoenbrunn, near Vienna, of consumption, aged 21, Napoleon-Francis-Charles-Joseph, Duke of Reichstadt, son of Napoleon Emperor of the French.

He was born at Paris March 20, 1811, the only offspring of the ill-omened alliance of Napoleon and the Archduchess Maria-Louisa; and immediately upon his birth received the title of King of Rome. The occurrence was received with the most rapturous demonstrations of the ecstatic joy of the French people. He received the names of Francis and Charles in compliment to his maternal grandfather and uncle, and that of Joseph from his paternal uncle the King of Spain.

On his father's abdication, the Empress was in 1814 declared Duchess of Parma, and her son was styled Prince of Parma, until the reversion of that principality was assigned to a Prince of Sardinia. On the 22d of July 1818, he was created Duke of Reichstadt, a large estate and castle in Bohemia.

The following description of him was published in 1827, in a work intitled "Austria as it is:"—"The young Napoleon is an interesting youth, beautifully formed, with the countenance and the fine cut lips of his father, and the blue eyes of his mother. One cannot see this blooming youth, with his inexpressible tint of melancholy and thoughtfulness, without a deep emotion. He has not that marked, plain, and familiar ease of the Austrian princes, who seem to be every where at home; but his demeanour is more dignified, and noble in the extreme. He has an Arabian steed, which he strides with a nobleness which gives the promise of as good horsemanship as that for which his father was so celebrated. His *escadron* almost adore him; and he commands with decision and a military eye, which prognosticate a future general. He is, by virtue of an imperial decree, proprietor of the eight domains of the Grand Duke of Tuskana, in Bohemia, with an income of above 20,000*l.* sterling; a greater revenue than is enjoyed by any of the imperial princes, the Archduke Charles excepted. His title is Duke of Reichstadt. He is addressed "Euer Durchlaucht" (Your Highness). His rank is immediately after that of the princes of the reigning house, the Austrian family of Este and Tuskana.

His court establishment is the same with the imperial princes; he has his oberstofmelster, his lord chamberlain, aide-de-camp, and a corresponding inferior household."

The Duke of Reichstadt had a separate establishment in a wing of the quadrangle of the Imperial Palace; and removed with the Court for the summer months to the Palaces of Schoenbrunn or Lachsenburg. The surveillance under which, at the instigation of Metternich, this young Prince was kept, from the period of his arrival in Vienna, was very strict. Until he attained his nineteenth year he was never suffered to stir from the palace of the Burg, without his governor, Count Dietrichstein, or his sub-governor; whether to attend his lessons at the swimming-school, or take a walk on the bastions, or a ride in the Prater. Although naturally of a very lively turn (so as to be frequently sent for by the Empress, to amuse his old grandfather the Emperor,) he was not suffered to form an intimacy with any young persons of his own age. Naturally of a feeble constitution and delicate conformation, he outgrew his strength so early as his sixteenth year, and never attained any thing like robust health; while the damp atmosphere of the Palace of Schoenbrunn, which is situated in a hollow, overhung by a range of hills, has tended to his state of further enervation. His disposition was naturally prone to melancholy; and several anecdotes have been related which are tinged with that characteristic. A few weeks before his death, he is said to have exclaimed, "So young, is there then no remedy? My birth and my death then will be the only points of remembrance." Some time since his mother sent to him the superb cradle that was given at his birth by the city of Paris. He deposited it in the Imperial treasury, and recalling the circumstance to his mind a few days since, he cried "My tomb will be near my cradle." It is said that a French artist was recently admitted to his presence, and on requesting that his Highness would honour his album with a *souvenir*, he wrote down the following: "Vous retournez à Paris, dites à la Colonne (the Column of the Place Vendôme) que je meurs en regrettant de ne pouvoir l'embrasser!"

He is said to have been attended by the Archduchess with great affection during his last illness (a pulmonary con-

sumption of the most decided kind). But the parent and child have been estranged from each other; and the large family borne by Maria Louisa to her second husband (the late Count Neipperg) is supposed to have in some degree alienated her Imperial Highness from this solitary pledge of her first ill-omened nuptials. He is said to have kept up a secret correspondence with young Louis Napoleon, since the insurrection in the States of the Pope, and to have sent to him the sword of the Emperor his father; but it is announced that he has left no will. His mother is therefore the heiress of his property, the annual interest of which is said to be nearly a million of imperial florins.

His funeral was attended with the same forms and honours as that of an Archduke. On the 24th of July, at eight o'clock, the corpse lay in state in the Chapel of the Palace at Vienna. At two o'clock the heart was deposited in the Chapel of Loretto, belonging to St. Augustine's Church; immediately after the bowels were removed to St. Stephen's Church. At five o'clock the funeral took place with great solemnity, and the body was deposited in the imperial family vault, in the church of the Capuchins, which forms part of the palace. The Archduchess Maria-Louisa set out the same morning for Persen-berg, to meet the Emperor; from thence she will return to Parma.

The death of the Duke of Reichstadt has been treated very lightly at Paris. However, a solemn service has been performed at the Church of St. Mary, which was attended by about 60 persons, including the Duke de Bassano and General Bertrand, the latter wearing the grand cordon of the Legion of Honour. The greatest order prevailed.

The Duke of Reichstadt certainly possessed some of the intellectual talents of his illustrious father; and evinced very early an amiable disposition and a generous temper. Napoleon ruined himself for the sake of offspring; the rock of St. Helena and the early grave of the Duke of Reichstadt, are the results of that fatal error. The faithful Josephine has indeed been fully avenged; nor has there ever occurred a more striking example of the vanity of human wishes!

VISCOUNT DILLON.

July 24. In Lower Brook-street, aged 54, the Right Hon. Henry-Augustus Dillon-Lee, thirteenth Viscount Dillon, of Costello-Gallen in the county of Mayo (1691-2), a Colonel in the army.

His Lordship was born at Brussels, Oct. 28, 1777, (eleven years before his

father proved his claim to the title,) the eldest son of Charles the twelfth Viscount Dillon, K.P. by the Hon. Henrietta-Maria Phipps, only daughter of Constantine first Lord Mulgrave, and aunt to the present Earl of Mulgrave. He was bred to arms, and on the 1st of October 1794 obtained the rank of Colonel in the Irish brigade. On a vacancy in 1799, he was returned to Parliament for the borough of Harwich; and at the next general election in 1802 he was chosen one of the Knights for the County of Mayo. He was re-elected in 1806, 1807, and 1812, and continued member until he succeeded to his father's title, Nov. 9, 1813; after which he did not again sit in Parliament.

In 1801 Mr. Dillon published a pamphlet advocating the Catholic Claims, entitled "A Short View of the Catholic Question, in a letter to a Councillor of Law at Dublin;" and in 1805, "A Letter to the Noblemen and Gentlemen who composed the deputation of the Catholics of Ireland."

In August 1806 he was appointed a Colonel in the army, and Colonel of the 101st or Duke of York's Irish regiment of foot; and in 1811-12 he published, "A Commentary on the Military Establishments and Defence of the British Empire," in two volumes 8vo. (noticed in the Monthly Review, N. S. vol. lxvi. pp. 199—207).

His Lordship also published an edition, in quarto, of The Tactics of Ælian, with notes; a Commentary on the Policy of Nations, in two volumes octavo; and a Poem entitled *Eccelino da Romano*.

Although apparently a fine and vigorous man, he had suffered long from a consuming disease.

Lord Dillon married, in Feb. 1807, Henrietta, daughter of Dominick Geoffrey Browne, Esq. M.P. for Mayo, by Margaret, daughter of the Hon. George Browne, son of the first Earl of Sligo. By this lady, who survives him, he had five sons and two daughters: 1. the Hon. Henrietta-Maria, married in 1826 to Edward John Stanley, Esq. M.P. eldest son of Sir John Thomas Stanley, of Alderley Park in Cheshire, Bart.; 2. the Right Hon. Charles-Henry now Viscount Dillon; 3. a son, who died in 1822, aged 1½; 4. the Hon. Theobald-Dominick-Geoffrey, Lieut. in the 68th foot; 5. the Hon. Arthur-Edmund-Dennis; 6. the Hon. Constantine-Augustus; and 7. the Hon. Helena-Matilda.

LORD HENNIKER.

July 22. At Major House, Suffolk, aged 54, the Right Hon. John Minet

Henniker Major, third Baron Henniker, of Stratford upon Avon, co. Warwick (1800), fourth Bart. (1765), and LL.D.

His Lordship was born Nov. 20, 1777, the eldest son of the Hon. Major Henniker (second son of the first Lord), by Mary, daughter of John Phoenix, of Rochester, Gent. He succeeded to the title on the death of his uncle John the second Lord, Dec. 5, 1821, and took the surname of Major (that of the maternal ancestors of the first Lord), in addition to that of Henniker, by royal sign-manual May 27, 1822.

Lord Henniker married, Jan. 1, 1799, Mary, daughter of the Rev. William Chafy, Canon of Canterbury, and Rector of Swalecliffe and Sturley in Kent, by whom he had five daughters and three sons: 1. the Hon. Anne-Elizabeth, married in 1824 to John Heaton, of Plas Heaton, co. Denbigh, Esq.; 2. the Right Hon. John now Lord Henniker, a barrister-at-law; 3. Mary, married in 1829 to John Longueville Bedingfield, Esq.; 4. the Hon. Emily; 5. the Hon. Elizabeth, married in 1826 to her father's cousin-german the Rev. Sir Augustus Brydges Henniker, Bart.; 6. the Hon. Frances; 7. the Hon. Major Henniker, recently appointed to a company in the 2d life guards; 8. the Hon. William Chafy, born in 1813.

LORD RENDLESHAM.

July 3. At Auteuil, near Paris, aged 46, the Right Hon. John Thellusson, second Baron Rendlesham, of Rendlesham, in the peerage of Ireland (1806).

His Lordship was born Sept. 12, 1785, the second but eldest surviving son of Peter-Isaac the first Lord, by Elizabeth-Eleanora, third daughter of John Cornwall, of Hendon in Middlesex, esq.; and succeeded his father in the title Sept. 16, 1808.

His Lordship was twice married; firstly, Nov. 30, 1809, to Mary-Andalusia, second daughter of Samuel Trevor Dickens, esq. Lieut.-Colonel in the Royal Engineers; by which lady, who died Aug. 15, 1814, he had no issue; secondly, March 26, 1816, to Anna-Sophia, daughter and coheir of William Tattall, of Leiston Old Abbey in Suffolk, esq. and by that lady, who survives him, he had two daughters and one son: 1. the Hon. Emily-Elizabeth-Julia; 2. the Hon. Sophia-Andalusia-Mary; 3. the Hon. Frederick-Adolphus, who died an infant in 1822. The surviving children, being females, will not inherit or convey any part of the property tied up by the celebrated will of their great-grandfather.*

His Lordship is succeeded in the peerage by his next surviving brother, the Hon. and Rev. William Thellusson, who is married, but has no family. He is the third of three clergymen who have succeeded their brothers in peerages during the present year; the others are the present Earl of Scarborough and Viscount Downe.

The body of the late Lord was brought to this country, and interred at Rendlesham in Suffolk, on the 17th of July. In compliance with his Lordship's directions, the funeral was conducted in the most private manner possible; no hearse, mourning coach, or any of the usual paraphernalia on such occasions being employed to convey his remains to the family vault. Sixteen poor men, who had been long in his service, carried the body, and Lady Rendlesham next followed as chief mourner, supported on each side by her two daughters; immediately after came his Lordship's brother and sister, the numerous tenantry and servants. His Lordship was a nobleman of the most simple habits, averse to ostentation, and living in the bosom of his family.

* Most people have heard of Mr. Thellusson's unnatural but ingenious will; few, however, are correctly acquainted with its provisions. Its purport is briefly this:—that the great mass of his property shall accumulate until his sons, grandsons, and great-grandsons shall be all deceased; and that it shall then be apportioned between the male heirs of his three sons: In case of failure in either branch (an instance of which has already occurred by the death of his second son without male issue), cross remainders are to take place to the descendants of each son in tail male, providing that no two third-parts shall unite in one individual. If at any time only two male heirs shall be left, the other third share is to be divided between them; and if at any time only one male heir shall survive, then the whole shall centre in him. At present none of the heirs presumptive are born. There are, however, eleven males in the family; five of them the testator's grandsons, and six his great-grandsons; the latter are all under eleven years of age; and as they, as well as any brothers or cousins that may hereafter be born, must all be deceased before the ensuing generation can enter upon the property, the greater part of a century may still elapse before that period shall arrive. After this exposition, the following table of the present males of the house of Thellusson (and including the descent of the title of Rendlesham) may be perused with interest. A prophet alone could select from the six children in the

LORD AMESBURY.

July 7. At his residence in Pimlico, after a short illness, aged 80, the Right Hon. Charles Dundas, Baron Amesbury, of Kentbury, Amesbury, and Barton Court, in Berkshire, and of Aston Hall, co. Flint.

His Lordship was first cousin to Lord Dundas and to the Earl of Lauderdale; He was born Aug 5, 1751, the younger son* of Thomas Dundas, of Fingask, esq. M.P. for Orkney and Zetland, by his second wife Lady Janet Maitland, third and youngest daughter of Charles sixth Earl of Lauderdale. His first marriage with Anne, daughter and heiress of — Wheatley, esq. brought him the estates of Kentbury-Ambresbury in Berkshire, where his mansion of Barton Court was situated. They were derived from her grandmother Anne, daughter of Thomas Loder, esq. by Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Sir Jonathan Raymond, all of the same parish.

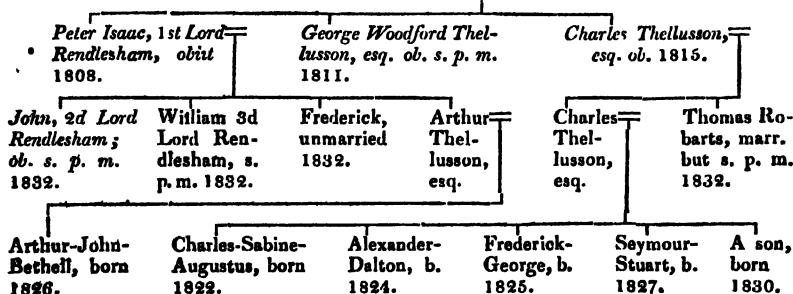
Mr. Dundas was a Counsellor at law when first returned to Parliament on a vacancy for the borough of Richmond, at the close of 1774. At the general election of 1780 he was a candidate for the Stewartry of Orkney and Shetland; and, although Robert Baikie, esq. was

returned, Mr. Dundas was reported duly elected by a committee Feb. 12, 1781, and the return was amended accordingly. In 1784 he was again elected for Richmond; but resigned that seat, for what reason we are not aware, by accepting the Stewardship of the Chiltern Hundreds, Jan. 24, 1786. On the death of Wm. Henry Hartley, esq., one of the members for Berkshire, in Aug. 1794, Mr. Dundas was first elected for that county, which he continued to represent during ten successive Parliaments, until elevated to the peerage in the present year.

Mr. Dundas was so well acquainted with the constitution and laws of parliament that, on the resignation of Mr. Speaker Mitford (afterwards Lord Redesdale) in 1802, he was by some members considered the proper person to fill the chair of Speaker. After Mr. Abbot had been proposed, Mr. Sheridan rose, and observed, that "it was customary in better times to choose a Speaker from the landed interest;" and then nominated Charles Dundas, esq., a proposition which was seconded by Lord George Cavendish and supported by Mr. Courtenay. But Mr. Dundas immediately declined, observing that "he felt

last generation the fathers or father of the future heirs, if indeed those fathers themselves have actually yet appeared upon the stage of existence. The deceased are printed in *Italic*; the others are all living.

PETER THELLUSSON.



At the period of Peter Thellusson's death it was calculated that, if the term of accumulation lasted 90 years, the property would amount to about thirty-five millions; if 120 years, to one hundred and forty millions. So much, however, has fallen through the sieve of the law, during the protracted litigation through all the Courts, as well as in subsequent proceedings in Chancery; and on so expensive a scale have the trustees kept up their establishment at Brodsworth, in Yorkshire, that it has been lately calculated that the accumulations will not exceed 1,200,000*l.* We find it stated in the account of Brodsworth, which has recently appeared in the second volume of the Rev. Mr. Hunter's History of the Deanery of Doncaster, that, "The purchases made by the trustees have been considerable in the counties of York, Norfolk, Warwick, Hertford, Middlesex, and in the Bishoprick of Durham. About 1500 acres were bought at Amotherby near Malton; but the rest of the Yorkshire purchases have been in the vicinity of Brodsworth, viz. at Bilham, Thorpe, Pickburn, Adwick, and Brodsworth."

* The elder brother was General Thomas Dundas, to whose memory a monument has been erected in St. Paul's Cathedral.

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Mr. Abbot so much better qualified to fulfil the duties of that high and important station, that he was determined to support him;" concluding with a declaration that "his own ambition was confined to the honour of being a simple, but independent, member of Parliament." (see vol. lxxii. p. 259.) Mr. Dundas voted in favour of Mr. Grey's motion for Reform in Parliament in 1797; and usually sided with all the measures of the Whig party. He was one of the six Counsellors of State to the Prince of Wales in his capacity of Great Steward of Scotland; and was Colonel of the White Horse Volunteer Cavalry.

Mr. Dundas was elevated to the peerage by patent dated May 11 in the present year. With the exception of Mr. Coke, we believe he was then the "father" of the House of Commons. Mr. Coke was a member nearly three years before him, having been first elected for Derby in Jan. 1772.

Lord Amesbury married secondly, Jan. 25, 1822, his first cousin Margaret, daughter of the Hon. Charles Barclay, (second son of Charles Earl of Lauderdale,) and widow first of Charles Ogilvy, esq. and secondly of Major Archibald Erskine. By his first lady he had an only daughter Janet, married to her first cousin, Capt. Thomas Dean Dundas, of Fingask, who is a candidate for the representation of the newly created borough of Greenwich. Lord Amesbury having left no male issue, his title has become extinct, in less than two months after the date of its creation.

SIR JAMES MACDONALD, BART.

June 29. In New-street, Spring Gardens, of cholera, aged 48, Sir James Macdonald, the second Baronet (1813), Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands; nephew to the Marquis of Stafford, the Duchess of Beaufort, Countess of Harrowby, Viscount Granville, &c. son-in-law to the Earl of Albemarle, and cousin-german to the Earl of Carlisle, Lord Macdonald, Lady Cawdor, &c.

Sir James was born Feb. 14, 1784, the eldest and only surviving son of the Right Hon. Sir Archibald Macdonald, Baron of the Exchequer, (a memoir of whom will be found in our vol. xcvi. i. 561) by Lady Louisa Leveson-Gower, eldest daughter of Granville first Marquis of Stafford, K.G. He was first returned to Parliament at the general election of 1806 as one of the burgesses for Newcastle-under-Lyme; in 1807 he was chosen for the county of Sutherland; in 1812, 1818, 1820, 1826, and 1830 for Calne; in 1831 for Hampshire. He succeeded his father in the Baronetcy, May

18, 1826. He was appointed a Clerk to the Privy Seal very early in life; and a Commissioner of the India Board on the accession of the present Ministry, when he resigned the former office. He was lately persuaded to accept the office of Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands, in the hope that the climate of the Mediterranean would recruit his health, which had long been in a delicate state. He survived his appointment not quite four weeks. On the Wednesday evening before his death he dined at the residence of his father-in-law, the Earl of Albemarle, in Berkeley-square, and did not then appear to be indisposed. The following evening he was seized with illness, and on Friday morning he expired. Sir Henry Hallford stated the complaint was unquestionably cholera.

Sir James Macdonald was three times married: first, to Elizabeth, daughter of John Sparrow, of Bishton, co. Stafford, esq.; secondly Aug. 10, 1819, to Lady Sophia Keppel, eldest daughter of William-Charles fourth and present Earl of Albemarle; her ladyship died Sept. 29, 1824; and thirdly, April 20, 1826, to Anne-Charlotte, daughter of the Rev. J. Saville Ogle, of Kirley Hall, co. Northumberland. By his second marriage he had issue: 1. Sir Archibald Keppel Macdonald, born in 1820, who has succeeded to the title; 2. Granville, who died in December last, soon after completing his tenth year.

SIR JAMES HALL, BART.

June 23. At Edinburgh, aged 72, Sir James Hall, the fourth Baronet, of Dungglass, co. Haddington, (1687) F.R.S. and S.A. Edinburgh.

Sir James was the eldest son of Sir John Hall the third Baronet, by Magdalen, daughter of Sir Robert Pringle; and succeeded his father in the baronetcy July 3, 1776. He was returned to Parliament for the borough of St. Michael's in Cornwall on a vacancy in 1808; but did not again sit in Parliament after the dissolution in 1812. He was the author of an *Essay on the Origin, Principles, and History of Gothic architecture* 1813, 4to. and of several papers in the *Transactions of the Royal Society of Edinburgh*.

Sir James Hall married, Nov. 10, 1786, Lady Helena Douglas, second daughter of Dunbar third Earl of Selkirk, and aunt to the present peer of that title. They had issue three sons and three daughters: 1. Sir John Hall, who has succeeded to the title; he married in 1823, Julia, daughter of J. Walker, esq. of Edinburgh, and has issue; 2. Basil Hall, Capt. R.N. well known from his volumes of travels; he married in

1823 Margaret, daughter of Sir John Hunter, and has issue; 3. James, 4. Magdalen, married first in 1815 to Sir William Delancey, who was slain the same year at Waterloo, where he was Quartermaster-general; secondly, in 1819, to Henry Harvey, Esq. and died in 1823, leaving issue; 5. Elizabeth, married in 1824 to the Rev. G. P. Boileau Pollen, and has issue; and 6. Katherine.

ADM. SIR ISRAEL PELLEW.

July 19. At Plymouth, after a lingering illness, Sir Israel Pellew, K.C.B. Admiral of the Blue; brother to Lord Viscount Exmouth.

This brave and judicious officer was born about 1761, the third son of Mr. Samuel Humphrey Pellew, of Husking near Falmouth, by Constance, daughter of Mr. Edward Langford. He entered early in life into the naval service of his country; and in Jan. 1783, when commanding the *Resolution* cutter, of 12 guns, then stationed in the home service, captured the *Flushing*, a Dutch privateer of 14 guns. At the conclusion of the American war, he had obtained the rank of master and commander.

On the breaking out of the war with France, in 1793, his brother, Capt. Edward Pellew, obtained the command of *La Nymphé* frigate, of 36 guns, and 200 men, on board of which ship it was his brother Israel's good fortune to serve as a volunteer in the celebrated action with the French frigate *Cleopatra*, of 40 guns, and 320 men, off the Start, fought on 19th of June 1793; which, after an obstinate resistance for 55 minutes, during which time the *Cleopatra's* mizen mast and tiller were shot away, and the captain, with the three lieutenants, and nearly 100 of her men, killed and wounded, struck her colours to *la Nymphé*. This brilliant action was the first naval battle during the last war, and *la Nymphé* having slipped out of port, and returned with her prize within a week, the country was elated with the success. Captain Israel Pellew was, in consequence, promoted to the rank of Post-Captain, and appointed to command *la Nymphé*; his brother having been knighted, and removed to the *Arethusa*, a fine new frigate of 38 guns.

Captain Israel Pellew was next appointed to the *Squirrel* of 20 guns, employed in the North Sea, where he remained until the spring of 1795, and then removed into the *Amphion* frigate, which after having served a short time in the North Sea, sustained some injury in a gale of wind, and was sent back to Plymouth to refit. Whilst the repairs were in progress, this unfortunate ship took fire and blew up, in the Hamoaze

Harbour, on the 22d of September 1796. Of 300 persons on board not more than forty were saved, several of whom were severely wounded. Capt. Pellew, his First Lieutenant, and Capt. Swaffield, of the *Overyssel*, were in the cabin at dinner: the last named perished; the two former were saved from running into the quarter gallery nearest the sheer-bulk, on the quarter deck of which Capt. Pellew was immediately thrown (see a full account of the accident in our vol. lxvi. pp. 872, 960).

On the termination of the Court Martial (at which no light was thrown on the origin of the calamity), the whole of the survivors of the ship's company requested to share Capt. Pellew's fortune, on his obtaining a new command, a high testimony to his good qualities as an officer. His next appointment was to the *Cleopatra* frigate, stationed in the Channel, where he captured *l'Emilie*, a French privateer of 18 guns. Towards the latter end of 1798, he escorted a fleet of merchantmen to Halifax, whence, after a disastrous cruise to Jamaica, in which he twice nearly suffered shipwreck, he returned to Portsmouth, Dec. 6, 1801.

In the spring of 1804, he was appointed to the *Conqueror* 74, stationed in the Channel. Towards the close of the same year, he joined Lord Nelson's fleet in the Mediterranean, with which he sailed in the well-remembered pursuit of the enemy's fleet to the West Indies, and was afterwards engaged at Trafalgar. In that memorable battle the *Conqueror* was the fourth ship of the van, or weather column, and had three men killed and nine wounded.

Our officer was subsequently employed in blockading the Russian fleet in the Tagus, until its surrender in 1808; soon after which he was appointed to superintend the payments of the ships afloat at Chatham. He attained the rank of Rear Admiral in 1810, and in the following year accompanied his brother to the Mediterranean, as Captain of the fleet on that station, where he remained till the peace. On the enlargement of the order of the Bath, he was nominated a Knight Commander, Jan. 2, 1815; was promoted to the rank of Vice Admiral in 1819; and Admiral in 1830. Although it was not his good fortune to bear so prominent or distinguished a part during the war as his brother, Sir Israel was deservedly esteemed to be a brave and judicious officer.

He married Mary, daughter of George Gilmore, Esq.; his only son, Edward, a Captain in the Life-guards, was slain in a duel, by Lieut. Theophilus Walsh, of the same regiment, at Paris, Oct. 6, 1819.

GENERAL HART.

June 14. At his seat, Kildare, aged 80, George Vaughan Hart, Esq. a General in the army, Governor of Londonderry and Culmore.

This amiable and excellent officer entered the army in 1775 as an Ensign in the 46th foot, and immediately embarked with his regiment for North America. He joined the armament at Cape Fear, North Carolina, in June 1776, and served as Aid-de-camp to Major-Gen. Vaughan, during the unsuccessful operation at that time so injudiciously attempted at Sullivan's Island, against Charlestown, South Carolina. From thence he joined the main army of Sir Wm. Howe, at Staten Island, with which he served in the same year in the several actions in Long Island, at the attack and capture of Fort Washington upon York Island, and of Fort Lee upon the opposite bank of North (or Hudson's) River. After the pursuit of the enemy across the Jersey, towards Philadelphia, he remained the following winter at Amboy; where his regiment, the 46th, occupied an old transport ship as a barrack, and were actively employed in escorts of ammunition, &c. which were continually attacked, between that place and the winter quarters of the army in the neighbourhood of Burlington. After the disaster to the Hessian troops in Burlington, and the retreat of Sir Wm. Howe from the province of Jersey, the subject of this memoir sailed in Lord Howe's fleet to the Chesapeake Bay, where the Pennsylvania campaign commenced; and he was accordingly present at the battles of Brandywine and Germantown.

In 1777 he obtained a Lieutenantancy in the 46th regiment; and during the winter, whilst the army was quartered at Philadelphia, he was employed as assistant engineer in fortifying that town with field-works. In this situation, however, he never omitted availing himself of the permission he had of taking his share in the outlying duties of his regiment. After the army had evacuated Philadelphia, and on its march from thence across East Jersey to Sandy Hook, Lieut. Hart was at the battle of Monmouth; but during the march he was chiefly employed in erecting bridges previous to, and destroying them after, the passage of the army over the different rivers; both operations being vigorously opposed, and with constant perseverance, by strong bodies of the enemy's riflemen always closely pressing and following the British army.

Lieut. Hart next embarked with a considerable expedition, commanded by Gen.

Grey (the father of our present Prime Minister), for the province of Connecticut, with the view of destroying depôts of naval and other stores at Newhaven, defended by two forts. This object was quickly and effectually accomplished; and upwards of seventy sail of square-rigged vessels were burnt in the harbour, and the forts blown up.

In 1778 Lieut. Hart accompanied his regiment in an expedition to the West Indies, under Maj.-Gen. Grant, to whom, on their arrival at St. Lucia, he was appointed Aid-de-camp. He was present in the successful repulse of the Count d'Estaigne, at the Vigie; and in the naval action of Adm. Byron with the French fleet off Grenada. During this service Lieut. Hart obtained, in March 1779, the Captain-Lieutenancy of the 55th, and in December following a company.

After a short visit to England, Capt. Hart next accompanied Major-General Meadows, as his Aid-de-camp, in an expedition at first intended to make an attack on Buenos Ayres, and afterwards on the Cape of Good Hope, but which was intercepted and disabled by the French squadron under Adm. de Suffrein at the Cape de Verd Islands. After refitting, it finally proceeded to the defence of Madras, and became the means of preserving the Carnatic from Hyder Aly. Capt. Hart was with the Major-General in two other naval actions, on board Adm. Sir Edw. Hughes's ship the *Superb*, off Madras and off Ceylon, with the same French Admiral, Suffrein.

In 1787 Capt. Hart was promoted to the majority of the 75th foot. He continued to serve with Sir William Meadows in the East Indies, in the several capacities of Aid-de-camp, Military Secretary, and Deputy Adjutant-general; and was present at the siege, assault, and capture of Bangalore; at the assaults of the hill forts of Nundy Droog and Savan Droog; the siege of Seringapatam; the pitched battle, on the 15th May 1791, near that fortress, where his horse was shot under him; at the second siege of Seringapatam; and with Lord Cornwallis's army until the conclusion of the war. Subsequently he served at the siege and capitulation of Pondicherry, under Major-Gen. Braithwaite.

In 1795 he became Lieut.-Colonel in the 75th foot, and in 1798 he was promoted to the rank of Colonel. He was present, under the command of Gen. Harris, at the battle of Mallavilly, and afterwards as Superintendent of the Line, (with an Aid-de-camp attached) in bringing forward the Bombay army under the command of Major-Gen. Floyd,

whilst opposed by the whole cavalry of Tippon Sultaun's army, to the third and last siege of Seringapatam, at the assault of which he maintained, with a detachment of the Bombay army, the advanced post of Argaum, where the enfilading batteries were erected. Immediately after the capture of Seringapatam, he was placed in command of the newly conquered province of Canara, where he remained, generally at Mangalore, its great naval arsenal, until his third and final departure from the East Indies. Sir Wm. Meadows, on his death in 1813, bequeathed to Colonel Hart his sword, the most honourable and proud mark of his attachment, a silver cup, and the sum of 1000*l*.

On his return home Col. Hart was placed on the staff in Ireland. He was appointed Major-General Jan. 1, 1805, Lieut.-Gen. in 1811; subsequently, to the command of the Northern district and to the Governorship of Londonderry and Culmore. In 1812 he was returned to Parliament as a Knight for the shire of Donegal; and was re-elected in 1818, 1820, 1826, and 1830. He voted against Sir H. Parnell's motion on the Civil List, which ousted the Duke of Wellington's ministry; and was not rechosen in 1831. Few men could be more universally respected and courted in society for talents and endearing qualities.

MAJOR-GEN. SIR C. BRUCE.

Aug 7. Aged 55, Major-General Sir Charles Bruce, K.C.B.

This distinguished officer entered the army in 1793, as Ensign in the 52*d* foot; he was appointed Lieutenant in the 59*th* the same year, Captain in the 105*th* in 1794, and in the 39*th* in 1805. He was with that regiment for seven years in the West Indies; and was present at the capture of Demarara, Berbice, and Essequibo, in 1796; subsequently he served in Spain and Portugal, and was at the battles of Vittoria, Nivelle, Nive, and Orthez, and for his services in these actions had the honour to wear a cross. He attained the rank of Major by brevet in 1803; in the 39*th* in 1805; brevet Lieut.-Colonel 1810; in the 39*th* 1815; brevet Colonel 1819, and Major-General 1830.

After his return from the Peninsula, he was for some time in the East Indies; and at the period of his last promotion he had the command in Ireland.

He was appointed a Companion of the Bath, at the enlargement of the order in 1815; and a Knight Commander at the last Coronation.

.. Sir Charles Bruce was seized with an apoplectic fit whilst walking in St. Mar-

tin's Lane, and expired immediately. By his Lady, who survives him, and was a daughter of the late James Forbes, Esq. of Hutton Hall in Essex, and of Kingarlock in Scotland, he has left a family.

LIEUT.-COLONEL FENWICK.

July 7. Of apoplexy, aged 55, Lieut.-Colonel William Fenwick, C.B. and K.T.S. Lieut.-Governor of Pendennis Castle.

He was the youngest son of the late William Fenwick, Esq. of Earsdon in Northumberland. He entered the army in 1792, when in his 16*th* year, as Ensign in the 34*th* foot, which he joined at Limerick; shortly afterwards it was removed to Dublin, and in 1793 he became Lieutenant. In 1794 he went with the expedition to the Isle of Walcheren, and afterwards to the West Indies, where he was present at the reduction of St. Vincent's, and in several engagements. He obtained a company in 1795. In 1796 he returned to England, where his corps remained until the latter end of 1799, when he embarked for the Cape of Good Hope; he continued there until the peace in 1802, and then proceeded to the East Indies, where he remained until the latter end of 1807. He attained the brevet rank of Major 1803, a Majority in his regiment 1805, and the rank of Lieut.-Colonel in 1808. In the latter year he was ordered to Jersey, with the second battalion of his corps, and proceeded from thence to Lisbon, where he landed July 3, 1809. He commanded that battalion at the battles of Busaco, Albuera, Vittoria, and several other engagements, and was always particularly effective with his corps, until severely wounded at the Maya Pass in the Pyrenees, July 25, 1813; when he suffered amputation very high in the right thigh, and on his arrival in England was appointed Lieut.-Governor of Pendennis Castle. He was honoured with a medal for the battle of Albuera, and a clasp for that of Vittoria; was nominated a C.B. in 1815, and was permitted to accept the order of the Tower and Sword Mar. 16, 1816.

GENERAL LAMARQUE.

June 1. At Paris, aged 60, General Lamarque.

Maximilian Lamarque was born at St. Sevre. He entered the army as a private soldier; but soon became a Captain of grenadiers, and at the age of twenty was Adjutant-general. He rendered important services in the wars of the Republic, the campaigns of Austerlitz, Tyrol, Naples, and Wagram. His astonish-

ing achievement in the capture of Capri, added greatly to his fame; he was thereupon selected to reduce Calabria, and afterwards engaged in the obstinate and difficult campaigns of Spain.

He did not return to France until 1814; and was not employed during the first restoration. Napoleon, on returning from Elba, gave him successively the command of Paris, and of a division on the Belgic frontier; and named him, in May, General in chief of the army of la Vendée. On the second restoration, Lamarque was inscribed on the list of proscriptions of the 24th July 1815. After his return to France, in 1818, he published, an essay on "The Necessity of a Permanent Army;" and during late years he contributed to the popular journals many remarkable articles, chiefly on foreign politics. In 1826 he was elected to the Chamber of Deputies. The sanguinary tumults which took place at his funeral have been already detailed in our June number, p. 553.

SIR JOHN CARR.

July 17. In New Norfolk-street, aged 60, Sir John Carr, Knt.

A quarter of a century has nearly elapsed since Sir John Carr was in the zenith of his fame as a writer of Tours. He was a native of Devonshire, and bred to the law, which he practised at the Middle Temple; and at first had recourse to travel on account of ill health. His first publication was "The Fury of Discord, a poem," printed in 1803, in 4to. His "Stranger in France, a Tour from Devonshire to Paris," written in the same year, when the world was greedy for information respecting the character and manners of a people changed by the events of a revolution, and again after a brief peace severed from our intercourse by war, was read with avidity. The light and rapid sketches, the spirit and gentlemanly feeling which characterised his observations, led to his recurring to that branch of literature, which gratified the public whilst it benefited himself and his publisher. In the interval he published, in 1804, "The Sea-side Hero, a drama in three acts," the scene of which was laid in Sussex, on the supposed attack of the anticipated invasion; and in 1805 appeared "A Northern Summer, or Travels round the Baltic, through Denmark, Sweden, Russia, part of Poland, and Prussia, in 1804." In 1806 appeared "The Stranger in Ireland; or a Tour in the Southern and Western Parts of that country in 1805;" soon after, the author was knighted by the Duke of Bedford, then Viceroy; in 1807 he published "A Tour

through Holland, along the right and left banks of the Rhine to the South of Germany in 1806." The frequency of his productions now began to elicit remark; and the Monthly Reviewers, in noticing the Tour in Ireland, (vol. lii. p. 150) and more pointedly in criticising the Tour through Holland, (vol. liv. p. 29) made some caustic remarks on "the genuine receipt for making modern tours, which," they say, "is an amusing, and, we understand, not an unprofitable employment. When a man is acquainted with this secret, every route is prolific, and matter sufficient to fill the handsome quarto [such were the glories of the olden time!] is easily collected. First, a memorandum book must be provided, in which the tourist carefully notes down the scenery of the country through which he rambles, every little incident of his journey, and the various anecdotes, whether true or false, which he collects at inns or *tables-d'hôte*; secondly, a sketch-book, for taking views, or rather rough outlines of principal places; thirdly, all local guides must be consulted; fourthly, when the traveller returns home, to work up his materials for the public eye, he not only finishes his drawings, which are intended to furnish plates for the embellishment of his book, but he ingeniously swells its bulk by liberal extracts from history; unites to his rapid surveys of towns and cities, biographical accounts of the most celebrated characters who were born or flourished in them; and lastly, he sprinkles his narrative with reflections and poetical citations. * * * Such a tourist, after all his parade, will not add much to our stock of knowledge, and his work will be more ponderous than informing." Such was the reception the Irish Tour received at the hand of the critics; and the hint was presently taken by a wicked wag, one Mr. Edward Dubois, who was so presumptuous as to venture to satirize Sir John Carr's trade in tours, in a 12mo. little book entitled "My Pocket Book; or Hints for a Ryght Merrie and Conceited Tour, in 4to., to be called 'The Stranger in Ireland in 1805.' By a Knight Errant," and dedicated to the papermakers. For this publication the booksellers (Messrs. Vernor, Hood, and Sharpe) were prosecuted in 1809. It appeared on the trial that Sir John Carr had received for the copyright of his Stranger in France 100*l.*; for the Northern Summer 50*l.*; for the Stranger in Ireland 700*l.*; and for the Tour in Holland 600*l.* Sir John failed in obtaining a verdict; the jury considering that "My Pocket-book" contained no personal reflection on the Knight, un-

connected with his writings; and in consequence his *cacothés itinerandi* received a certain check. However, he published about the same time a work he had before in preparation, "Caledonian Sketches, or a Tour through Scotland in 1807;" and in 1811, "Descriptive Travels in the Southern and Eastern parts of Spain, and the Balearic Isles, [Majorca and Minorca] in the year 1809," both in quarto. In 1809 he printed a volume of Poems, in quarto and octavo, to which his portrait was prefixed (see them noticed in the Monthly Review, N.S. vol. lxi. p. 106).

It is but justice to say that the light, cheerful character of Sir John Carr's writings was harmless, and that a lively and gentlemanly feeling pervaded his volumes. The plates which accompany his Tours are creditable to his pencil. Since the death of his lady, which cast a gloom over his remaining days, he lived in a little circle of affectionate friends, beloved and respected. His extensive observation of mankind had enriched his mind with a store of anecdotes, which, in spite of his own occasional depression of spirits, never failed to exhilarate others, by his happy and humorous mode of relating them.

MISS ANNA MARIA PORTER.

June 21. At the residence of Mrs. Colonel Booth, Montpelier, near Bristol, Miss Anna Maria Porter.

This highly-talented lady, with her elder sister Miss Jane Porter, author of "The Scottish Chiefs," "Thaddeus of Warsaw," &c. Sir Rob. Ker Porter, a distinguished painter and traveller, and two other sons, were the orphan children of an officer in the dragoons, of an Irish family, who left his widow in very low circumstances, from which they were relieved by the royal family and other persons of high distinction. Mrs. Porter took infinite pains in the education of her children, and Anna-Maria evinced an unusual precocity of genius. When not more than thirteen years of age, she commenced her career of authorship in 1793, by the publication of "Artless Tales," in one volume, 12mo. to which a second was added in 1795. Her next production was a novel in one volume, entitled "Walsh Colville," founded on some incidents of real life, in which the youthful authoress was in some measure personally interested. The favourable reception experienced by these works encouraged her to proceed, and she shortly afterwards (in 1798) published another novel, in three volumes, entitled "Octavia;" which was followed by,

"The Lake of Killarney," three vols. 1804; "A Sailor's Friendship and a Soldier's Love," two vols. 1805; "The Hungarian Brothers," three vols. 1807; "Don Sebastian, or the House of Braganza," four vols. 1809; "The Recluse of Norway," four vols. 1814; "The Village of Mariendorp," four vols.; and "The Fast of St. Magdalen," three vols. She also published, in 1811, a volume of "Ballad Romances, and other Poems."

To an exuberant fertility of invention, Miss Porter united a close observation of living manners, and a quick and accurate discrimination of character. Her portraits have a clear individuality, and the vividness of real life. Her style possesses a graceful ease and fluency; her narratives are inartificial, smooth, and spirited; her dialogues possess the flexibility and point of the best conversation; and her didactic lessons are delivered with a simple gravity and force which are irresistibly impressive and affecting.

In private life her pleasing manners, the affability of her temper, and her extraordinary powers of conversation, soon gained for her the esteem and affection of a large circle of acquaintance. Her health had for some years been gradually on the decline, her sight especially being greatly impaired. She had just entered, with her sister, on a plan of relaxation for the summer months, when she was suddenly removed while partaking of the hospitalities of a friend at Bristol.

M. DE BONSTETTEN.

Feb. 3. At Geneva, aged 87, M. Charles Victor de Bonstetten, probably the oldest *litterateur* in Europe.

He was born in Sept. 1745, at Bern, where his father filled the highest offices in the government, and was of a very noble and ancient family. He received part of his education at Geneva, under the father of Professor Prevost, of which period he has given a lively and eloquent description in one of his autobiographical prefaces, either to his "L'Homme du Midi et L'Homme du Nord," or his "Scandinavie," two of his latest works.

The principal faculty attributed to him was spirituality and liveliness of imagination. He was a moralist, a politician, a metaphysician, a geologist, and a traveller. In his public opinions he was a liberal, perhaps an ultra-liberal. The first event in his life, which interests our countrymen, is this, that in 1769 he came to England, and became intimate with our great poet Gray, whom he visited at Cambridge, and spent two or three months with him there. Gray, whose sagacity and sound judgment can-

not be disputed, had the highest opinion not only of his genius and literary acquisitions, but of his heart. (See his letter to Bonstetten in Mitford's edition of *Gray*). The honour of *Gray's* friendship was to the last on his lips, and was even among his vanities. A month or two before his death Bonstetten put forth a little brochure of his *Souvenirs*, printed at Zurich, containing notices of the many eminent persons he had known in a long and various life,—piquant and amusing, but somewhat lightly written. Here he notices his friendship with *Gray*.

But his longest and most intimate and literary friend was Jean Müller, the historian of Switzerland, who died in 1807, a man of incredible knowledge, and profound genius and eloquence; whose beautiful correspondence was published in a French translation of *Mad. Brunne*, at Zurich, 1810, 8vo. This little volume is become rare; it is of exquisite interest for its opinions, sentiments, and criticisms. Bonstetten was what is called something of a rhapsodist. But he prided himself in being a metaphysician and psychologist, in which the cold Genevan would not allow him to be quite sound. His "*Etudes de l'Homme*" is one of his latter works; and he has given an abstract of his metaphysical doctrines in the *Genevan Journal*, the "*Bibliothèque Universelle*," about three years ago. His "*Theory of Imagination*," published many years before in two little 8vo. volumes, is at least ingenious, original and spirited.

He was an excellent classical scholar: he published a little volume on *Latium*; comparing it with the state in which it was in Virgil's time. He was, though himself highborn, opposed to the aristocratical party of his government; and, when the liberalists prevailed, was appointed Bailiff of Nyon, where he resided some time, and where he entertained Professor Mathison as a guest. He was engaged also in several diplomatic missions, principally, I believe, to Italy, during the reign of Napoleon. After the fall of Napoleon he did not return to Berne, but spent the remainder of his venerable and spiritual age at Geneva. Here he was respected, entertained and flattered. He received all the distinguished literati and diplomatists of Europe, who were constantly passing through this strait; for his manners were of the highest polish, and he loved society. He was a little round man, with regular but diminutive features, and smooth unsunken cheeks, little sparkling smiling eyes, and a countenance of good nature, easy of address,

and volatile in tone and mien; and something, it must be confessed, of the *petit-maitre* more than befitted his high mind. Professor de Candolle (the author of his commemorative *Eloge*) observes that his character was a series of oppositions; born a high aristocrat, he became a violent democrat; and, born a poet, his ambition was to be a dry metaphysician and philosopher. He was an enthusiast in literature, in lofty fiction, in the solitary grandeur of nature; yet he was a man of the world, and full of all its petty vanities. Even in his latest age he loved to be thought a man of gallantry; and always selected the youngest and prettiest woman in the room for his notice. He was a democrat, yet evidently paid his obeisance to rank and title. All this appeared on the surface: in his deeper thoughts, no doubt, his better nature prevailed. He enjoyed vigorous health to within a few weeks of his death, and had the appearance of a man scarcely beyond sixty. He was esteemed rich; but economical, if not thrifty. He left a son and grandchildren.

Among his most intimate friends were Dumont, who died Sept. 1829; Simond, the traveller, who died July 1831; and Sismondi, yet living.

Simond was a Lyonesse by birth, but made his fortune in North America, where he married a niece of John Wilkes. At last he became a citizen of Geneva, having contracted a second marriage with a young Genevan lady, he was much respected and admired there. He was distinguished by acuteness, sagacity, and a piquant and right-aimed sarcasm, which was apt to strike deep upon the vulnerable point.

The *Souvenirs* of Mirabeau, lately published in England, are alone decisive evidence of the extraordinary intellect of Dumont. Geneva, in losing three such eminent men in so short a time, has left a chasm not to be filled up.

Professor de Candolle's *Eloge* of the two former (which will be found at length in the *Bibliothèque Universelle*) is very beautifully and discriminately written; but this eminent professor excels as much as a moralist, acquainted with the human character, as he does among the most distinguished botanists of Europe. How beautifully he can write may be seen in an article in the same periodical for June 1829, on Dr. Edward's *Discriminations of the National Forms of the Human Race*.

A complete list of *M. de Bonstetten's* publications up to 1816, will be found in the *Biographie des Hommes Vivans*.

Geneva.

B. L. M. B.

MR. JOHN BOWEN.

June 19. At Shrewsbury, aged 76, Mr. John Bowen.

He was the eldest son of Mr. James Bowen, who died in 1774, having made copious collections for a History of the County of Salop, which were purchased by the late Richard Gough, Esq. and are now deposited in the Bodleian Library at Oxford, with other topographical works bequeathed by Mr. Gough. Mr. John Bowen also was well skilled in English antiquities, particularly the pedigrees of Shropshire, and the neighbouring counties. He was likewise much employed in reading and decyphering ancient MSS. in which for accuracy and clearness he obtained great and just approbation.

He was an occasional contributor to the pages of *Sylvanus Urban*. In vol. lxxv. p. 13, is a delineation and account of the Seal of the town of Droitwich, and in vol. lxxii. p. 210, are representations of three Seals in the Exchequer, Shrewsbury, with some account of each.

REV. EDWARD FULHAM.

The late Rev. Edward Fulham, M.A. Rector of St. Nicholas, Guilford, and Prebendary of Chichester, who was briefly noticed in our last Supplement, p. 646, was the great-grandson of the Rev. Edward Fulham, D.D. Canon of Windsor, and Prebendary of Winchester, who died in 1694, at the age of 90. His father was the Rev. John Fulham, Archdeacon of Llandaff, Prebendary of Chichester, and for fifty-five years Rector of Compton in Surrey, who died in 1777; leaving issue only by his second wife Sarah, daughter of Charles Green, Esq. barrister, and niece to Dr. Chas. Green, Dean of Salisbury.

In 1772, on the death of his elder brother the Rev. John Fulham, (who from the presentation of his uncle the Dean was Rector of Cheddington), the gentleman now deceased inherited the family estate at Compton, (first purchased by Dr. Edward Fulham in 1667,) where he resided, and took great delight in ornamenting and improving his grounds, which have been much admired. The house was a handsome one, adjoining the churchyard. In 1777 his great-uncle was enabled to give him church preferment also, by presenting him to the rectory of St. Nicholas, Guilford, which he lived to enjoy for fifty-five years, the same extraordinary period that his father had held Compton.

Having died unmarried, the family is now become extinct. They formed matrimonial connections with several very

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respectable families; and have been chiefly devoted to the ministry of the church of England; but one of them (the grandfather of the late Mr. Fulham) was Recorder of Guilford, and M.P. for Haslemere in 1705 and 1707:

CLERGY DECEASED.

The Rev. *Richard Davies*, Perpetual Curate of Churchill and Puxton, Somersetshire, to both which churches he was presented by the Dean and Chapter of Bristol, and to the latter in 1819.

At Newport, Isle of Wight, aged 68, the Rev. *Peter Geary*, for thirty-eight years Curate of St. Thomas's church. He was also an Alderman of the borough, and had several times filled the office of chief magistrate. He was of Trin. coll. Oxford, M.A. 1788, B.D. 1798. His preferment is in the gift of the Vicar of Carisbrooke.

The Rev. *Theophilus Girdlestone*, Rector of Baconsthorpe and Budham, Norfolk. He was of Caius coll. Camb. B.A. as second Junior Optime 1782, M.A. 1785; and was presented to both his churches in 1788.

The Rev. *Walter M. Johnson*, Vicar of St. Mary's, Weston, Lincolnshire, to which church he was presented by the Lord Chancellor Eldon in 1805.

At Manston-house, co. Dorset, the Rev. *Henry Allen Lagden*, late of Balsham, Cambridgeshire, Vicar of Ware with Thundridge, and Rector of Weston Colville. He was formerly Fellow of Trinity coll. Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. as ninth Junior Optime in 1775, M.A. 1778; was presented to Ware by that Society in 1791; and to Weston Colville in 1793 by John Hall, esq.

Aged 78, the Rev. *Walter Whiter*, Rector of Hardingham, Norfolk. He was formerly Fellow of Clare hall, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. 1781, M.A. 1784, and by which society he was presented to his living in 1797. Mr. Whiter was the author of "A Specimen of a Commentary on Shakspeare, containing, 1st. Notes on As you Like it; 2dly, an attempt to explain and illustrate various passages, on a new principle of criticism, derived from Mr. Locke's doctrine of the association of ideas," 3vo. 1794 (see the Monthly Review, N.S. vol. xxv. pp. 400-5); and the first part of an "Etymologicon Magnum, or Universal Etymological Dictionary, on a new plan," 1802, 4to. pp. 570 (ibid. xxxviii. 113-84, 276-84) a work of the greatest labour and research, and displaying his acquaintance with a great variety of languages.

June 26. At Nutfield, Surrey, aged 80, the Rev. *Edmund Sandford*, Rector of that parish. He was formerly Fellow and Tutor of Jesus college, Oxford, where he graduated M.A. 1776, B.D. 1784, and by which society he was presented to Nutfield in 1796.

June 27. At Bath, aged 27, the Rev. *John Hooper*, B.A. late of Queen's college, Oxford, and of Easton, near Corsham, Wilts.

June 30. At Liverpool, aged 63, the Rev. *Thomas Hill*, Domestic Chaplain to the late Bishop of Sodor and Mann.

July 2. At Exeter, aged 73, the Rev. *Eduard Peter*, Rector of Great Wigborough, Essex. He was of Trin. coll. Oxf. B.C.L. 1784; and was presented to Great Wigborough in 1789.

DEATHS.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

July 6. In Park-st. aged 36, the Hon. Wm.-Henry-John Scott, barrister-at-law, Registrar of Affidavits, Clerk of the Patents, Receiver of Fines, and a Cursitor in Chancery; the younger and only surviving son of the Earl of Eldon. He was returned to Parliament for Heytesbury in 1818, for Hastings in 1820, and for Newport, Hants, in 1820; but had not sat in the House of Commons since the dissolution in 1830. Some of his sinecure offices have been abolished by a recent Act of Parliament.

July 17. At the house of her brother Col. Drummond, Sloane-street, Euphemia-Frances, wife of J. Jessopp, esq. of Waltham Abbey.

July 19. Of cholera, Arthur Lumley Davids, esq. Member of the Asiatic Society of Paris, author of a Grammar of the Turkish Language, recently published. He wanted a month of being of age, and for so young a man his philological attainments were truly surprising; for, in addition to the classical languages, and French, Italian, and German, he was critically acquainted with the Hebrew, Arabic, Persian, and Turkish. He was of Jewish parentage, the only son of a widowed mother; and some time ago gave two lectures on the philosophy of the Jews, which gained him from Mr. Huttman, late Secretary to the Asiatic Society, the appellation of the "modern Mendelssohn." He intended to follow the profession of the law.

Of cholera, Mr. S. Hirschel, son of the Rev. Dr. Hirschel, Chief Priest of the Jews. He had arrived but a few days from Galicia.

July 20. At Knightsbridge, aged 31, Wm. Robinson Holmes, esq. first Page to his late Majesty George IV.

July 22. Aged 14, Harriet-Grant, dau. of Wm. North, esq. of the Royal Hospital, Chelsea.

July 23. At Camberwell, aged 49, John Allen Montgomery, esq. formerly of E. I. Co.'s 9th N. I.

July 24. In Great Surrey-st. Frances, wife of the Rev. C. H. Gaye; having two days before lost her only child, a boy, in the 7th month of his age.

At Kentish-town, W. Greenfield, esq.

July 26. In Lower Brook-st. the widow of J. Stables, esq.

In Park-crescent, Harriet, wife of *John Thornton Leslie-Melville*, next brother to the Earl of Leven and Melville. She was the youngest dau. of Samuel Thornton, esq. was married Sept. 15, 1812, and had a numerous family.

July 28. Aged 47, Lady Hannah-Althea, wife of Edward Ellice, esq. M.P. Secretary to the Treasury, and sister to Earl Grey. She was the second dau. and youngest child of Charles first and late Earl Grey, by Elizabeth, dau. of Geo. Gray, esq.; was married, 1stly, Aug. 24, 1807, to Capt. G. E. B. Bettesworth, R.N. who was slain off Bergen, May 25, 1808; and secondly, Oct. 30, 1809, to Mr. Ellice. She was much attached to literary pursuits, and a tale, intended to illustrate the country life of the higher class of the English aristocracy, and which has been just announced for publication, under the title of "The Visit," is ascribed to her pen.

At Notting-hill, Jane-Edwards, eldest dau. of late Lieut.-Col. Deare, 8th drag.

July 30. At Lisson-grove, aged 32, Margaret, 7th child of Chas. Rossi, R.A.

July 31. In the Regent's-park, Margaret-Elizabeth, wife of Chas. Aug. Manning, esq. of Portland-castle, Dorsetshire.

Lately. In Duke-st. St. James's, Windham M'Grath Fitzgerald, esq. of Redmonstown, co. Tipperary.

In Grafton-st. Watkin Henry, eldest son of the Right Hon C. W. Williams Wynn.

In Leicester-square, aged 54, F. Chimmelli, esq. of Pergine.

Aug. 1. In London, aged 47, Lieut. Robert Sutton Bayley, R.N. He was a native of Poole, Dorset.

Aug. 2. In Arlington-st. aged 71, Mcry, wife of Sir Richard Carr Glyn, Bart. of Gaunts, Dorset. She was the only dau. of John Plumtree, of Nottingham, and of Fredville in Kent, esq. and had a numerous family.

Aug. 5. In Hoxton sq. aged 81, the wid. of the Rev. Edward Davies, rector of Cog-church, Glamorganshire.

At Dulwich, aged 65, Wm. Raincock, esq. of the East India House.

Aug. 6. Matilda, wife of John Lambart West, esq. fourth dau. of Wm. Mynn, esq. of Harriets-ham, Kent.

Aug. 7. At Kensington, Jane, wife of S. E. Sketchley, esq.

Aug. 9. In Portland-pl. aged 5, Henry-Shelden, youngest son of Sir R. P. Jodrell, Bart.

At her brother's, in Southampton-street, Bloomsbury, aged 55, Miss Theresa de Bruyn.

Aug. 10. At Stamford-hill, aged 47, John Blackett, esq.

Aug. 11. Aged 81, Zachariah Foxall Darby, esq. of Woburn-pl. and Hampstead-heath. He acquired a considerable fortune in the firm of Walkden and Darby, writing ink-makers and pen-makers, Shoe-lane.

of cholera, Mr. Keene, superintendant of the E. division of police.

-At Kensington, aged 42, Eliza, wife of Andrew Carnick, esq. eldest dau. of late Archibald Gilchrist, esq. of Edinburgh.

At Kent-terrace, Regent's park, Thomas Solly, esq.

Aug. 12. In York-terrace, Regent's-park, aged 74, Thomas Morton, esq. for 23 years an Elder Brother of the Trinity House.

In Portland-pl. John Digby, second son of Sir Robert Sheffield, Bart.; and at Ramsgate, eleven days before, aged 5, Emma, his fourth daughter.

Aug. 13. At Hall-pl. St. John's Wood, Major-Gen. Sir Charles Ashworth, K. C. B. and K. T. S. He was appointed Ensign in the 68th foot 1798, Lieut. 1799, Capt. 55th foot 1801, Major 6th West India reg. 1808; Major 62d foot 1808, a Lieut.-Col. serving with the Portuguese army 1810, and served as a Brigadier-General at the battles of the Pyrenes, Vittoria, Nivelle, and Nive, for which he was honoured with a cross, and allowed, Nov. 14, 1814, to accept the order of the Tower and Sword. He attained the rank of Colonel in 1819, and of Major-General 1825; was nominated a Companion of the Bath in 1815, and a Knight Commander, on occasion of the last coronation, Sept. 13, 1831.

Aug. 14. In Eaton-pl. aged 6, Harriet-Emma, eldest dau. of Hon. G. Godolphin Osborne.

At her father's, Dudley-grove-house, Paddington, Helen, wife of John Dodds, esq. of Gosherton, Lincolnsh. youngest dau. of Matthew Cotes Wyatt, esq. and grand-dau. of late James Wyatt, esq. surveyor-gen.

Aug. 15. Aged 70, John Juland Rawlinson, esq. late of Doughty-street.

Aged 105, at Baker-st. Mary, widow of Michael White, esq. Governor of Montserrat. Her remains were interred at Marylebone church.

Aged 67, at Upper Tulse Hill, C. Whitehill, esq.

Aug. 16. Of cholera, aged 33, Lieut. J. W. Seddon, of the Royal Artillery.

At Islington, aged 82, Susannah, the wife of T. Loveland, esq.

Aug. 17. Helen, wife of Walter Learmonth, esq. Russell-square.

Aged 78, Mr. F. Ferdinando, late of the Bank of England.

At Portland-pl. aged 70, Sam. Peach, esq. of Idlicote, Warwickshire.

Aug. 18. At Peckham Rye, C. T. Sturtevant, esq.

Aug. 19. At Hampstead, John Slade, esq. of the Army Pay Office.

Aug. 20. At Page-green-house, Tottenham, aged 71, Catherine, widow of Richard Cooper, esq.

Aug. 21. At Hackney, aged 81, Mrs. Dorothy Evanson.

Aug. 22. In Hereford-st. Lady, wife of Lieut.-Gen. Sir Hudson Lowe.

Aug. 24. At Sydenham, of cholera, aged 65, Stephen Howell Phillips, esq. of Norfolk-st. Strand, solicitor.

BERKS.—Aug. 11. At Sunninghill, Ann, wife of R. J. Kitchener, esq. of Islington, youngest dau. of the late William Shrubsole, esq. of the Bank of England.

Aug. 13. At Sunning, aged 52, Mrs. Duckett, late of Lower Grosvenor-street.

Aug. 14. At Maidenhead, aged 66, Catherine, wife of William Brewster, esq.

Aug. 16. At Cumnor, aged 40, Lucy, wife of the Rev. W. Slatter, Vicar.

BUCKS.—July 24. At Amersham, aged 84, Elizabeth, widow of the Rev. Haden Downing, Rector of Quainton and of Barham.

July 27. At Langley-house, aged 70, Lucy, wife of C. T. Depree, esq.

Aug. 1. At Eton, Gifford-Manwaring, infant son of the Rev. W. G. Cookesley.

Aug. 2. Aged 7, Mary-Venetia, dau. of Philip D. P. Duncombe, esq. of Brickhill Manor.

Aug. 9. At Denham, Barbara, wife of John Drummond, esq. of Charing-cross. She was a daughter of Charles Chester, esq. brother to the first Lord Bagot, and became the second wife of Mr. Drummond in April 1806.

Aug. 13. At Chambers Green, Lieut. George Harpur, late of the 69th regt. after a lingering illness, brought on by service in India.

Aug. 15. At Horton, in her 70th year, Mary, wife of John Cook, esq.

Aug. 20. At Chalfont-lodge, in his 3rd year, Aubrey-James, youngest son of the late Robert Hibbert, jun. esq.

CAMBRIDGE.—July 25. At Sawston-hall, the seat of his brother Richard Uddleston, esq. Henry Uddleston, esq. formerly of Gray's Inn.

DERBY.—July 21. At Bolsover Hill, aged 30, John Overend, M.D. eldest son of the late Hall Overend, esq. of Sheffield, surgeon, and nephew to the late John Overend, esq. of Lombard-street.

July 24. At Litchurch, near Derby, aged 54, Francis Severne, esq.

July 25. At Derby, aged 74, Mr. C. Hodgkinson.

July 31. At Ridgway, near Repton, aged 49, Sir Robert Gilbert. He was a Lieutenant in the Royal Marine Artillery; and having distinguished himself at the siege of Dantzic in 1813-14, received from the Emperor of Russia the order of St. Vladimir, 4th class, which he was allowed to accept Sept. 29, 1817.

DEVON.—May 4. At Plymouth, aged 63, Capt. Rains, R.N.

July 21. At Spreyton, aged 88, George Cann, esq.

At Plymouth, Emma, wife of Captain E. Rayner, R.N. and sister of John Boger, esq. of Wolsdon, Cornwall.

July 22. At the house of her father Mr. Tucker, Moreton-hampstead, aged 24, Mary Ann Piusent, wife of Lieut. R. T. Reid, R.N.

July 27. At Sidmouth, aged 53, Charlotte, youngest dau. of the late Gill Slater, esq. of Liverpool.

At Kingsbridge, in his 70th year, Thomas Darracott, esq. Lieut. R.N. and out-pensioner of Greenwich Hospital; after having been 60 years in the service of his king and country, and engaged in nine severe actions, in the last of which, the memorable battle of the Nile, he was wounded.

Aug. 5. At Plymouth, at the house of his brother Henry Little, esq. Lieut. Edw. Little, Royal Navy (1828).

Aug. 9. At Plymouth, the wife of Lieut. Carne, of the South Devon Militia.

At Plymouth, aged 70, Eliz. widow of Wm. Danson, esq. of Bristol, merchant.

Aug. 10. At Torpoint, at an advanced age, Mary Lely, a descendant of the celebrated Sir Peter Lely, and nearly the last of the name.

Aug. 14. At West Ogwell-house, aged 77, Pierce Joseph Taylor, esq.

Aug. 15. At Plymouth, the wife of Capt. Thomas Bevis, R.N. of Southampton, leaving a family of six small children.

Aug. 21. At Plymouth, Capt. Bligh, E.I.C.S.

DORSET.—*July 27.* At Fordington, Morgan Bullock, esq. formerly surgeon in the 11th Light Horse.

DURHAM.—*Aug. 13.* At Darlington, aged 103, Mrs. Esther Parkinson.

Aug. 25. At Cresswell-house, near Bishopwearmouth, William Dobson, esq. formerly surgeon to the Durham Militia, and latterly in extensive practice in Sunderland.

ESSEX.—*July 17.* At Revenham, aged 26, Sarah, wife of the Rev. B. D. Hawkins, M.A. only dau. of R. Hopkins, esq. of Tidmarsh, Berks.

July 23. Aged 33, Harriett, wife of Desborough Walford, esq. solicitor, Brain-tree, fourth and last surviving child of John Gosnall, esq. of Bentley Hall, Suffolk.

Aug. 3. At Hale End, Isabella-Maxwell, widow of Thomas Ryder, esq. and dau. of late Thomas Nasmyth, M.D. of Jamaica.

GLOUCESTER.—*July 16.* At Cirencester, aged 85, Elizabeth, widow of William Croome, esq. and mother of James Fielder Croome, esq. of Cheltenham.

July 21. At Bristol, aged 67, John Briggs, esq. late Paymaster of 1st R. Veteran Batt.

Lately.—At Batsford, aged 74, Mrs. Albina Selwyn, eldest dau. of the late Rev. C. Selwyn, Vicar of Blockley, Worc.

Aug. 3. At Northwoods, aged 58, John Purrier, esq.

Aug. 13. At Ashton, aged 44, Mr. Thomas Crawford Stuart, landing waiter, son of the late John Chas. Stuart, esq. landing

surveyor of his Majesty's customs of Bristol.

HANTS.—*July 28.* At East Woodhay Rectory, Miss Rice, dau. of the Rev. H. Rice, Rector of Great Holland, Essex.

Lately. At Rumsey, aged 84, Katharine, widow of Thomas Cartwright, esq. and mother of S. Cartwright, esq. the celebrated dentist.

Aug. 7. Aged 68, T. James, esq. of Whitechurch.

Aug. 8. At Copthorne, near Southampton, Edward-Stillingleet, infant son of Rev. Geo. Downing Bowles.

Aug. 9. At Lymington, aged 75, Ambrose Proctor, esq. formerly of Bengier Hall, Herts, and of Lympstone, Devon.

At Ryde, Isle of Wight, W. T. Read, esq. brother of late Gen. Read, of Crow Wood.

Aug. 15. At Haylands, Isle of Wight, aged 74, Sarah-Ann, wife of Vice-Admiral Lock.

HERTS.—*Aug. 6.* At Graveley, Mary, widow of Rev. Philip Godfrey, B. D. Rector of Ayot St. Lawrence.

KENT.—*July 23.* At Broadstairs, aged 21, Mary-Ellen, wife of Rev. Chas. Greenhill Davies, 2d dau. of late Col. Torre, of Snydale, Yorkshire.

July 25. At Margate, aged 70 years, 50 of which were employed in the public service, William Hosier, esq. of the Land Revenue Office.

July 27. At Stone-wall, Penshurst, aged 68, Wm. Whitton, esq. late of Bedford-row, solicitor, and of Camberwell.

Lately. At Margate, aged 82, Thomas Belsey, esq.

At Ramsgate, in her 70th year, the widow of John Henry Parkenham, esq. late Captain First Dragoons.

Aug. 4. At Ramsgate, aged 75, J. Jackson, esq. of Kentish-town.

At Margate, aged 76, J. Beckett, esq.

Aug. 5. At Maidstone, Sophia, wife of the Rev. J. Winter, Chaplain of the Kent County Prisons.

Aug. 9. At Southborough, Mary, wife of E. Fawkes, esq.

At Hythe, aged 79, R. Finnis, esq.

Aug. 11. At Ramsgate, aged 57, Dame Charlotte-Caroline-May, widow of Sir Joseph Mawbey, the second and last Baronet of Botley's, Surrey. She was the only dau. by his first wife, of Thomas Henchman, of Littleton, co. Middx. esq. was married Aug. 9, 1796, and had issue two daughters. Sir Joseph left her a widow in 1817, and the baronetcy then became extinct (see our vol. LXXXVII. ii. 377.)

Aug. 13. At Margate, aged 77, Denis O'Brien, esq. of Craven-street, Strand, an intimate friend of the Rt. Hon. J. Fox.

Aug. 19. At Ramsgate, Miss Janet Ross, sister to Capt. Daniel Ross, Marine Surveyor-general, India.

LANCASHIRE.—*July 17.* Aged 57, Mary, wife of the Rev. W. Porter, Incumbent of Bacup.

July 21. At Bootle, aged 68, N. Ainsworth, esq. solicitor, late of Newton, near Middlewich.

July 29. Aged 48, Charles Gibson, esq. of Quernmore Park.

Aug. 15. Emma-Standish, third dau. and ninth child of Mr. W. J. Roberts, of Liverpool.

LEICESTER.—*July 21.* Aged 76, Mrs. Iliffe, of the Conduit-street, Leicester.

LINCOLNSHIRE.—*Aug. 13.* At Willingham House, aged 15, Ayscough, eldest son of Ayscough Boucherett, esq.

MIDDLESEX.—*July 25.* At Kew-bridge, Thomas Burrowes Watton, esq.

NORFOLK.—*July 30.* Aged 27, Robert Burton, third son of the late Henry Blyth, esq. of Burnham.

NORTHAMPTON.—*July 30.* At Northampton, aged 36, Mrs. Cole, wife of Mr. John Cole, of Scarborough, bookseller, author of the History of Scarborough, and other works.

NORTHUMBERLAND.—*June 26.* At Gateshead, aged 80, Mr. Wm. Tyson, father of the Rev. John Tyson, Vicar of Merrington.

Aug. 3. At the Grange-house, near Morpeth, aged 79, the widow of Robert Carr, esq. of Elyhaugh.

NOTTS.—*July 14.* At East Bridgford, aged 65, Philip Palmer, esq.

July 29. Near Nottingham, Benj. Severn, esq. of Hare hall, Romford.

July 30. At Newark, aged 77, James Winrow, esq. formerly a cornfactor. He was the first gentleman that disputed the right of the Duke of Newcastle in Newark, by introducing and nominating S. E. Bristowe, esq. in 1826, as a candidate.

Aged 83, the mother of J. H. Barber, esq. Mayor of Nottingham.

Aug. 13. At Bleasby Hall, the seat of his son Robert Kelham Kelham, esq. aged 76, Marinaduke Langdale, esq. of Doughty-street.

OXFORD.—*June 20.* At Burford, from injuries received by being thrown from a gig, Richard George Hawkins, esq. of Pembroke College, Oxford, only son of the late Major John Hawkins, F.R.S. and grandson of Rich. Hawkins, esq. of Kingsbridge, Devon.

July 27. At Oxford, Martha-Harriette, wife of J. Spencer, esq. of St. Mary Hall, fourth dau. of late Wm. Phipps, esq. of Clontarf, Dublin.

July 28. Of malignant cholera, aged 21, Eliza, and *Aug. 1.* of the same disease, aged 28, Maria, daughters of Mr. Gunstone, of the Cowley-road, near Oxford; and *Aug. 3.* Mrs. Gunstone, mother of the young ladies.

Aug. 10. At Oxford, of cholera, aged 30, Mr. Thorpe, bookseller, nephew of the celebrated London bookseller of that name, and son of Mr. Thorpe, who for many years

was a bookseller at Cambridge. He was seized with the disease at half past one, and was a corpse at half past four; his daughter, nine months old, was seized at nine o'clock in the morning, and died at one.

Aug. 13. At Wendlebury, aged 70, Jas. Bruce, esq.

SALOP.—*July 17.* At Shrewsbury, aged 45, Harriet, wife of Mr. Alderman Tomlins.

SOMERSET.—*July 22.* At Bath, Elizabeth, widow of the Rev. Joshua Shawe Crosse, of Kingston and Lyon's-hall, Herefordshire, and Friskney in Lincolnshire.

July 27. At the rectory, North Pether-ton, aged 74, Mrs. Honor King, the only surviving sister of late Richard King, esq.

July 29. At Bath, Isabella, second dau. of the late Archdeacon Browne, of Ross, co. Cork.

July 31. At Bath, aged 82, Mr. John Mallett. He was one of those who escaped from the Royal George, Admiral Kempenfelt, which went down at Spithead in 1782.

Lately. At Shoreditch, near Taunton, aged 90, Joseph Summerhayes, leaving a widow in her 102d year. The eldest son of the deceased is 75 years of age.

At Bath, the widow of John Walcott, esq. of Highnam Court, near Gloucester.

At Wells, aged 56, Thomas Robins, esq. solicitor, and a member of the corporation of that borough.

Aug. 8. At Wilton, Anne, dau. of late T. Reeve, esq. of Brompton, Middlesex.

Aug. 11. Aged 44, Mary-Anne, wife of Walter Wilson, esq. of Burnett-house, near Bath.

Aug. 15. At Bath, aged 88, Edmund Anderdon, esq. an Alderman of that city, and a Justice of the Peace for the county.

STAFFORD.—*Aug.* Aged 54, Charles Hewitt, esq. of Lichfield.

SURREY.—*July 28.* At Gipping-hall, Richard Bacon Frank, esq. eldest son of the Rev. Edw. Frank, of Campsall, co. York, and of Earsham, Norfolk.

July 29. At Willey-place, near Farnham, Elizabeth, wife of J. Ward, esq.

Lately. At Guildford, aged 72, Thomas Remington, esq. M.D. formerly of Bishop's Merton, Yorkshire.

Aug. 10. At Ripley, Edmund Giles, esq. of Tavistock-place.

Aug. 11. At West Clandon, aged 57, Frederick Gulston, esq.

SUSSEX.—*July 31.* At Hastings, Helen, wife of H. Thackrah, esq.

Lately. At Brighton, Louisa-Maria, wife of Walter Nugent, esq. of Dublin, dau. of Rev. John Digby, of Saunders-town, co. Kildare.

Aug. 9. Aged 38, Sarah, wife of D. M'Swiney, esq. of Kemp-town.

Aug. 4. Aged 56, Russel Skinner, esq. of Brighton.

Aug. 14. At Little Hampton, C. Ogilvy, esq.

WARWICK.—*July 28.* Aged 18, Wm. Henry, youngest son of Rev. John Short, of Balsall Temple.

July 29. At Stretton Manor-house, near Coventry, Miss Sawbridge.

Aug. 20. At Bromsgrove, of cholera, Mrs. Jacob, mother of the Rev. Mr. Jacob, Master of the Free Grammar School, Bromsgrove.

Aug. 21. At Atherstone, Abraham Bracebridge, esq. upwards of fifty. A Magistrate for the county.

WILTS.—*July 20.* At Devizes, aged 54, Michael Holder, esq. late of the firm of Cole, Holder, and Co. Bristol.

July 23. Aged 84. Benjamin Webb, esq. of Melksham.

July 30. At Adlard, aged 48, Geo. Kibblewhit

Aug. 8. At the Rectory, West Dean, Jane, widow of Wm. John Griffinhoofe, esq. of Hampton, Middlesex.

YORK.—*July 20.* At Potternewton, aged 25, Mr. Charles Fred. Edgar, author of several poems, and editor of the Yorkshire Annual. His constitution had been injured by service in the Navy at Java and other parts of the East.

July 31. At Doncaster, aged 88, Mrs. Mary Beckett, sister of Joseph Beckett, esq. of Barnsley, and of the late Sir John Beckett, Bart. of Gledhow, near Leeds.

July 31. At Hull, Charles Lee Martin, esq. a Captain on half-pay, 6th foot.

Lately. Mrs. Sinclair, widow of late Robert Sinclair, esq. Recorder of York.

Aug. 8. At Cottingham, in his fifth year, Samuel-Byron, sixth son of George Codd, esq. Town Clerk of Hull.

Aug. 9. At Malton, aged 85, Anne, widow of John Teesdale, esq.

Aug. 10. At the house of her father, John Greenwood, esq. of Keighley, aged 32, Matilda, wife of Rawdon Briggs, jun. esq. banker, Halifax.

Aug. 14. At Whitby, aged 69, the wife Thos. Parkin, esq. formerly Comptroller of the Customs at that place.

WALES.—*July 20.* At Swansea, Mrs. Williams, only dau. of Lieut.-Gen. Dyce.

SCOTLAND.—*July 4.* At Edinburgh, Capt. James Robison, late of 7th fusiliers.

July 29. At Dundee, Lieut.-Col. Wm. Forrest, E.I.C.'s service, and for many years Inspector of Military Stores.

At Edinburgh, John Mitchell, esq. of Lincoln's-inn.

Lately. At Edinburgh, Capt. J. B. H. Curran, R. A. second son of late Right Hon. John Philipot Curran.

At Denbie, Annandale, at an advanced age, Lieut.-Col. J. Carruthers, of Deubie. This gentleman was Chief of an ancient Border clan distinguished for its loyalty from the earliest period of Scottish history.

At Litherland, aged 24, Lieut. H. Brade, of 21st fusiliers

At Edinburgh, aged 35, Capt. Archibald Maclean, R.N. He entered the navy in 1810, on board the *Pyramus*. Whilst a midshipman of the *Endymion*, he was in Oct. 1814 severely wounded by a gun shot wound through the left arm, and at the same time taken prisoner by the American privateer the *Prince de Neufchatel*. He was as Lieut. in the *Leander* and *Vigo*, from 1816 to 1821, when he was made Commander into the *Beaver*; in 1822 he was posted, and took the command of the *Blusson* on the South American station.

Aug. 12. At Cassillis-house, co. Ayr, aged 37, the Rt. Hon. Archibald Earl of Cassillis, eldest son of the Marquis of Ailsa. He married May 1, 1814, Eleanor, only child of Alexander Allardice, esq. and has left issue a daughter and eight sons.

IRELAND.—*July 11.* At Auburn, co. Westmeath, John Owen Hogan, esq. only son of John Hogan, esq.

Lately. In Dublin, in cholera, Capt. El-lison, R. Art. together with his wife, her sister, and a female servant.

At Achill, near Westport, co. Mayo, Lieut. Joseph White, R.N. chief officer of the Coast Guard at that station.

Aug. 10. At Ballinrobe, co. Mayo, aged 24, Henry S. G. Bowles, esq. 88d Regt.

Aug. 15. At Dublin, of cholera, Lieut.-col. Witherington, late of 9th drag. brother-in-law to the celebrated Wolfe Tone.

JERSEY.—*July 12.* At St. Helier's, Lieut. the Hon. Ferdinand Hyppolitus Curzon, son of Lord Scarsdale. He married Dec. 13, 1826, Augusta, 2d dau. of Edw. Miller Mundy, esq. but became a widower on the 10th of August following.

ISLE OF MAN.—*Lately.* Aged 52, Lieut. Alexander Mackenzie (1808).

July 16. At Douglas, aged 68, William Roper, esq. barrister, youngest son of the late Hon. and Rev. Richard Henry Roper. His second dau. was married in 1818 to the Hon. Peter Boyle de Blaquiere.

ABROAD.—At Paris, Mrs. Croly, mother of the Rev. Dr. George Croly.

At Choisy-le-Roi, Allen Mackenzie, esq. R.N. 25 years in the Excise Office, London.

In Paris, of cholera, Gen. Daumesnil, Governor of Vincennes. When the infuriated mob went to demand the prisoners Polignac and his associates, he advanced on the drawbridge, and declared that on the first attack he would blow up prisoners and assailants together. This had the desired effect, and the mob retired shouting, "Vive la jambe de bois!" (He had a wooden leg.)

Of cholera, aged 78, M. Marron, President of the Consistory of the Reformed Church in Paris, of which he was the founder.

At his estate near Novogorod, Gabriel Romanowitch Derjarvin, one of the most celebrated Russian poets. He was created Minister of Justice by Catherine II. An English translation of his Poems was published in 1808.

